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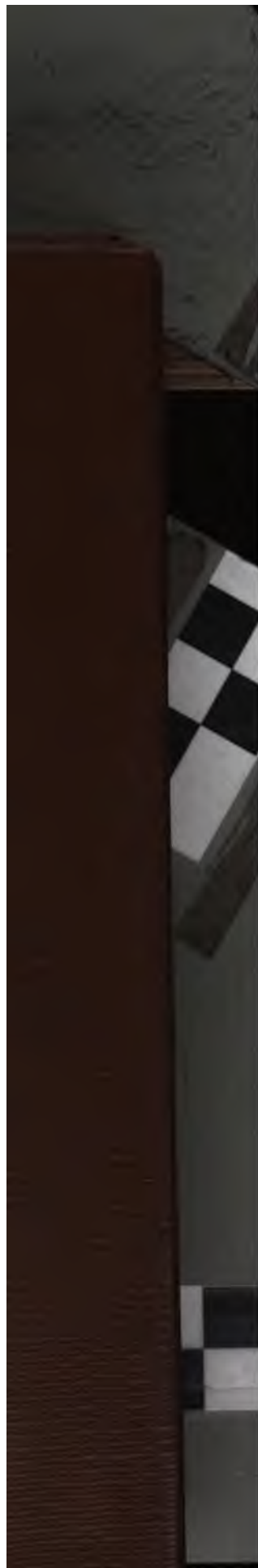
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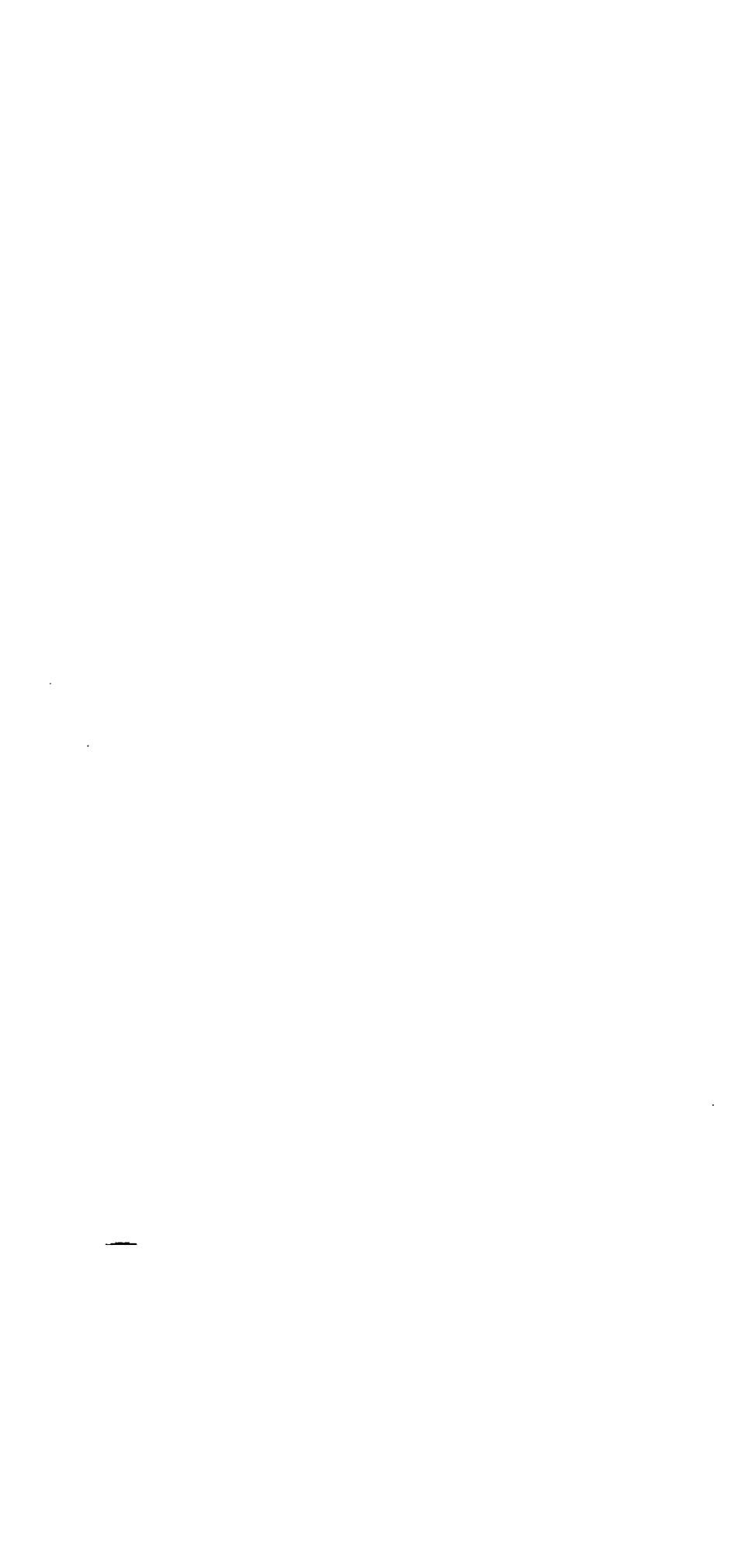








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AN

# ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE  
LATIN LANGUAGE.

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BY THE REV. F. E. J. VALPY, A.M.

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND ONE OF THE MASTERS OF  
READING SCHOOL.

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“Etymologia vi nominis *ἔτυμα*, hoc est, vera promittit. Quàm  
grande hoc et quàm magnificum !”

WACHTER.

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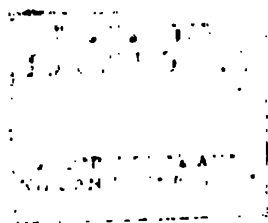
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## P R E F A C E.

THAT the Latin language is intimately connected with the Greek, is manifest. Whoever compares the prepositions *Ex*, *Pro*, *Ab*, *In* with *Ἐξ*, *Πρὸ*, *Ἀπ’*, *Ἐν*,—the numbers *Duo*, *Tres*, *Tria*, *Sex*, *Septem*, *Octo*, *Decem* with *Δύο*, *Τρεῖς*, *Τρία*, *Ἑξ*, *Ἑπτὰ*, *Ὀκτώ*, *Δέκα*,—the pronouns *Ego*, *Me*, *Tu*, *Te*, with *Ἐγώ*, *Μέ*, the Æolic *Tū* and *Tē*,—the nouns of daily occurrence *Pater*, *Mater*, *Sus*, *Bos*, *Domus*, *Ovis*, *Ovum*, *Pes*, *Aër*, *Genu*, *Ambo* with *Πατήρ*, the Æolic *Μάτηρ* and *Σῦς*, the Æolic *Βῶς*, *Δόμος*, *Οἶς*, *Ῥον*, *Ποῦς*, *Ἀγρ*, *Γόνυ*, *Ἀμφω*,—the verbs *Edo*, *Es*, *Est*, *Neo*, *No*, *Sto*, *Do* with *Ἔδο*, *Ἔσ*, *Ἔστί*, *Νίω*, *Νάω* *Νῶ*, *Στάω* *Στῶ*, *Δόω* *Δῶ*,—the terminations in *amO*, *musA* and the old Latin *salvOS* with *πράσσω*, *ἄκωνθα* and *φίλοΣ*,—must be convinced of the truth of the assertion.

But of what kind is this connexion? Is it that of mother and daughter, or of sister and sister? If it is of the former kind, then it is sufficient for the Etymologist to trace a Latin to a Greek word. If of the latter, he has gained but little by so doing, but must go on to some other language which produced both. The question then is of essential importance to the Etymologist.

Let us try the words *Domus* and *Δόμος*. Can we carry *Domus* any further back in Latin?—No. But we can carry *Δόμος* further back in Greek, and can refer it to *Δίμω*, to build, whose perfect middle is *Δίδωμα*. We may go perhaps further, and refer *Δίμω* itself to *Δίω*, to bind, to bind together: the perfect passive of which is *Δίδεμαι*, whence is the word *Δίμα*. The Latin word *Domus* therefore is allied to the Greek language not as a sister, but as a daughter. Thus also *Argentum* can be traced no further in Latin. But in Greek is *Ἀργός*, white; and *Ἀργήεις*, genitive *Ἀργήεντος*, *Ἀργῆντος*, white. *Tremo* is from *Τρέμω*, and *Τρέμω* from *Τρέω*, *Τίτρεμαι*. So *Pompa* is from *Πομπή*, this from *Πέμποω*, *Πέπομπα*. *Tragicus* is from *Τραγικός*, this from *Τράγος*. *Poëma* is from *Ποίημα*, this from *Ποίω*, *Ποιόημαι*. In Latin we have no *Dënio*, or *Argeis* in the sense of white, or *Treo*, or *Pempo*, or *Tragus* in the sense of a goat, or *Poieo*. Therefore the Latin is not a sister of the Greek, but proceeds from it, as a daughter from a mother. And the Latin Etymologist is justified in tracing a Latin to a Greek word—I speak not of later Greek—and there leaving it, thinking that it then becomes the province of the Greek

Etymologist to trace it further back in the Greek or to carry it on to some other language. Had Vossius been thus satisfied, from how many absurdities had his great work been free !

But some words must be noticed which seem to be a set off against us. *Do* is a Latin word—*Δῶ* is not found in Greek, and yet the word *Δώσω* is : *Δώσω* therefore must be referred to the Latin *Do*.—Not so : for, as *Πληρώσω* is from *Πληρώω*, so *Δώσω* must be from a verb *Δόω*, the contracted and therefore not primary form of which is *Δῶ*, *Do*. The fact is, that the Latin language was an early product from the Greek, and therefore adopted forms which were early in use in that language, but afterwards fell into disuse. *Δόω*, *Δῶ*, fell into disuse, and *Δίδωμι* and *Δόσκω* were used instead of it. In fact the old word *Δόω* belonged to a class of GREEK words *Δάω*, *Δέω*, *Δίω*, *Δόω*, *Δύω*, which signified separation and division, and *Δόω* signified to give, from the idea of distributing. “Distributing to the necessities of saints,” is an expression in our Bibles : and the Latin *Partior* and *Impertior* are from *Pars*, *Partis*. So again *Tueor* is to be referred to a word which produced *Τιτύσκω*—to a word *Τύω*, which belonged to a class of GREEK words *Τάω*, *Τίω*, *Τίω*, *Τόω*, *Τύω*, which meant to stretch forth or extend. The Reader will remember a passage in Virgil, which combines the meanings of *Tueor* and *Τιτύσκω* : “*Oculos pariter telumque TENDIT.*” The verb *Suo* exists in Latin. But that *Σύω* once existed in Greek, is clear from the verb *Κασσύω*, that is, *Κατασύω*, and by *Καττύματα* which is nothing but *Κατασύματα*, formed from *Κασσύω*, *Καττύω*. The verb *Alō* also may be traced to a class of words which existed in Greek. *Ἀλυνδέω*, to roll, *Ἀλίζω*, to collect, *Ἐλίσσω*, *Ἐλελίζω*, to roll, *Ἰλιγξ*, a whirl, bear testimony to a class of words *Ἀλω*, *Ἐλω*, *Ἰλω*, to roll. So *Ῥω*, to roll, is seen in *Ῥαλλυμι*, to ruin. Tacitus uses *Volvo* in a similar sense : “*Fortunis provolvebantur.*” *Alō* then is nothing but a Greek verb *Ἀλω*, which signified to roll, to conglomerate by rolling, to collect, to increase, to make thick or large or solid or stout, and so to fatten and nourish. The Greek language supplies us with a root : not so the Latin. For a similar illustration of the Latin verb *Meo* the Reader is referred to page 258 of this volume.

We may now, it is hoped, be warranted in believing that the Greek is not the sister, but the parent of the Latin. Nevertheless, the writer has not chosen to avail himself exclusively of this opinion, but has frequently added to a Greek word analogous words in other languages. He is aware that some learned men contend that the Latin is to be traced not to the Greek but to the Northern languages. Yet it is satisfactory to know that the great German Etymologist, Wachter, though he refers his language, as much as was in his power, to a northern origin, is frequently obliged to

abandon his attempts and to leave German words with the Greeks and the Latins. With regard to the Cornish and Armorican languages the learned Welsh linguist Lhuyd observes: "The Damnonian and other southern Britons, being on account of their situation earlier conquered, and consequently more conversant with the Romans than we of Wales, it is not to be admired if several Latin words occur in the Cornish and Armorican dialects not owned by us." Indeed we may often detect a derivation from the Latin from the nature of the word. Thus the Armorican *Pirgrin* and *Relizhon* must be corruptions of *Peregrinus* and *Religionis*, the Cornish *Paun* of *Pavonis*, and the German *Ente* of *Anatis*—and not vice versâ. So the Northern *Recht*, *Richt*, *Right*, are from the Latin *Rectus*, and not vice versâ.

But it will be said that there are numerous words which we cannot show to be taken from the Greeks. Doubtless it is so, although the number of such words is constantly decreasing. When Vossius published his *Etymology*, he was ignorant that *Pruina* was nothing but *Πρωίνη*. So it was with numerous other words. And future generations will probably supply from the Greek sound derivations of words, which to this time have been investigated in vain.

Such words we have, as far as we have been able, traced on the one hand to the Northern, on the other to the Oriental languages. Not that these sources have been exhausted: much doubtless might have been added, but it is hoped that not a few valuable analogies have been here collected, and that on the whole the claims of the Northern and Eastern languages have received a patient and an attentive hearing.

One word in regard to the Hebrew. Mr. Horne Tooke thus expresses his objection to the derivation of Latin from that language. "It is a most erroneous practice," he says, "of the Latin Etymologists to fly to the Hebrew for whatever they cannot find in the Greek:—for the Romans were not a mixed colony of Greeks and Jews, but of Greeks and Goths, as the whole of the Latin language most plainly evinces." This seems a reasonable proposition: yet I have not omitted to indulge the fancy of those who are not persuaded by it.

Mr. Tate is of opinion that the Latin language came in great measure from the Sanskrit. Dr. Jones too carries us to the Indians. The note on *Latus*, borne, supplies the Reader with an instance of this kind. *Barrus* and other words will be found traced to an Indian source. Mr. Tate cites the following passage from Sir William Jones: "The first race of Persians and Indians, to whom we may add the Romans and Greeks, the Goths and the old Egyptians or Ethiops, originally spoke the same language.



The Jews and Arabs, the Assyrians or second Persian race, the people who spoke Syriac, and a numerous tribe of Abyssinians, used one primitive dialect wholly distinct from it." I have selected the following Sanskrit analogies from the 26th Number of the Edinburgh Review :

Latin	—	Sanskrit	Latin	—	Sanskrit
<i>as</i>	—	<i>ayas</i>	<i>natis</i>	—	<i>nav</i> , (Pers. <i>nanh</i> )
<i>anser</i>	—	<i>hansa</i>	<i>nomen</i>	—	<i>nam</i> (S. and Pers.)
<i>bellum</i>	—	<i>cala</i> (force, violence, an army)	<i>novem</i>	—	<i>nora</i>
<i>dens, dentis</i>	—	<i>danta</i>	<i>novus</i>	—	<i>nara</i>
<i>Deus</i>	—	<i>deva</i>	<i>pater</i>	—	<i>pitara</i>
<i>dies</i>	—	<i>divos</i>	<i>pes, pedis</i>	—	<i>pada</i>
<i>femina</i>	—	<i>ramini</i>	<i>potis</i>	—	<i>poti</i> (lord or master)
<i>frater</i>	—	<i>bhratara</i>	<i>prælium</i>	—	<i>pralaya</i>
<i>genu</i>	—	<i>janu</i>	<i>quatuor</i>	—	<i>chatur</i>
<i>genus</i>	—	<i>gana</i>	<i>rex, regis</i>	—	<i>raja</i>
<i>humus</i>	—	<i>bhumi</i>	<i>ritus</i>	—	<i>riti</i>
<i>idem</i>	—	<i>idem</i>	<i>rota</i>	—	<i>ratha</i> (a carriage)
<i>ignis</i>	—	<i>agni</i>	<i>septem</i>	—	<i>sapta</i>
<i>ila</i>	—	<i>iti</i>	<i>sine</i>	—	<i>hina</i>
<i>jugum</i>	—	<i>yugum</i>	<i>sop-ire</i>	—	<i>swop-tum</i>
<i>Juno</i>	—	<i>janoni</i> (a mother : "the manifest origin of the Latin appellation of the mother of the Gods.")	<i>suavis</i>	—	<i>suadn</i>
<i>juvenis</i>	—	<i>yuva</i>	<i>sunt</i>	—	<i>santi</i>
<i>lux, lucis</i>	—	<i>loch</i> (shine)	<i>sunto</i>	—	<i>sunto</i>
<i>malus</i>	—	<i>mala</i> (dirty, sordid)	<i>tepor</i>	—	<i>tapu</i> (and <i>tapitum</i> to warm)
<i>mater</i>	—	<i>matara</i>	<i>terra</i>	—	<i>dhara</i>
<i>medius</i>	—	<i>madhya</i>	<i>valeo</i>	—	<i>cala</i> (strength)
<i>mei-ere</i>	—	<i>me-tum</i>	<i>vates</i>	—	<i>vadi</i>
<i>memini</i>	—	<i>man</i>	<i>veh-ere</i>	—	<i>tah-ilum</i>
<i>met-iri</i>	—	<i>met-tum</i>	<i>vert-ere</i>	—	<i>urt-ilum</i>
<i>modus</i>	—	<i>moto</i>	<i>vidua</i>	—	<i>vidhaca</i>
<i>mor-i</i>	—	<i>mor-tum</i> (Pers. <i>mor-den</i> )	<i>vir</i>	—	<i>vir</i>
<i>musca</i>	—	<i>macsha</i>	<i>uncus</i>	—	<i>ancus</i>
			<i>com-ere</i>	—	<i>com-ilum</i>
			<i>tox, vocis</i>	—	<i>tac</i> (S. and Pers.)
			<i>uterus</i>	—	<i>udar</i> .

Notwithstanding the analogy we have pointed out between the Latin and the Greek, so different are these languages, that, if we take at random a certain number of Latin words, we shall find but few of them correspond in sound to the Greek. A great reason is that the Latins formed new words from those which they introduced from Greece. Thus *Visio* has no alliance in sound with *Ὀψις*, nor *Visum* with *Ὄραμα* or *Φάσμα*, nor *Invideo* with *Φθονέω* : and yet *Visio*, *Visum*, *Invideo* are all from the Greek *Eĩdω*, through the Latin *Video*. So the modern Greeks express a chain by *ζόση*, a word which was unknown to their ancestors, but derived from *ζόω*, *ζώννυμι*. Another reason is that the Latins derived their language from the Æolic tribes, which had words peculiar

to themselves, and unknown to the Ionic and Attic races. Lastly, derivative languages apply words in a manner unknown to the early writers in the primary language. Thus the French express the head by *Tête*, or as it was anciently *Teste*, formed from *Testa*, a shell, and so the shell of the head. "*Mea testa*" for "*my head*" would have been thought a singular expression by Cicero.

From the analogy which exists between the Latin and the Greek in words of the most common use, we may be disposed to give attention to some derivations which appear at first sight strained and unnatural. We shall allow something for changes which take place at the breaking up of an old language, and at the formation of a new one out of it—for changes which are forced on a people by harmony of sound and by a different pronunciation of the same letters—for changes too which must often depend on the mere whim and caprice of individuals. *Forma* was softer than *Morfa*, and therefore took its place. *Canis* was pronounced for *Cūnis*, and *Calix* for *Cūlix*, doubtless because they were softer to a Roman ear.

The terminations of Latin words have not been here generally pursued. Partially they have been, as the Reader will find on *Pte*, on *Quispiam*, on *Quisquam*. I have generally been satisfied to cite palpable instances of similar termination. Indeed a complete analysis of the terminations of the language,—to suppose the possibility of such a thing,—would demand a separate volume.

It is necessary to state that the Reader will not find here all the words of the Latin language. *Festus*, the ancient Glosses and Inscriptions, and the Fragments of *Ennius*, *Titinnius* and others supply words which are not found elsewhere, and which I have therefore not been anxious to trace. There are also barbarous words in the works of such late writers as *Vegetius*, which I have designedly passed over. The names of men and places I have almost totally neglected, as thinking that the investigation of them will in general afford to the inquirer nothing but failure and disappointment. The mere technical words from the Greek have not been inserted. *Pliny* is full of them. Of what use would it be to transplant them here? There are also numerous words which have occasioned much conjecture and dispute, especially in *Petronius* and *Apuleius*. Where one word has been exchanged for a dozen, according to the caprice of each succeeding editor, what would be the profit to fill these pages with the long and tedious inquiries, which have been made respecting it?

I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Haigh for some valuable conjectures in his little work, called "*Conjugata Latina*." To the labors also of my learned friend James Bailey I am indebted for some conjectures, as well as for his edition of the

Dictionary of the indefatigable Forcellini, whose system of orthography has been here usually followed. Wachter's German Lexicon has been attentively consulted. The Reader will bear in mind that many of the words attributed by him to the German are now obsolete in that language.

I have collected at the end such derivations as appeared the most dubious. I thought it advisable not to omit the words entirely, in order that the Reader might have an opportunity of knowing what has been conjectured respecting them by the best Etymologists, and that he might in some cases, perhaps, be led on by the hints which are given to the developement of their true origin. Some words have been left without any derivation. These omissions have been forced upon the writer either by the total silence of Etymologists on their origin, or by the absolute nullity of the opinions they have advanced concerning them.

The author is well aware of the extent and difficulty of his undertaking, and he trusts that the Reader will visit his errors of omission and commission not with the unrelenting severity of a censor, but with the kind indulgence of a patron and a friend. He will receive with feelings of sincere gratitude any suggestions towards the improvement of his work, and humbly begs to remind the Reader of the advice of the Latin Poet:

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Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

Lastly, he would adopt the language of a writer, who has himself labored in the field of Etymology: "That such a work is useful will perhaps be more readily admitted than that it has been usefully executed; but he, that has labored long in attempting to remove the obstructions to science, is not willing to add despondence to his difficulties, and to believe that he has labored in vain."

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*To the Abbreviations prefixed to the beginning of this Work it is necessary to add the following:*

- Dn. is J. Donnegan in his Greek Lexicon.
- F. is Æ. Forcellini in his Lexicon Totius Latinitatis, lately published by Priestley.
- Tt. is W. Turton in his Medical Glossary.
- V. is G. J. Vossius in his Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.
- W. is J. G. Wachter in his Glossarium Germanicum.

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The first syllable of the genitive of Fur is erroneously stated in some passages of this work to be ahort. The reader is requested to correct this mistake.

Vices has been referred to alyes, waves, which convey the idea of succession and reciprocation.

# ETYMOLOGY

OF

## THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

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*Al.* is *Ut alii* putant.—*Fr.* is *From*.  
*pp.* is *perfect passive*.

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### A

*A*, short for *ab*. As *E* for *Ex*.

*Ab*, from, by, &c. From *ἀπό, ἀπ’*.

*Abācus*, a table, desk, tablet, &c. *Fr.* *ἄβαξ, ἄβακος*.

*Abāvus*, a great grandfather's father. *Fr.* *avus*. *Ab* expresses remoteness from.

*Abbas*, an abbot. *Fr.* *ἄββᾶ*, father; a Hebrew and Syriac word.

*Abdīco*, I refuse, renounce, reject. *Ab* contradicts. I am very far FROM SAYING, I do the reverse from saying, *ὅφρημι*. So *Aborior*.

*Abdīco, avi*, I discard, renounce, disinherit. *Fr.* *dīco*, I say. Thus the Greeks say *ἀπὸ-πασθαι παῖδα*. But I in *Dico*, *Dixi*, is long? Yet it is short in *Prædico, avi, Indico, avi, Dicax, Maledicus*. And we have *Edūco*, as, from *Dūco*, is. ¶ *Al.* from *dīco, as*. I give away (*ab*)

*Etym.*

from myself to another. And, I give away from one person to another.

*Abdo*, I hide. That is, I put away from view. *Do* in its compounds is often to put or place, as in *Condo, Subdo*. For I give or consign to a place what I put in it.

*Abdōmen*, the abdomen. “*Quodd abdi et tegi solet. Aut quodd alimenta in eo abduntur. Aut quodd intestina ibi sunt abdita.*” *F.* ¶ “From Arab. *abdomen*: from *ab*, a nourisher or container, and *domen*, the faces.” *Tt.*

*Abēcēdāria*, the alphabet. From *a be ce de*.

*Abhorreo*, I abhor. That is, I go from (*præ horrore*) in horror.

*Abiegnus*, made of fir. *Fr.* *abies*. *Gnus* is from the Greek — *γυνος*.

*Abies*: See Appendix.

*Abīga*, the herb groundpine.

A

Pliny: "Vim partús *abigendi* habet, unde nomen."

*Abisis*, you may go. *Abi si vis*.

*Abjūdico*, I judge a thing away from any one, I take away by sentence; I take away.

*Abjūro*, I swear falsely. *Ab* contradicts, as in *Abdico*. I swear that is not which is.

*Ablāqueo*, I dig about or bare the roots of trees, remove the useless roots. For *ablacuo* fr. *lacus*, dat. *lacui*, fr. *λάκος*, a ditch. Compare *Lacus* and *Laquear*. That is, I make a ditch about a tree to cut off roots from it.

*Ablecta ædes*, houses neglected or abandoned, and so fetching no price. Fr. *ablego*, I do the contrary of choosing. See *Abdico*.

*Ablegmīna, um*, parts of entrails sacrificed to the Gods. Fr. *ablego*, as *Tego*, *Tegmina*. As neglected or abandoned.

*Ablēgo*, I send away, remove out of the way. From *lego*, I send.

*Ablūdo*. Horace: "Hæc a te non multum *abludit* imago." This description has much allusion to you. *Abludo* is opposed to *Adludo* or *Alludo*, which see.

*Abnuo*, I refuse or deny by a nod. See *nuo*. *Ab*, as in *Abdico*.

*Abōleo*, I destroy, obliterate. Fr. *oleo*, I grow. That is, I make not to grow, I cause to fade. So *Aborior*. ¶ Or fr. *ἀπολίω*.

*Abolla*, a military robe. Fr.

*ἀναβολή*, a covering, whence *ἀναβολά*, *ἀβολλά*.

*Abōminor*, I send away as being of a bad omen. I deprecate, execrate. Fr. *omen*, *inis*. Euripides has *Ἀποπέμπομαι ἐν-νυχον ὄψιν*.

*Abōrīgines*, the original inhabitants of a country. As being in it *ab origine*.

*Abōrior*, I die. That is, I am the reverse from rising or growing up. See *Aboleo*.

*Abortus*, an untimely birth. That in which children *aboriuntur*.

*Abrīpio*, I snatch away. Fr. *rapio*.

*Abrōgo*, I annul, abolish. As opposed to *rogo*, I introduce a law.

*Abrōtōnum*, the herb southernwood. *Ἀβρότονον*.

*Abs*, from. Fr. *ab*, for softness. *Abstineo* is softer than *Abstineo*. So *Obs*—for *Ob*. ¶ Al. from *ἀψ*, back. Terence: "Nunquam accedo ad te, quin *abs* te abeam doctior." Where *abs* implies return from.

*Absens*, absent. Fr. *abs*, and *ens*. *Ens*, *entis*, from *εἶμι*, participle *εἶς*, *ἐντὶς*, whence *entis*, *ents*, *ens*. Compare *Præsens*.

*Absinthium*, wormwood. *Ἀψίνθιον*.

*Absis*, *īdis*, the curvature or bend of an arch; &c. *Ἀψίς*.

*Absōnus*, grating. That is, deviating FROM the proper sound.

*Absque*, except; without. Fr. *abs*, as signifying separation from. *Que* seems to be from *κη*, *ullo modo*; or from *κς*, a Greek

particle. Compare Undique, Quicumque, Plerique, Quisque.

*Abstēnius*, sober. For *abstemius*, from *abs*, without, (See *Absque*) and *temetum*, wine. Or from a word *temus* or *temum*. Compare *Temulentus*.

*Abstīneo*, I hold off from, abstain. For *absteneo*.

*Absum*, I am at a distance from a place or person, I am absent.

*Absurdus*, grating, discordant, not agreeing with the subject or purpose in hand, inconsistent, absurd. As said of that (*ab*) from which one turns away one's ears and is (*surdus*) deaf to it.

*Abundo*, I overflow, abound. Properly said of (*unda*) water rising (*ab*) out of its bounds. So *Exundo* is used. Or *ab* merely increases the sense.

*Abūtor*, I use a thing in a manner different from what I ought, I abuse it. So Gr. ἀποχρᾶσθαι.

*Abyssus*, an abyss. Ἄβυσσος.

*Ac*, and. Soft for *atc*, from *atque* whence *atq'*, *atc*, as *Neque*, *Neq'*, *Nec*. ¶ *Al*. from *xai*, transp. *ai*x. ¶ *Ac* is considered by Jamieson as allied to *Mæso-Gothic auk*, *Anglo-Sax. eac*, *Engl. eke*. He adds: "It may have been originally written *aug*, from *aug-ere*, to increase; as we know that *C* was often pronounced by the Latins as *G*."

*Aug*, *auc*, *ac*. Wachter adds the *Hebr. ach*, *Germ. auch*.

*Acācia*, a kind of thorny shrub. Ἀκασία.

*Acādēmīa*, a place near

Athens where Plato taught; a school. Ἀκαδημία, ἀκαδημία.

*Acanthis*, some small bird. Ἀκανθίς.

*Acanthus*, the herb bear's-foot; &c. Ἀκανθός.

*Acātus*, a pinnace. Ἀκάτος.

*Accēdo*, i. e. *cedo ad*, I come to. Also, I acquiesce in, coincide with, *accede* to; properly, I come up to a proposal; I come up and meet it.

*Accendo*, I light up, set on fire; I stir up, excite, raise, increase. Ovid: "Quin etiam accendas vitia." Hence, I add to, raise the price or value of anything. *Accendo* is fr. *cando*, I make to shine. See *Candeo*.

*Accenseo*, I reckon among the list of. Fr. *census*.

*Accensi*, supernumeraries, soldiers kept in reserve. As being added (*ad census*) to the roll. ¶ Or fr. *accenseo*, *accensum*. As being attached to the legions.

*Accensi*, public officers whose business it was to attend on the magistrates, and summon courts; a macebearer, serjeant, beadle. Fr. *accenseo*, *uccensum*, to add to the number of. That is, ascripti, attached. The *accensi* were attached to the magistrates. Sometimes it expressed less inferiority. Forcellini: "*Accensum*, præter superiores magistratus, habebant etiam decuriones et centuriones, NON ut servum, sed ADJUTOREM seu ministratorem."

*Accentus*, song, melody; modulation of tone, of sound or voice, accent. Fr. *canto*, *cantum*.

*Accerso*: Written improperly for *arcesso*.

*Accidens*, a casualty, accident. That which (*cadit*) falls (*ad*) to our lot, that which befalls us.

*Accio*, I call, send for. That is, (*cio*) I rouse or excite to come (*ad*) to me.

*Accipiter*, a hawk, falcon. From *accipio*, *accipitum*; where *cipio* is used in its stronger sense of seizing. From its rapacity. ¶ Al. for *occipiter* i. e. *occipitrus*, from *ὀξύπτερος*, having rapid wings; transp. *ὀξύπτερος*, *oxipetrus*.

*Accūrātus*, studied, accurate. Fr. *curo*. Much attended to. *Ad* increases the sense.

*Accūsātīvus casus*, the accusative case, called by Varro *Causus accusandi*. So Gr. αἰτιατικὴ πρῶσις.

*Accūso*, I arraign, accuse. For *accauso* (as *Exclaudio*, *Excludo*,) fr. *causa*, a judicial process. So *Incuso*.

*Aceo*, I am tart, sour. Fr. *ἀκίω*, a verb formed from *ἀκῆ*, a point, prick. That is, I am pointed, pungent.

*Acer*, sharp, tart, pungent, keen, brisk, &c. Fr. *ἀκῆ*, a point; or *ἀκίς*, sharpness. Or, as A is long, from *ήκῆς*, Æol. *ἄκης*, as *Κέλης*, *Κέληρ*, *Celer*. 'Ηκῆς is explained by Hesychius *ὀξύ*, sharp.

*Acer*, ———

*Acerbus*, bitter, sour, tart. Fr. *aceo*, or *acer*. Compare *Superbus*.

*Acerra*: See Appendix.

*Acersēcōmes*, with long flowing hair. *Ἀκροεκόμης*.

*Acervus*, a heap. For *ager-vus* fr. *ἀγερῶ* fut. of *ἀγείρω*, I collect. V, as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*. ¶ Al. from *acer*, *aceris*. As properly a chaff-heap, Gr. *ἀχυροδόκη* and *ἀχυρμιά*.

*Acētābŭlum*, a vessel for holding (*acetum*) vinegar, a vinegar-cruet. A vessel for holding anything. And hence used either for a dry or liquid measure. Also, the pan in the joints of bones; being, like the *acetabulum*, of a round form and hollow, and having a small brim. *Acetabula* are also cavities in the claws of crabs. Certain cavities in flowers or herbs. Also, jugglers' cups or boxes.

*Acētāria, orum*, a sallad. That is, raw herbs eaten with (*acetum*) vinegar.

*Acētum*, vinegar. Fr. *aceo*, *acetum*.

*Achātes*, an ægate. 'Αχάτης. *Achōres, um*, scurf. 'Αχῶρες. *Achras*, a wild pear-tree. 'Αχράς.

*Acia*, a needle-full of thread. Fr. *acus*. Titinius has "*Acus aciasque*."

*Acidus*, sour, tart. Fr. *aceo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

*Acies*, the sharp edge or point of anything, as of a sword or spear. And hence used for a battalion, and an army in battle array. Also, the point of the eye, the pupil; &c. Fr. *ἀκίς*, a point; gen. *ἀκίδος*, *ἀκίος*.

*Acināces*, a scimitar. 'Ακινάκης.

*Acinus*, a berry, stone, kernel. Fr. *ἀκίς*, a point. As acute or pointed; from its sharp extremities. At first, perhaps, applied

particularly to grape-stones, and then applied generally. ¶ Al. from *aceo*. Whiter: "Because the stones, in comparison of the fruit, are sharp or hard to bite."

*Acipenser*, ———

*Actis*, *idis*, a kind of short dart or arrow. Fr. ἀγκυλῖς, (ἀγκλῖς, ἀκλῖς,) considered the same as ἀγκύλη, which means both the thong of a javelin, and a javelin. Festus says that the *aclides* were fastened with thongs.

*Acna* or *Acnua*, a measure of land. Fr. ἄκαινα, ἄκνα.

*Acōlūthus*, *Acōlītus*, an inferior priest. Ἀκόλουθος.

*Acōnītum*, wolf's bane. Ἀκόνιτον.

*Acosmos*, without ornament. Ἀκοσμος.

*Acquiro*, I gain, acquire. That is, (*quæro*) I seek so as to come (*ad*) at what I seek.

*Acrēdūla*, a woodlark, or some such bird. Ab *acri* cantu, from its sharp or shrill note. Some read *agredula* fr. *ager*, *agri*.

*Acrīmōnia*, tartness. sourness. Fr. *acer*, *acris*. So *Castimonia*. *Monia* is perhaps from the Greek, as in ἀδημόνια.

*Acroāma*, *ātis*, a concert, opera; a musician, &c. Ἀκρόαμα.

*Acroāsīs*, a lecture. Ἀκρόασις.

*Acta*, the sea-shore; retreat by the sea-shore. Ἀκτῆ.

*Actio*, a thing done or doing, act, action; business; action at law; the act of delivering a speech; &c. Fr. *ago*, *agtum*, *actum*.

*Actor*, an actor or performer of plays; a pleader or agent at the bar; an agent, steward, &c. See above.

*Actuāria navis*, a light galley. Fr. *actum*, &c. As being easily driven by the wind; or as being driven on by oars as well as sails.

*Actuārius*, one who writes out (*acta*) acts, deeds, decrees, &c.

*Actum est*, the business or evil is done, all is over, we are undone.

*Actus*, the right of driving a beast or waggon not loaded; a road between fields for beasts of burden, &c. to pass, i. e. *agi*, to be driven; the space of ground which oxen passed at one stretch without stopping. A part of the action or performance of a play, an act, like Gr. δράμα fr. δράω. Fr. *ago*, *agtum*, *actum*.

*Actūtum*, immediately. Fr. *ago*, *actus*, as *Cinctus*, *Cinctutus*. "Ab *actu*, id est, celeritate," says Priscian. Vossius: "*Actutum* est tam cito quàm *agere* possis: ut Mox tam cito quàm possis *movere*."

*Acūleus*, a sting. Fr. *acuo*.

*Acūmen*, sharpness, or sharp point. Fr. *acuo*.

*Acuo*, I whet, sharpen, point. Fr. ἀκίζω, fut. ἀκίσω, ἀκισῶ, whence *acuo*, as ἰδίῳ, vidUo. ¶ Al. from *acus*, a needle.

*Acus*, *ús*, a needle, bodkin. The needle fish. Fr. ἀκίς, a sharp point. Or fr. *acuo*, whence the dative is *acui*.

*Acus*, *ëris*, chaff. Fr. ἄχυρ, Doric for ἄχυρον.



*Ad*, at, about, near, a place. Also, in a direction near to or about a place, to, unto. So *ὑπὸ*, under, is used in a sense of motion, as in *ὑπὸ ἡλίου ἦλθεν*. We say, To aim *AT* a mark. *Ad* is shortened from *apud*, as *Vis* from *Volis*. ¶ Jamieson refers it to Mæso-Goth. *at*. ¶ *Al.* for *ed* from *ἄστε*, *Æol.* *ἔττε*, as *πρίστις*, *Æol.* *πρίττις*: whence *ἔττ'*, *et*, *ed*. Or from *ἐς δε*, *ἐσδ'*, *ἔδδ'*. ¶ "From Hebrew *עַד*." *V.*<sup>1</sup>

*Ad*, in composition, increases the force of words. For, if I put anything (*ad*) to another, I increase that other thing.

*Adæro*, I value, appraise, rate, assess; compute, calculate. *Fr. æs, æris*, money. I rate (*ad æs*) according to the money a person has.

*Adāgium*, a proverb, saying. As being suited (*ad agendum*) for action, for the purposes of life. Or as being carried from its proper to a different signification.

*Adāmas, antis*, a diamond, adamant. *Ἀδάμας, αντος*.

*Adaxint*, for *adaxerint*, *fr. ago*, *pf. agsi, axi*. So *Rego*, *Rexi*. See *Axim*.

*Adbūto*, I go near to. *Fr. beto*.

*Addico*, I adjudge, sentence, assign, devote, make over; I sell, make over by private contract; &c. That is, I (*dico*) declare that a thing belongs (*ad*) to any one.

*Addo*, I add. That is, I place

a thing (*ad*) near to or by another. See *Abdo*.

*Addūco*, I draw tight or straight. That is, I draw towards myself.

*Adeò*, to such a degree, to such a pass. From *ad eò*. *Ad* is joined to an adverb, as in *Adhuc*, and as we say in English *Hereto*, *Hitherto*, *Therefore*.

*Adeps, adipis*, fat, grease. *Fr. adipio fr. apio*, I join. From its cohering together or with the flesh. So *Gr. δημὸς* from *δέω*, *δίδημαι*, to bind.

*Adeptus*, for *adaptus*, *fr. adapiscor, adipiscor*.

*Adesdum*, come hither. *Dum* is a particle, as in *Elhodum*.

*Adhibeo*, I adopt, apply, employ, use; I use, behave to. That is, (*habeo*) I hold anything in my hand (*ad meos usus*), for the purpose of using it. Forcellini explains it "utor re aliquā *ad aliquid faciendum*." Or *adhibeo* is to hold forward one thing to another, and as it were present it to it; to bring it to another thing and apply it. Thus "*Adhibere prudentias ad omnes res*."

*Adhuc*, up to this point, hitherto. See *Adeò*.

*Adjectivum nomen*, an adjective noun. As being (*adjectum*) added or applied to a substantive.

*Adigo*, I drive. *Fr. ago*.

*Adjiciālis cæna*, a public dinner, a splendid feast. "Those, who read *adjiciālis*, suppose it so called either because some new, luscious, and foreign dishes (*adjiciebantur*) were added

<sup>1</sup> *Al.* contracted from *agitum*, from *ago*, I drive, drive to. As perhaps from *ἄγω*, *pf. ἄγα, is ἄγω*. From *agium* we have *agē, agt*, then *at*, (as *Atque, Atq'*, *Atc, Ac*), and *ad*.

or introduced to the feast; or from the mode of expression, *Adicere cœnam*, for *Indicere*. Tacitus: 'Rhesuporia sanciendo, ut dictitabat, fœderi convivium *adjicit*.' Those, who read *aditialis*, derive it fr. *aditus*, these entertainments being particularly given on the entrance to a magisterial office." F. "Quòd *adjiceretur* publicæ lætitiæ." ANSW.

*Adimo*, I take away. Fr. *emo*, I take. *Emo* ex alio *ad* me, I take from another to myself.

*Adipiscor*, I get, obtain. Fr. *apiscor*.

*Adjumentum*, help. For *adjuvamentum*.

*Adjutus*, helped. Fr. *juvo*, *juvitum*, *jutum*.

*Adminiculum*, a prop, stay, support. For *admaniculum* fr. *manus*. That to which I apply my hands, that which I hold by. Cicero: "Vites claviculis *adminicula* tanquam *manibus* apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt ut animantes."

*Admissarius* equus est qui ad sobolem creandam equabus *admittitur*.

*Admitto*, I place near or by any one; I introduce to another; admit to my own presence, receive; admit to my own attention or approbation, give heed to, approve, allow. *Mitto* in its compounds usually means to place. For, what is put in a place, is sent or conveyed to that place from another. The primitive *ἔμ* in Greek is to place as well as to send.

*Admitto facinus*, I commit a crime. Forcellini: "It is taken from this, that he, who sins, admits or introduces sin into his mind." The full expression is *Admitto facinus* in me. Cicero: "Qualis quisque sit, quid agat, quid IN SE admittat." Again: "Ea IN TE *admisisti*, quæ audire non posses." Hence perhaps the proper meaning is to receive or give a crime a place in the mind, to harbour, allow, adopt it.

*Admodum*, just, exactly, entirely, altogether. That is, *ad modum* justum, up to the just and proper measure; simply, up to the measure.

*Adoleo*, I burn in sacrifices. Properly said of burning odors. Fr. *oleo*, I send forth an odor. *Ad* may be *ad aras*. Or it increases the signification.

*Adolescens*, one growing, one still growing, or still growing in strength and vigor: a young man. From *adolesco*. Cicero calls Brutus and Cassius *adolescentes* at the age of 40.

*Adolesco*, I grow, grow up; grow in strength. *Olesco* is from *oleo*, I grow.

*Adonis*, Adonis. Ἀδωνις.

*Adopto*, I desire, choose, select, adopt. That is, (*opto*) I desire to be (*ad* me) by me. Or *ad* is very much.

*Ador*: See Appendix.

*Adorea*, an allowance (*adoris*) of wheat or corn to an army after gaining a victory; victory, glory.

*Adorior*, I set about, take in hand. That is, *orior ad rem*

aggreudiendam. Also, I invade. That is, I RISE out of ambush (*ad hostes invadendos*) to attack.

*Adōro*, I adore, venerate. Fr. *oro*, I pray to. ¶ *Al.* from *os, oris*. I move my hand (*ad os*) to my mouth by way of reverence.

*Adrastia*, Nemesis. Ἀδράστεια.

*Adscisco*, I approve, admit, receive. Fr. *scisco*. As properly said of Senātors decreeing or sanctioning.

*Adsum*, I am by or near another; I help; attend to.

*Adventitius*, foreign, derived from abroad. That is, which comes to us from abroad. So Gr. ἐπιπλυσ.

*Adverbium*, an adverb. As being joined (*ad verba*) to other words and having no meaning by itself.

*Adversāria, orum*, a note book, memorandum book, post-ing-book. From *adversa*, occurrences to which (*advertimus mentem*) we turn our mind so as to note them down. Tacitus: "Quoties novum aliquid *adverterat*."<sup>1</sup>

*Adversārius*, one who bids against us at an auction, opposes us in a court of justice or in the field. Fr. *adversor*.

*Adversus*, turned towards, facing, or right opposite to another; opposite, opposed, hostile. Fr. *verto*.

*Adverto*, I warn, admonish. That is, I TURN the mind of another to a circumstance.

*Adūlo, Adūlor*: See Appendix.

*Adulter*, an adulterer. For *adalter*, as Taberna, Contubernalis. One who betakes himself (*ad alteram*) to another wife, or (*ad alterius*) to another's wife.

*Adultus*, grown up, full grown. Fr. *adoleo*, (whence *Adolesco*,) *adolutum, adoltum*.

*Adumbrātus*, shadowed, sketched, traced out faintly, represented; drawn from the original, not the original itself, counterfeited. Fr. *umbra*.

*Advocātus*, a friend called on by another to assist him with his advice or presence in court; &c.

*Adytum*, the innermost part a temple. Ἀδυτον.

*Edēpol*: See Edepol.

*Ædificō*, I build a house. *Ædem facio*.

*Ædilis*, a magistrate whose business it was originally to preserve the decrees of the people (in *æde*) in the temple of Ceres; and to superintend the repairs (*ædium*) of the temples and other public buildings. Afterwards their office was enlarged, and they regulated the markets, games, weights and measures; &c.

*Ædis, Ædes*, a house, habitation; a temple. For *ætis* fr.

<sup>1</sup> "Becman derives the idea from the things noted being *adversa*, cast before us, ready at hand. But it is from the notion of putting things down in the *ad-versa* pagina. In this page the Romans noted their expenses, as in the *aversa* pagina they noted their receipts. If the pages agreed, that is, if the receipts and payments were equal, they called it, *Utramque paginam facere*." V.

*αἶρος*, a house, which is used by Pindar.<sup>1</sup>

*Æditimus*, the keeper or overseer of a temple. Fr. *ædes*; as *Finis*, *Finitimus*.

*Ædituus*, the same as *Æditimus*, and from *ædes*.

*Ædon*, a nightingale. *Ἀήδων*.

*Eger*, weak, infirm, sick. For *ægrus* from *ἀεργός*, transp. *ἀεργός*. That is, incapable of work or action. ¶ Al. from *αἶγος*, the Cretan form of *ἄλγος*, pain.<sup>2</sup>

*Ægïlops*, a sty. Also, dardnel. *Αἰγίλωψ*.

*Ægis*, a shield. And perhaps a storm. *Αἰγίς*.

*Ægöcëros*, Capricorn. *Αἰγόκερος*.

*Ægrè*, ill. Fr. *ager, ra*. Hoc mihi *ægrè* est, I bear it ill, I am displeased at it.

*Ælurus*, a cat. *Αἰλουρος*.

*Æmulus*, a rival; invidious; that which rivals or is of equal worth with. Fr. *αἷμα*, blood. That is, lively, alert, ardent, sanguine, as *Sanguine* is from *Sanguis*.<sup>3</sup>

*Æneātor*, a trumpeter, one who sounds (*æneam tubam*) a brazen trumpet.

*Æneus*, brazen. For *ærineus* fr. *as, æris*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ἔδος*, a seat, or from *ἦθος*, an abode. But neither of these accounts for the diphthong.

<sup>2</sup> "Ex Græco *ἀεργόν*," says Festus. Thence *ἀεργόν*, whence *ægrum*. Hesychius explains *ἀεργόν* (inter alia) by *φαῦλον, κακόν*.

<sup>3</sup> Haigh says: "From *αἰμός*, pleasing, gay, enticing." ¶ Some consider it a corruption from *ἄμλλα*, a contest. Perhaps through *αἷμα*, whence *amulus*, as *ÆscUlapius* from *Αἰσκήπιος*. Or from *ἐφάμλλος*, whence *ἐμίλλος, ἀέμιλλος*.

*Etym.*

*Ænigma*, *ἄνις*, a riddle. *Αἰνίγμα*.

*Æon*, an imaginary deity said to exist from eternity. *Αἰών*.

*Æquïpāro*, I make equal. *Æquē parem facio*.

*Æquor*, any level or smooth surface, a plain, flat; the plain surface of the sea, the sea. Fr. *æquus*. Pindar has *πόντου πλάκα*.

*Æquus*, just, equal; having just or equal proportions; like, similar, uniform, even, plain, even-tempered, &c. Fr. *εἰκώς*, just. Or rather from *αἰκώς* for *εἰκώς*, as *ai* was said as well as *ei*.

*Æër*, the air. *Ἀήρ*.

*Ærarium*, a place where the public money was kept. Fr. *as, æris*, money.

*Æro*, *ὄνις*, a basket or bag. Fr. *αἶρων*, raising, bearing, carrying. ¶ Al. from *as, æris*. A money bag.

*Ærugo*, rust (*æris*) of copper; verdigrise; poison; malice or spite, which poison and eat away like rust. Go, as in *Salsugo*.

*Ærumna*, toil, trouble, misery. For *æromna* fr. *αἰρομένη*, raised. As anciently said of a stick on which pedlars raised or carried their fardels; and metaphorically applied to toil and labor. ¶ Al. from *αἰρομένη* or *ἀειρομένη*, raised, hung up, suspended. From the notion of suspense and anxiety. ¶ Al. fr. *αἰρομένη*, as the Greeks say *αἰρεσθαι κίνδυνον*, to undertake danger. ¶ Al. from *as, æris*. Toil arising from digging the copper mines.

*Ærusco*, I get money by false tales of distress, &c. Fr. *æs*, *æris*. "Not from the idea of the antiquity of copper money, but because *æru* was used of money of the lowest kind." V.

*Æs*, *æris*, brass. Fr. *αἰς*, splendor. *Æs* in Greek would be *αἰς*. Homer has αἰθερα χαλκόν, glittering brass. And Callimachus διαυγία χαλκόν, transparent brass. *Æris* might have been originally *æsis*. Or *æs* made *æris* on the model of *Thus*, *Thuris*; *Mus*, *Muris*. "Germ. *ær*, brass. Anglo-Sax. *ar*, *ær*, Franc. *er*, Island. *ær*. We now say *erz*. Hence Goth. *aiz*, money. Germ. *eren*, brazen. All perhaps from Lat. *æs*, *æris*, *æsis*." W.

*Æscūlāpius*, son of Apollo. Αἰσκληπίος.

*Æscūlus*, *Æscūlus*: See Appendix.

*Æstas*, the summer. Fr. *æstus*.

*Æstimo*, I value, estimate. Fr. *æs*, money; *timo* being considered as a termination, somewhat as *timus* in *Æditimus*, *Maritimus*. So from Germ. *ær*, brass, money, Wachter derives Germ. *wæren*, "taxare, pecuniā æstimare." Or *æs* may be viewed here as meaning a counter. Facciolati: "*Æra* dicebantur etiam nummi quibus calculones in subducendis rationibus utebantur." As then from *Calculus* is *Calculo*, to count, so from *æs* may be *æstimo*, to count.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "From *æs*, money, *τιμῶ*, I value," says Vossius. But this is a hybrid compound, and I in *τιμῶ* is long.

*Æstuārium*, a creek or arm of the sea, in which the tide ebbs and flows; a frith. For the sea (*æstuat*) is violent there from the narrowness of the place. See *Fretum*.

*Æstuo*, I am hot, boil, rage, &c. Fr. *æstus*.

*Æstus*, heat, hot weather. Fr. *αἰστός*, burnt. Or at least from *αἰσται* pp. of *αἶθω*, I burn.

*Ætus*, an age; age, &c. For *ævitās* fr. *ævum*.

*Æternus*, eternal, lasting for ages or all ages. For *æviternus* fr. *ævum*, like *Semper*, *Sempiternus*. Or fr. *ævitas*, whence *ætas*.

*Æther*, the ether, air, heavens. Αἰθήρ.

*Æthra*, the pure ether, serene sky; the sky. Αἴθρα.

*Ætia*, *orum*, causes. Αἷτια.

*Ævum*, length of time, an age, generation, &c. Fr. *αἰών*, whence *æum*, and *ævum*, as *βῆες*, *bo Ves*.

*Affābilis*, one easy to be spoken to, courteous. Fr. *for*, *faris*. As *Mirror*, *Mirabilis*.

*Affābrè*, skilfully, exquisitely. Fr. *faber*, *ri*. *Ad modum fabri*. Workman-like. Or *ad* is, very.

*Affaniæ*: See Appendix.

*Affūtim*, largely, abundantly. Fr. *ἀφάρως*, inexpressibly. Callimachus: Διψάσας ἀφάρων τι. ¶ Or for *adfati*m from *fatim*. That of which much may be spoken.

*Affectatio*, an ardent desire to obtain or accomplish anything; over-eagerness and over-study to do anything. Fr. *affecto*.

*Affectio*, influence on or emotion of the mind through love, anger, desire, natural affection. *Quâ afficitur animus*. Also, the materials or elements by which bodies are MADE, or mode by which they are MADE, natural state, constitution, disposition, &c. Or *ad* expresses the objects to which things are fitted by nature.

*Affecto*, I endeavour to do anything with zeal, or with a too great or forced zeal. Some explain it, *habeo animum primum ad faciendum*. I am bent on doing anything. For verbs formed from *supines* often increase the force of the word, as *Pulso*, Ito. Or rather, *ad* has here the sense of, very much, too much: and *affecto* corresponds to our expression, To Over-do a thing.

*Affectus*, influenced, moved, acted on by love, anger, &c. See *Affectio* and *Afficio*. Made or constituted by nature, naturally disposed or inclined to anything. See *Affectio*. Affected, afflicted, worn out by sickness, ill-treatment, &c. See *Afficio*. Almost finished, nearly DONE or concluded, but not quite. *Gellius*: "Non confecto anno sed *affecta*." *Ad* seems here to mean, nearly. So as a preposition it means near to. This phrase is applied also to persons nearly worn out by sickness. *Suetonius*: "Jam quidem *affectum*, sed tamen spirantem adhuc Augustum." That is, On the point of death, but still breathing.

*Afficio*, I affect, influence,

move. *Quintilian*: "Primum est ut *afficiamur*, antequam *afficere* conemur." Hence *afficio* is used of affecting or moving with pleasure or pain: as *Afficio* aliquem lætitiâ, dolore. Hence *afficio* is said of anything which makes a change in or exerts a power over another. So the body is said *affici* morbo, to be acted on by, or afflicted with disease; and the face is said *affici* medicamine, to be acted on by paint, to be painted. *Afficio* seems to be primarily put for, impello *ad faciendum*, I excite or stimulate another to action. Some suppose *facio ad* here to mean, I act towards or upon, work upon, produce an effect on. But these words do not seem to admit such a sense.

*Affinis*, adjoining. That is, dwelling (*ad fines*) at or by the boundaries of another's estate or dwelling. Also, one joined or allied to another by marriage; or in crime, an accomplice.

*Afirmo*, I make firm or sure; I say firmly or positively. Fr. *firmus*.

*Afflicto*, from *affligo*, *afflictum*.

*Affligo*: See *Fligo*.

*Affluens*, abundant. From the notion of things flowing copiously. *Ad* increases the force.

*Africus*, the south-west wind. As blowing from *Africa*.

*Agâga*, a pimp. Fr. *âyaya* or *âyaya* pm. of *âyw*, used in the same sense. But the reading is dubious.

*Agâpē*, love; a love feast. 'A-*yân*.

*Alacer* or *Alacris*, brisk, lively, alert, blithe, gay. *Alacris* is for *adacris*, (as *Ulysses* from *Ὀδυσσεύς*) fr. *ἄδακρυς*, without tears. ¶ *Al.* from *ala*. But the first *A* in *ala* is long.

*Alāpa*, a slap on the cheek, cuff on the ear. From *Hebr.* *al aph*, upon the face. For *alapha*.

*Alaternus*, ———

*Alanda*, a lark. A Gaulish word, as *Pliny* informs us. The French to this day, says *Vossius*, say *alouette*.

*Alba*, a pearl. As being (*alba*) white.

*Albārium*, whitewash, plaster. Fr. *albus*.

*Albūgo*, a white speck on the eye. Fr. *albus*. As *Salsus*, *Salsugo*.

*Album*, a whited table in which the *Prætors* entered their edicts, actions, &c. A register. Fr. *albus*.

*Alburnum*, the white sap or inner bark of trees. Fr. *albus*.

*Alburnus*, a small white fish, supposed to be a bleak or a bly. Fr. *albus*. As *Tacitus*, *Taciturnus*.

*Albus*, white. Fr. *ἀλβός*, as *ἀμφω*, *ambo*. "In Celtic *alb*." *W.*

*Alcæicum metrum*, the *Alcaic* metre, invented by the poet *Alcæus*. *Ἀλκαϊκόν*.

*Alce* or *Alces*, an elk. *Ἀλκή*.

*Alcēdo*, *Halcēdo*, a halcyon, kingfisher. *Vossius*: "Fr. *κείνω* *ἐν* *ἅλ*, to lie in the sea; as *ἄλκυων* is said from *κείνω* *ἐν* *ἅλ*, to brood in the sea." I suspect there was a word *ἄλκυων*, the

same as *ἄλκυων*; formed from *ἅλ* and *κείνω*. Fr. *ἄλκυων*, *ἄλκυον*, *ἄλκυον*, is *alcedo*.

*Alcēdōnia*, *orum*, halcyon days, days of quiet and calm. For it was believed that there is always a calm during the incubation of the *alcedo*.

*Alcyon*, *Halcyon*, a kingfisher. *Ἀλκυών*, *ἄλκυών*.

*Alea*: See Appendix.

*Alec* and *Halec*, a kind of pickle, brine. Also, a herring or some small fish pickled. Fr. *ἀλυκός*, salted; or *ἀλυκίς*, pickle, brine.

*Alecto*, one of the Furies. *Ἀληκτώ*.

*Ales*. "From *ala*. It differs from a bird, as a species from a genus. For some birds are *Oscines*, others are *Alites*; some give omens by their mouth, others (*alis*) by their wings." *V.* "*Ales* is a general name for such animals as have wings or feathers; *Volucris* is said of all that flies, whether it has feathers or not." *F.*

*Alga*, sea-weed. Fr. *ἀλκή*, marine; whence *alca*, *alga*. ¶ *Al.* for *alliga* fr. *alligo*, as involving the feet of swimmers.

*Algeo*, I am grievously cold, am chill. Fr. *ἀλγίω*, I am in pain.

*Alibi*, elsewhere. For *aliubi* fr. *alius* and *ubi*. ¶ *Al.* from *alis*, (an old form of *alius*) whence *alibus*, *alibu*, *alibi*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἄλλοθι*, *Æol.* *ἄλλοφι*.

*Alēca*, a kind of corn resembling wheat. Pottage made of corn. Fr. *alo*. So *Unica*, *Tetrica*, *Manica*.

*Alīcārius*, one who grinds or

bakes *alicam*. Hence *Alicaria* Meretrices were harlots who took their stand before the shops of the *alicarii*. Plautus calls them "pistorum amicas."

*Alicubi*, somewhere. For *aliquubi*, fr. *aliquis* and *ubi*.

*Alicula*, a kind of short cloak. Fr. ἄλιξ, ἄλλικος, (which Hesychius explains a tunic with sleeves,); corrupted to ἄλιξ, ἄλικος. Some write it *allicula*: but Martial has the first syllable short.<sup>1</sup>

*Alicunde*, from some place. For *aliquunde*, fr. *aliquis* and *unde*. Properly, from some whence. See *Alicubi*.

*Alieno*, I make (*alienum*) different, estrange; I make another's, transfer.

*Alienum* as, debt. Money which belongs to another.

*Alienus*, belonging to another, derived from another source, foreign; different from; at variance with, &c. Fr. *alius*. As Terra, Terrenus.

*Alioqui*, *Alioquin*, in any other way, in other respects; in any other way but this, else. So from Ceterus is Ceteroqui, Ceteroquin. But what is *qui*? Is it the ablative of Quis? That is, *alio qui* or *quo*, *alio aliquo*, modo. But whence then the N in *quin*? Or is *qui* abridged from *quin*, and does *quin* mean "nay, moreover," as in Virgil: "Ausus *quin* etiam voces jacitare per umbram," &c. Thus

we have in Livy: "Exercitum reducit ad Cneum oppidum in potestatem redigendum, et *alioqui* opportunè situm."

*Aliptes*, an anointer for the bath. Ἀλειπτης.

*Aliquandiu*, for some while. From *diu*, a space of time, modified by *aliquam* or *aliquantum*. So *Aliquammultus* in Cicero is *Aliquam-multus* or *Aliquantum-multus*.

*Aliquando*, sometimes. From *aliquis* and *quando*. At some whiles. So *Alicunde*, *Alicubi*. ¶ Or from *alis*, or *alius*, some. See *Aliquis* and *Aliquot*.

*Aliquantus*, somewhat. *Quantus* is for "tantus *quantus*." *Ali* is some, as in *Aliquot*, *Aliquis*, &c.

*Aliquis*, somebody, some one. For *alius* or *alis quis*. *Quis* is here any one, from the enclitic τις, Æol. κίς. *Aliquis* seems to mean at full "hic aut *alius quis*."

*Aliquot*, some, some certain, a few. For *aliqui-quot*, *aliqui* tot *quot* sint, some as many as there may be. Or, if *aliquot* is from *alis* or *alius* and *quot*, then *alis* or *alius* is here used for "some," as in *Aliquis*.

*Alis*, neut. *alid*, abridged from *alius*, *aliud*.

*Aliuter*, in another way, in any other way. Fr. *alis*.

*Aliubi*: See *Alibi*.

*Alius*, another; different. Fr. ἄλλος, as ἐύλαον, follum. In Celtic *eile*.

*Allecto*, I allure. Fr. *allicio*, *allectum*.

*Allego*, I send to any place. For *adlego*. Also, I allege or

<sup>1</sup> "Genus vestis brevioris, ita dictæ quòd quasdam lacinias velut *alas* habebat. Erat e chlamydam genere." F.



adduce by way of excuse or proof. Here *lego* is used like *Mitto* in composition for *Pono*. As we say To Submit a proposition to another. See *Admitto*.

*Allēgōria*, an allegory. Ἀλληγορία.

*Allēluia*, halleluiab. Gr. ἀλληλούια. From the Hebrew.

*Allīcio*, I deceive, allure. Fr. *lacio*.

*Allīdo*, I dash to the ground, severely injure. That is, *lādo* impingendo *ad* aliquid, I hurt by dashing against anything.

*Allīfāna* (pocula), cups made at *Allīfa*, a town of Samnium.

*Allium*, garlic. Soft for *ag-lum*, from ἄγλις, a clove of garlic.

*Allōphῑlus*, a stranger. Ἀλλόφῑλος.

*Allūdo*, I allude to, make allusion to. That is, I refer to a thing in a playful manner. Thus: Some refer *Adolescens* to ἀδολασχῶν, fond of chit-chat. This is not a derivation, but an ALLUSION.

*Alluo*, I lave, flow just by. Fr. *luo*, fr. λούω, I wash.

*Allus*, *Hallus*,——

*Allūvies*, a landflood. For *alluvies* fr. *alluo*. From the washing of places before dry by overflowing waters. See *Diluvium*.

*Almus*, nourishing, cherishing, genial. For *alimus* fr. *alo*. As *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. So Gr. τροφίμος from τροφή. "It is said of the Gods, particularly of such as are thought to give life or food to men, as of *Venus*

and *Ceres*; and of others also, to whom it is less applicable, by way of an honorary or respectful title, in which way it is applied to priests." F.

*Alnus*, an alder-tree. "From Hebr. *alon*." Tt. "Germ. *els*, *elr*, Anglo-Sax. *alr*, *æl*, Engl. *alder*." W.

*Alo*, I support, maintain, nourish. "Germ. *alen*, nutrire, educare. Lat. *alere*, Scandis antiquis *ala*. Convenit Hebr. *alah*." W. Perhaps *alo* is from a verb ἄλω, whence ἄλθω and ἄλδω, viz. through ἄλθην and ἄλδην. Perhaps this verb ἄλω is still extant in ἀλία, heat; by which plants and other things are nourished.

*Aloë*, an aloes-tree. Ἀλόη.

*Alōgus*, absurd. Ἀλογος.

*Alōsa*, *Alausa*, perhaps the chadfish. "Gallis hodieque est *alose*. Et inde accepit *Gallus Ausonius*." V.

*Alpha*, the first Greek letter. Ἄλφα.

*Alphābētum*, the alphabet. Fr. ἄλφα βῆτα.

*Alphus*, the leprosy. Ἀλφος.

*Alsus*, and *Alsus*, cold. Fr. *algeo*, *algsi*, *alsi*, *alsum*.

*Altāni venti*, winds rising from land, as *Pliny* explains them. Blowing from land (in *altum*) to the sea. So Greek ἀπὸ γαιῶν. *Isidorus* explains them of winds blowing (ab *alto*) from the sea. *Vitruvius* however explains the *Altanus ventus* of the South-west or South by West.

*Altāre* and *Altar*, an altar on which sacrifices were made to the *Dii Superi* as opposed to

*Aræ* on which sacrifices were made to the *Dii Inferi*. Fr. *altus*, as *Lucus*, *Lucar* and *Lucare*. These sacrifices being offered (*altis locis*) on high places; or, as Festus explains it, in *ædificiis à terrâ exaltatis*. Whereas the sacrifices on the *Aræ* were offered in low places, or, as Festus explains it, in *effossâ terrâ*. ¶ *Al*. from *alta ara*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *altar*.

*Alter*, one of two, one of more, another, different. "Every body perceives," says Ihre, "that the first part is fr. *alius*: but what the meaning of the latter part is, is not equally obvious, unless it is viewed as equivalent to *Eorum*. So that *Alter* is *Alius eorum*, [the other of them,]; *Uter* is *Quis eorum*; *Neuter* is *Nullus eorum*. The Greeks have the same termination, with the addition of *ος*: *ἄ-τερ-ος*, *πρό-τερ-ος*, *ἐκά-τερ-ος*. In *Mæso-Gothic*, evidently in the same sense, the synonymous words end in *thar*. That the Greek and also the Latin owe theirs to the Goths, is evident from this, that *thera* (of them,) remains among us only. Thus: Gods *thera*, is Their goods, *Bona eorum*: *Thera* skip, Their ships, *Eorum naves*." Some Latin Etymologists derive *alter* from two Greek words, *ἄλλος ἕτερος*. Others refer it to *ἀλλότρεπος*, the *Æolic* form of *ἀλλότριος*, foreign, different: i. e. one as different from another.

*Altercor*, I debate (cum *altero*) with another, I dispute, *Ety.*

jungle. It is for *altericor*. Or for *alternicor* from *alternus*.

*Altercum*, henbane. An Arabian word, as Pliny informs us, lib. 25, 17.<sup>1</sup>

*Alternus*, one after (*alterum*) another, reciprocal.

*Altilis*, which may be or is being reared, fed or fattened. Fr. *alo*, *alitum*, *altum*.

*Altrinsæcus*, on one side or other; on either side; on both sides. For *alterinsecus*. See *Secus*.

*Altus*, high. For *alitus* fr. *alo*. Reared, brought up. "Qui in longitudinem excrevit," says Nagel. When Euripides says, *Καλῶς τροφαῖσιν, ὥς τις πόρθος, ἠϋξόμην, πύξόμην* refers to height as well as to bulk. Herodotus: *Αἱ δὲ παρατίχ' ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἔβλαστον*: Ran up and flourished. ¶ The Armoric and Germ. is *alt*. Wachter refers *alt* and *alitus* to the northern *alen*, to grow: "ut primò sit cretus in altum, mox omnis excelsus."

*Altus*, deep. For the deeper the water, the greater is the distance of the surface from the bottom; that is, the *HIGHER* is the water.

*Alūcinor*, *Allūcinor*, *Hallūcinor*, I blunder, mistake. "Fr. *ἀλῶω*, I wander. Or from *à luce* aberro. Or from directing the mind (*εἰς ἄλλο*) towards something else than what we have in hand. [Or, in the same

<sup>1</sup> Hence the derivation of Scribonius Largus is erroneous: "Ex eo, quòd, qui eam biberint, caput grave venisque distentum habent, et mente abalienantur cum quâdam verborum alteratione."

sense, from *aliud*, for *aliucinor*.] Or from striking (*hallum*) the great toe against anything, or blundering." V. *Cinor*, as in *Sermocinor*, *Latrocinor*, *Balbu-cinor*.

*Alveäre*, a beehive. Fr. *al-veus*.

*Alveus*, the channel or bed of a river; a ditch, trench; the hull or hulk of a ship, as being in the form of the *alveus*; a ship, bark; beehive; gaming-board. Fr. *alvus*. The *alveus* of a river is its *alvus*. *Alveus* is properly "pertinens ad *al-vum*." So *Ferrum*, *Ferreus*. ¶ Al. for *alveus*, *allueus*, ab *al-luendo* ripas.

*Alum*, and *Halus*, the herb comfrey. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "*Halus*, quam GALLI sic vocant. . . ."

*Alūmen*, alum, a kind of mineral salt. For *halumen* fr. ἅλς, ἅλς, salt. ¶ "From Arab. *alum*." Tt.

*Alumnus*, one who is reared up, as a fosterchild, pupil; &c. Also, one who rears. Fr. *alo*, whence *alomenus*, (like τύπτω, τυπτόμενος,) *alomnus*. See *Autumus*.

*Alūta*, tawed or tanned leather. A shoe. For *aluminata*, as dyed with *alumen*. ¶ Al. for *abluta*, (as *Obmitto*, *Omitto*), well soaked and cleansed.

*Alvus*, the belly, abdomen. The excrement. The womb. A beehive, as made in the form of the *alvus*. For *aluus*, (as *Solvo*, *Volvo*, for *Soluo*, *Voluo*), *abluus*. "Quia sordes eā *abluuntur*." V. We have in

Virgil *Proluvies alvi* from *pro-luo*. ¶ "From *alo*. As being the place where the nourishment of the body is first deposited." Tt. As from *Cado* is *Cadivus*, from *alo* might be *alivus*, *alvus*. Some understand it as said primarily of the womb. ¶ Al. from ἄλοξ, a furrow, channel; whence *alvox*, (as V is added in *Sylva* and *Arvum*), whence *alvos*, (as *vulpeS* from ἀλώπηξ,) then *alvus*.

*Am—*, around, about. Abbreviated fr. *amb—*.

*Amalthēum*, a library containing abundance of books or of learning. It is written in one place by Cicero in Greek letters, Ἀμαλθηϊόν.

*Amando*, I dismiss. That is, (*mando*) I enjoin to go or I send (*à*) from me.

*Amānuensis*, an amanuensis. A servant à *manu*.

*Amārācus*, sweet-marjoram. Ἀμάρακος.

*Amārantus*, the amaranth. Ἀμάραντος.

*Amārus*, bitter. Fr. ἀλμῆις, salted; saline;¹ Dor. ἄλμαεις, whence *almaus*, *almaRus*, (as *νυμφάων*, *nymphaRum*), then *amarus*, somewhat as *Stimulus* for *StiGmulus*. ¶ Al. from *māre*, the salt sea. ¶ "From the Chaldaic *amrar*, [transp. *amarr*,] to be bitter." V.

*Amb—*, for *ambi*.

*Ambactus*, a hired-servant. Fr. *amb—* and *ago*. One who is driven about at the will of his

¹ "Ἀλμυρὸς, saline, salted; bitter." Dn.

master. Dacier explains it "ὁ ἀμφιφερόμενος, ὁ περιφόρητος, circumactus et nunquam consistens, qui hac et illac circumducitur mercedis gratiâ." Cæsar has: "Plurimos circa se ambactos clientesque habet:" where *ambactus* is believed to be a Gaulic word. "In the old Belgic language *ambacht* signifies jurisdiction." V. "*Ambacti* is a Belgic word, from *ambachten*, ministrare, which is derived from *umb*, *amb*, *emb*, around, about, and *achten*, to follow." W.

*Ambāges*, *um*, windings, turnings; round-about stories, shifts, quirks. Fr. *ambi* and *ago*. Drivings round and round.

*Ambarvālis* hostia, a victim which was led around the fields for the prosperity of which it was going to be sacrificed. Fr. *amb*— and *arvum*. Virgil: "Terque novas circūm felix eat hostia fruges."

*Ambe*, the same as *Ambi*.

*Ambegna* hostia, a sacrifice led to the altar accompanied with a lamb on both sides of it. Fr. *ambi* and *agnus*.

*Ambens*, for *ambiens*, encircling; or *ambedens*, eating round.

*Ambi*, around, about; on both sides; in two directions. For *amphi* (as ἀμφω, amBo,) fr. ἀμφι, ἀμφίς.

*Ambīga*, a little pyramidal vessel. Fr. ἀμβίξ, ἀμβίχος.

*Ambīgo*, I doubt, am in doubt. Fr. *amb* and *ago*. I drive myself, or go, in two directions or two different ways.

*Ambio*, I go round or about; encircle; hunt after favor or votes; sue earnestly. Fr. *ambi* and *eo*.

*Ambūtio*, a going round; canvassing for posts of honor; desire of honor or popularity, ambition; parade, show, &c. Fr. *ambio*, *ambitum*.

*Ambo*, both. Ἀμφω.

*Ambo*, a pulpit. Ἀμβων is used in this sense.

*Ambrōsia*, the food of the Gods. Ἀμβροσία.

*Ambrōsius*, as sweet as *ambrosia*.

*Ambūbaia*, musical girls who prostituted themselves at Rome. As some say, from *ambu*, (See *Ambi*) about, and *Baia*. As born about *Baia*, a maritime town of Campania. ¶ But it is probably a Syriac word. "In Syriac *abbub* is a pipe; the Arabians insert N, *anub*." V.

*Ambūlo*, I walk. For *ampulo* fr. ἀμπολῶ, versor in loco. ¶ Al. from *ambi*. That is, I go ABOUT. *Ulo*, as in *Ustulo*, *Postulo*, and perhaps in *Ejulo*.

*Ambūro*, I burn all about. That is, *amb-uro*, or *am-buro*. See *Comburo*.

*Amellus*: See Appendix.

*Amen*, verily. Ἀμήν. From the Hebrew.

*Amens*, mad. That is, one who is (à mente) far from his right mind.

*Amentum*, a strap to which javelins were tied to throw them with greater violence. For *apimentum* fr. *apio*, *apitum*, I bind,

tie, as *Monieo*, *Monitum*, *Monimentum*. ¶ *Al.* for *amen* (as *Momen*, *Momentum*) for *ammen* fr. *ἄμμα*, a chain. See *Examen*.

*Ames*, *ētis*, a pole or staff to stay up nets. For *amis* fr. *ἀμινς*. ¶ Or fr. *am—*, and *eo*. From a net going round the poles. Compare *Comes*, *Trames*.

*Amēthystus*, an amethyst. 'Αμίδυστος.

*Amicio*, I clothe, dress. For *amjicio*, fr. *am—* and *jacio*. I throw round me.

*Amictus*, clothing. Fr. *amicio*, *amicitum*, *amictum*.

*Amicus*, a friend. That is, one who loves. Fr. *amo*, as *Pudet*, *Pudicus*. So *φίλος* fr. *φιλέω*.

*Amīta*, an aunt by the father's side. In Arabic *am* is uncle, *ammāt* is aunt. The Saxon *eam* is uncle. Fairfax: "Daughter, says she, fly, fly, behold thy dame Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *eame*." "From the Arabic *am*, uncle, is Lat. *amīta*, whence the Norman *ante* [for *amte*] and Engl. *aunt*." W. ¶ *Al.* from *avus*, for *avimita*. As *Avunculus* from *avus*.

*Amitto*, I send away from me, dismiss, let go; suffer to go, let slip, lose.

*Ammōdytis*, a serpent living among the sand. 'Αμμοδύτης.

*Ammōniācus* sal, sal-ammoniac. 'Αμμωνιακόν.

*Amnestia*, an amnesty. 'Αμνηστία.

*Amnis*, a river. From Cel-

tic *avon*,<sup>1</sup> whence *avnis*, *amnis*, somewhat as so *Maus* for so *Pnus*. ¶ *Al.* from *am* and *no*. *Qui circumfluit*. Wachter calls this an "etymologia percommoda." He derives the Germ. *am* from *amnis*. ¶ *Al.* from *am* simply. From its circuitous course. ¶ *Al.* for *ambnis* fr. *ambio* or *ambe*.

*Amo*, I love. Properly, I kiss or salute. Plautus: "Sine te *amem*." And so *φιλέω* is properly to kiss. Thus *amo* is fr. *ἀμᾶω*, *ἀμῶ*, I bring together, I grasp; translated by Damus "colligo; constringo." So *ἀμηςάμενος* in Od. 1, 247, is explained by the Scholiast, *συνελών χειρὶ καὶ συναγωγόν*. So *ἀσπάζομαι*, I salute, is from *a*, together (as in *ἄλοχος*); and *σπᾶω*, I draw. ¶ *Al.* from *am—*, (as in *Amicio*) around. I embrace, "amplector." ¶ *Al.* from *a*, much; and *μᾶω*, *μᾶ*, I desire.

*Amoenus*, pleasant, charming. Fr. *amo*. *Œnus* being a termination. Or thus: As from *Alo* is *Alomenus*, *Alumnus*: so from *Amo* may be *Amomenus*, *Amoënus*, *Amœnus*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἄμενος*, whence *ἀμενίων*, *ἐμείνων*, better. But this does not account for the diphthong.<sup>2</sup>

*Amōlior*, I put (*à*) out of the

<sup>1</sup> Classical Journal, 3, 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Al.* from the notion of retreats (procul à *manibus* urbis) far from the walls of a city. But *A* is short. This opposes also another derivation: from the notion of retreats (à *manibus*) from the offices of life or burdens of the city: "Quod immunes ibi essent ab oneribus urbanis," says Isaac Vossius.

way (cum quâdam mole) with an effort or difficulty. *Amolior* me, I retire.

*Amōtum*, a small shrub growing in Armenia, used in embalming; hence used for an ointment. 'Αμωμον.

*Ampecto*, I beat. From *am—* and *pecto*, I dress wool. So we say, I give a person a good dressing. But the reading of the word is dubious.

*Amphibium*, an amphibious animal. 'Αμφιβιον.

*Amphibolia*, a discourse of dubious meaning, equivocation. 'Αμφιβολία.

*Amphisbæna*, a serpent which had the power of moving either way. 'Αμφισβæνα.

*Amphitæpa*, a garment frizzed or shagged on both sides. 'Αμφιτάπας.

*Amphitheatrum*, an amphitheatre. 'Αμφιθέατρον.

*Amphōra*, a vessel, flask, bottle. Fr. ἀμφορεύς. Or, more immediately, from accus. ἡμφορία, ἡμφορεῖα.

*Amplector*, I clasp. Fr. *am—* and *pecto*. I fold myself about another. So *Complector*.

*Amplexor*, fr. *pecto*, *plexum*. See above.

*Amplifico*, I enlarge. *Amplum* or *amplius facio*.

*Amplio*, I increase. *Amplius facio*.

*Amplio*, I delay judgment, adjourn. Fr. *amplius*. For the prætor pronounced the word *Amplius*, when the Judices declared that a trial must be heard further or more largely another day.

*Amplus*, full, large. Fr. ἀνάπλευς, ἀμπλῆς.

*Ampulla*, a flask, flagon. As from *Puera* is *Puerula*, *Puella*, so from *amphora* may be *amphorula*, *ampholla*, whence *ampolla*, *ampulla*. ¶ Wachter: "Germ. *Bulle*, a bowl. From *boll*, a ball or sphere, and hence anything spherical. Whence also is Latin *ampulla*." But *am*, around, seems thus to be needlessly prefixed. ¶ Others refer *ampulla* to ὀμφαλός or to ἄμβων, which both mean a boss. Others to *amb* and *olla*: for *ambolla*. Others to *amb* merely. Others to ἄμβιξ, ἰκος, a cup with a narrow mouth. ¶ "Benson," says Wachter, "notices the Anglo-Sax. *ampellan*, *ampollan*, *ampullan*."

*Ampullæ*, bombast. Words swelling out as the *ampulla* did in the middle.

*Ampūto*, I lop off around or about. *Am-puto*.

*Amsegetes*, those whose land lies by the high way. That is, those (*am—*) about or around whose (*segetes*) cornfields the high way runs.

*Amtruo*, *Amptruo*, I turn or wheel round in the dance. Fr. *trua*, a ladle for stirring things round in a pot.

*Amuletum*, a charm, spell. For *amolatum* fr. *amolior*. That which sends away or dispels poison or enchantment.

*Amurca*, lees of oil. For *amurga* fr. ἀμουργή.

*Amussis*: See Appendix.

*Amygdāla*, an almond. 'Αμυγδάλη.

*Amylum*, a kind of frumenty.  
 Ἀμυλον.

*Amystis*, a mode of drinking without drawing the breath; a bumper. Ἀμυστις.

*An*, whether? whether. From *an*, if. *An* is properly, *Quæro an*, I ask if. Shakspeare frequently uses *an* in the sense of *if*.

*Ana*, in equal parts. Ἀνά.

*Anabasis*, a courier. Ἀναβάς.

*Anabathrum*, a pulpit. Ἀνάβαθρον.

*Anachōrēta*, a hermit. Ἀναχωρητής.

*Anadēma*, *atis*, a garland, riband. Ἀνάδημα.

*Anäglypta*, *orum*, plate embossed. Ἀνάγλυπτα.

*Anagnosta*, a person employed to read to another. Ἀναγνώστης.

*Anälecta*, a slave who collects the fragments which are left at table. Ἀναλέκτης.

*Anälectrides*, little pillows or stuffings which girls set on their shoulders to correct their shape. Ἀναλέκτριδες. But the reading is doubtful.

*Anälogia*, proportion, resemblance. Ἀναλογία.

*Anancæum*: See Appendix.

*Anapæstus*, an anapæst. Ἀναπαίστος.

*Anas*, *ätis*, a duck. Fr. νῆσσα, Æol. νάσσα, transp. ἀνάσσ. ¶ Some suppose the *A* added; and *natis* to come fr. *nato*, to swim. Anacreon: Ἴδε πῶς νῆσσα κολυμβᾷ. So νῆσσα is fr. *νάω*, *νήσω*, to swim.

*Anäthēma*, *atis*, a votive offering. Ἀνάθημα.

*Anäthēma*, excommunication.


Ἀνάθεμα.

*Anäthcismus*, compound interest. Ἀνατοκισμός.

*Anäthomia*, anatomy. Ἀνατομική.

*Ancāla*, the ham of the leg behind the knee. Ἀγκάλη.

*Anceps*, *ancipitis*, having two heads, or a head on either side. Soft for *anceps* fr. *am*—, and *caput*, *capitis*. So *Biceps*. In its other senses it is referred to *am*, and *capio*, *capitum*. As seizing us and drawing us both ways, or as capable of being laid hold of on both sides. Hence the notion of doubtful, controverted, hazardous, &c. So *Præceps*, *Princeps*, *Particeps*.

*Ancile*, a small oval shield. For *ancisile* i. e. *amcisile*, fr. *am*—, and *cæsum*. Forcellini: "Extimam oram UNDEQUAQUE RECISAM habet minutis incisuris." Ovid: "Idque ancile vocat quod AB OMNI PARTE RECISUM est." Dacier thinks that the following figure will represent Plutarch's description of it: 

*Ancilla*, a maid-servant. Diminutive of *ancula*, from *anculo*, i. e. *amcolo*. See *Anclo*.

<sup>1</sup> Plutarch: Ἀγκύλια καλοῦσι διὰ τὸ σχῆμα κύκλος γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐδὲ ἀποδί-  
 δωσιν, ὥς πέλιτη, τὴν περιφέρειαν, ἀλλ'  
 ἑκτομὴν ἔχει γραμμῆς ἐλικοειδοῦς, ἥς αἱ  
 κεφαλαὶ καμπὰς ἔχουσιν καὶ συνεπιστρέ-  
 φουσιν τῇ πυκνότητι πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἄγκυ-  
 λον τὸ σχῆμα ποιοῦσιν. Some refer *an-*  
*cile* to *ἀγκὸς*, allied to *ἀγκύλος*, bent.  
 As *Cubo*, *Cubile*. Others to *am* and  
*χείλος*, a lip. As having a lip all round.

*Ancisus*, cut round the edges. For *am-cisus*.

*Anclo*, I wait on, serve. For *anculo*, i. e. *amcolo*.

*Anclo*, I draw out; drain. But it should in this sense be written *antlo*, from *ἀντλῶ*.

*Ancon*, a promontory. Also, the elbow of a rule where the base and perpendicular meet so as to form a right angle, as in the letter L. *Ἀγκών*.<sup>1</sup>

*Ancōra*, an anchor. *Ἀγκῦρα*.

*Ancūli* and *Ancūla*, Gods and Goddesses who ministered to the Dii majorum gentium. *Ancūli* is for *ancoli*, *amcoli*; fr. *am-colo*. As attending about others. Gr. *ἀμφίπολοι*.

*Ancus*, one whose arms are so curved that he cannot straighten them. From a word *ἄγκος*, allied to *ἄγκων*, the arm held in a bent position. Or from *ἄγκος*, allied to *ἄγκυλος*, bent.

*Andābata*, a fencer who fought hoodwinked on horseback. For *antabata* fr. *ἀνταβάτης*, one who attacks another in front. But, as the idea of fighting on horseback is more prominent, *andabata* is better supposed to be put for *antunabata*, from *ἀνταναβάτης*, one who mounts against another. Or *D* is inserted, as in *Indigeo*; and *andabata* is put for *anabata* from *ἀναβάτης*, one who mounts a horse.

*Andrachne*, the herb purslain. *Ἀνδράχνη*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ancon* is used in various other technical senses, which are all referable to the Greek *ἀγκών*.

*Andrōgynus*, an hermaphrodite. *Ἀνδρόγυνος*.

*Andron*, that part of the house in which the men resided. *Ἀνδράν*. Festus explains it "pars domūs LONGITUDINE ANGUSTIOR, in quā viri morantur." This explanation leads us to the senses of *andron*, where it means a passage or long gallery; and a long narrow space left between the walls of two houses for the rain to pass.

*Andronium*, "Gr. *ἀνδρώνιον*, a kind of plaster used for carbuncles, invented by the physician *Andron*." Tt.

*Anēthum*, dill. *Ἀνηθον*.

*Anfractus*, *ús*, a winding. For *am-fractus* fr. *am—*, around. That which is interrupted by breaks in its circuit.

*Angaria*, a compelled provision or charge for horses, carriages, &c. for the public service. *Ἀγγαρεία*.

*Angario*, I press horses, teams, &c. for the public service. *Ἀγγαριάζω*.

*Angelus*, an angel. *Ἄγγελος*, a messenger.

*Angerona*: See Appendix.

*Angina*, a quinsy. Fr. *ango*, I strangle.

*Angiportus*, a narrow way or passage. For *angustiportus*. See *portus*. ¶ Or *angi* is fr. *ango*, I press close, contract, *ἄγχω*.

*Ango*, I press close, strangle; tighten, straighten; reduce to straights, press hard, oppress, afflict. *ἄγχω*. Wachter refers to Germ. *angen*, and deduces



all from "the primitive Celtic *eng*, arctus, constrictus."

*Angor*, affliction, anguish. Fr. *ango*.

*Anguilla*, an eel. Fr. *anguis*. As being of the same form. ¶ Or from ἔγχελυς, whence *enguella*, as from λιχῶ is *liNGUa*. See *Anguis*. Or from ἔγχελυς might have been *enguella*, *enguella*.

*Anguīmanus*, an elephant. "As moving its proboscis, which is in fact its (*manus*) hand, every way like (*anguis*) a snake." F.

*Anguis*, a snake. Fr. ἔχις, whence *enguis*, as from λιχῶ is *liNGUa*; thence *anguis*, as *Anguilla* from Ἐγχελυς, and as *Aanus* from Ἐνος. ¶ Al. from a word ἀγκύς, crooked, curved; allied to ἀγκύλος.

*Angŭlus*, a corner. Fr. ἄγκυλος, curved. ¶ "Ancient British *ongl*. This, as well as *angulus*, from *engen*, arctare." W.

*Angustus*, narrow. Fr. *angor*, as *Robustus*, *Onustus*. That is, pressed close. See *Ango*.

*Anhelo*, I pant, puff. Soft for *anhelo*, i. e. *anhalo*, I pant all over.

*Anima*, breath; life; the soul. Fr. *animus*, or fr. ἄνεμος, wind. See *Animus*.

*Anīmadverto*, I take notice of; I notice crimes in a judicial manner, I punish. *Verto animum ad*.

*Anīmal*, an animal. For *animale* fr. *animalis*.

*Anīmālis*, having breath. Fr. *anima*.

*Anīmītus*, cordially. Ex *animo*. So *Funditus*.

*Anīmus*, wind, breath; life; spirit, mind; bold spirit, courage; disposition of the mind generally. Fr. ἄνεμος, wind. Compare ψύχω, to breathe or blow, and ψυχή, the breath and the soul. So *Spiritus*, the spirit, and *Spiro*.

*Anīsum*, anise. Ἀνίσω.

*Annāles*, annals. Fr. *annus*. Histories of things done from one year to another.

*Anniversārius*, yearly. Fr. *annus* and *versus*. Returning with the revolution of the year.

*Annōna*, the year's increase, produce of the year, provisions; the price of provisions; scarcity or abundance of provisions. Fr. *annus*. As *Pomum*, *Pomona*.

*Annōtīnus*, of a year; yearly. Fr. *annus*. So *Serus*, *Serotīnus*.

*Annŭlus*, *Anŭlus*, a ring for the finger; &c. *Anulus* appears to be a diminutive of *anus*, which is referred to *an*, around. *An* being the same as *am*, as in *Anfractus*, *Ancile*, *Anhelo*, &c. From *an*, around, or *aneo*, to go round, might have been *anus*, a round figure, a circle, a ring. See *Anus*, i.

*Annuo*, I nod to, I beckon; I assent to by a nod. For *adnuo*.

*Annus*, a year. For *ennus* fr. ἔνος, or ἔνος, a year. ¶ Al. from *anus*, a circle. (See *Anulus*.) As revolving round and round.

*Anōmālia*, an irregularity. Ἀνωμαλία.

*Anquiro*, I search about. For *am-quæro*.

*Ansa*, the handle of a cup. For *hansa* from *hansum* supine of *handō*, whence *prehendo*. By which we lay hold of.

*Anser*, a goose. For *hanser*, *chanser*, from *χανς*, (*χάνς*) gen. of *χάν*, Doric of *χῆν*, a goose. ¶ Or from the north. "Ancient and modern German, *ganz*, *gant*, *gans*, Armoric *ganz*, [Engl. *gander*,] Lat. *anser* for *canser*." W.

*Antæ*, *arum*, the posts or cheeks of a door; pillars at the sides of the gates, projecting a little without the wall. Fr. *ante*. Vitruvius: "In *antis* erit *ædes*, cū habebit in fronte *antas* parietum, qui cellam circumcludunt," &c.

*Antārius* funis, in Vitruvius, is explained by Ainsworth "funis qui ad *antes* pertinet." Vosius: "Scaliger thinks that *antarii* funes are from *ante*. But they are ropes which belong to the *antes*. Or they are from *ἀνταῖος*, I raise anything against." Or simply from *ἀντί*.

*Ante*, before, opposite to. Fr. *ἀντα* or *ἀντί*.

*Antea*, formerly, aforetime. *Ante ea* negotia aut tempora. Or rather, for *ante* id factum *eā* tempestate. So *Antehac*, *Posthac*.

*Antēcello*, I surpass. Fr. *cello*, I drive. I drive before another, I take the lead, like *Anteco*.

*Antēfēro*, I prefer. That is, I bear in my mind one thing before another.

*Etym.*

*Antehābeo*, I prefer. That is, I hold one thing in estimation before another.

*Antehac*, formerly, aforetime. See *Antidea*.

*Antēdōgium*, a prologue. Fr. *ante*, and *λόγος*, a speech.

*Antenna*, *Antemna*: See Appendix.

*Antēpagmenta*, or *Antipagmenta*, garnishing in carved work set on door-posts. Fr. *antæ*, and *pago* whence *pango*. Quod *adpangitur antis*. Or from *ante*. Gloss.: "Antipagmenta, ἀποπήγματα."

*Antēpōno*, I prefer. That is, I set one thing in my mind before another.

*Antēquam*, before that, before. For *ante quam* horam. Properly, *ante horam* quā horā. Or it is a translation of the Greek *πρὶν ἤ*. So *Postquam*, *Priusquam*.

*Antērides*, buttresses, props. 'Αντηρίδες.

*Anterior*, fore, foremost. Comparative of *anterus* from *ante*.

*Antes, ium*: See Appendix.

*Antestor*, I call another to be a witness to an arrest, &c. by touching the ear. For *antetestor*, I make a witness before the trial comes on. Thus *antestari* is explained by Priscian *προδιαμαρτυρηθῆναι*.

*Anthias*, some fish. 'Ανθίας.

*Anthrax*, a carbuncle. 'Ανθραξ.

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *am-testor*. But the reason is not apparent.

*Antia*, forelocks. Fr. *ante*.

*Anti*—, against. 'Αντί.

*Antichthōnes*, the antipodes.

'Αντιχθονες.

*Anticipo*, I take or take in hand before another, get the start of, thwart. For *ante-capio*. So *Occupo*.

*Anticus*, one who is right against us. Fr. *ante*. So *Post*, *Posticus*.

*Antidea*, before this. For *ante id factum eâ tempestate*.<sup>1</sup> So *Postidea*. ¶ Al. for *antea*, *anteDea*, *antidea*.

*Antideo*, for *ante id factum eo tempore*. ¶ Al. for *Anteeo*, like *Antehac*. D, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*.

*Antidōtum*, an antidote. 'Αντιδοτον.

*Antigērid*, particularly, very much: i. e., so that one thing (*geritur*) is done (*ante*) before anything else.

*Antipōdes*, the antipodes. 'Αντιποδες.

*Antiquo*, I annul, repeal. Fr. *antiquus*. I make old and obsoleto; I set aside as being obsoleto. On the other hand, *antiquo* is sometimes used of rejecting a new law and keeping to the old one. *Antiqua probo, nihil novi statui volo*. In *antiquum morem reduco*.

*Antiquus*, old, ancient; old-fashioned; antique. Fr. *ante*. That which was in the ages before us. It was formerly written *antīcus*. As *Amicus*, *Pudicus*.

*Antistes, stītis*, a president;

chief priest; prelate. Fr. *antesto*. As standing before others. Or fr. *sisto, stiti*.

*Antlia*, a pump. 'Αντλία.

*Antlo*: See *Anclo*.

*Antrum*, a cave. 'Αντρον.

*Anūlus*: See *Annulus*.

*Anus, ūs*, an old woman. Fr. *ēnos*, a year, as *Annus* from 'Ενος. That is, one in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from 'Ερος, *Senex* from 'Ενος. ¶ Al. from *ἄνους*, silly.

*Anus, i, τὸ τρήμα*. A formā orbiculari. Vide *Annulus*.

*Anxius*, harassed, disquieted. Fr. *ango, anxi*.

*Apāge*, avault. 'Απαγε.

*Apāla* or *Hāpāla* ova, eggs boiled soft. 'Απαλά αἶα.

*Apactias*, the north wind. 'Απακτίας.

*Apēliōtes*, the east wind. 'Απeliώτης.

*Aper, ri*, a wild boar. From the North. "Germ. *eber*, a wild boar. Lat. *aper*, Franc. *ebir, eber*. Old Germ. *baer*, Anglo-Sax. *bar, bare*. *E, a*, increase the force of *baer*, wild. So that *eber, aper*, is a very wild boar." W. ¶ Some consider *aper* or *aprus* put for *caprus*, from *κάπρος*, as *aia* was put for *γαῖα*, *εἶβα* for *λαῖβα*.

*Apērio*, I open. For *adpario*. From *pario*, I produce to the light. So *Comperio*, *Operio*.

*Aper, āpīcis*, a little woollen tuft or tassel which the High-priest wore on the top of his cap. As tied with thread: from *apo* or *apio*, I bind, tie. Hence *aper* was used of the top or tip

<sup>1</sup> Classical Journal, No. 30, p. 352.

of anything. So of the mark or accent on the top of letters, as Vēnit, Vēnit, Mālus, Mālus, &c. Hence it was used of letters themselves; and even of letters or epistles.

*Aperābo, ōnis*, a kind of sausage. Fr. *aper*. As being tufted. Varro: "Quodd in hoc farcimine summo quiddam eninet, ab eo, ut in capite *aper*, *aperabo dicta*."

*Aphractus*, an open vessel without decks or hatches. 'Αφρακτος.

*Aphrodisia*, a festival of Venus. 'Αφροδισια.

*Aphrōdita*, Venus. 'Αφροδισια.

*Apiāæ uvæ*, muscadel grapes. Fr. *apis*. Pliny: "*Apianis apes* dedere cognomen, præcipuè earum avidæ." *Apiana* is also chamomile, and for the same reason.

*Apiastrum*, balm, mint. Fr. *apis*. From bees being fond of it. Also, wild parsley, from *apium*.

*Apica ovis*, a kind of sheep which has no wool on the belly. From *ἀπικος*, having no wool.

*Apinæ*, trifles. See the account given by Pliny of this word under *Tricæ*.

*Apinārius*, a trifler, buffoon. Fr. *apinæ*.

*Apio*: See *Apo*.

*Apis*, a bee. Fr. *apo* or *apio*. From the notion of bees hanging together in clusters. Virgil: "*Pedibus connexæ ad limina pendent*." ¶ Al. for *opis*, *ophis* fr. ὄφις, a serpent. Anacreon represents Cupid thus

speaking of a bee stinging him: "Ὀφίς μ' ἔτυψε μικρός: A small serpent has struck me."

*Apiscor*, I get, gain. Fr. *apio*, I tie, join. It seems to mean properly, I come up to a thing, JOIN MYSELF to it, touch it. Like Gr. ἀπτομαι, to touch, from ἀπτω, to join. Plautus: "Sine me hominem *apisci*." To come up to, To overtake.

*Apium*, parsley. Fr. *apio*, as binding or crowning the head of conquerors at the games. Or as tying or weaving festive crowns. Horace: "Est in horto, Philli, NECTENDIS *apium* coronis."

*Aplūda*, *Applūda*, chaff, husks; bran. Fr. *ad-plaudo*. As Claudio, Occludo. As being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands. "*Ap-plaudo* is properly, I dash one thing with another so as to produce a sound." F.<sup>1</sup>

*Aplustre*, an ornament of a ship fixed up on the top of the stern. Fr. ἀπλαστον, the highest part of the stern. As ὁρί-αμβος, triUmphus.

*Apo* or *Apio*, I bind, tie. Fr. ἀπτω, I join, connect, fut. 2. ἀπέω, or ἀπέω, ἀπῶ.

*Apocryphus*, apocryphal. 'Αποκρυφος.

*Apōdixis*, a demonstration. 'Απόδειξις.

<sup>1</sup> Isaac Vossius supposes *apis* put for *abis*, and quotes the gloss of Hesychius: "Ἀβεις· ἔχεις. Understanding ἔχεις to mean Serpents. Others understand it to mean, You have.

<sup>2</sup> Wachter refers to Celt. *blawd*, farina.

*Apōdytērion*, the undressing room in baths. 'Αποδυτήριον.

*Apōlactīzo*, I kick. 'Απολακτίζω.

*Apōlecti*, parts of the tunny-fish cut for salting; and the tunny-fish themselves. Also, the principal Senators. 'Απόλεκτοι.

*Apollināris*: See Appendix.

*Apollo*, Apollo. 'Απόλλων.

*Apōlōgus*, a story contrived to teach some moral truth. 'Απόλογος.

*Apōphōrēta*, presents given to guests at feasts to carry home with them. 'Αποφώρητα.

*Apōplexia*, apoplexy. 'Αποπληξία.

*Apōriātio*, doubt. Fr. ἀπορία.

*Apostāta*, an apostate. 'Αποστάτης.

*Apostōlus*, an apostle. 'Απόστολος.

*Apōthēca*, a storehouse; safe; winecellar. 'Αποθήκη.

*Appārātē*, sumptuously. Fr. *adparō*. With great preparation.

*Appārītor*, a beadle, serjeant, marshal. Qui *paret* i. e. adest magistratui. See Pareo.

*Appello*, as, I call to, call; I call upon, entreat, appeal to. Hence, I address or speak to, generally. As from *Duco*, is, we have *Educo*, as, so from *pello*, is, we may have *Appello*, as. Accordingly Ainsworth explains *appello*, "ad me pello," that is, I urge to come to me, and so call to. So *Accieo*, I call, is *Cieo* ad me. So *καλέω*, I call, is from *κέλλω*, I drive,

urge, fut. 2. *καλέω* or *καλώ*. Damm: "Καλέω, venire jubeo, voco. Α κέλλω. Homer: *Αὐτός σε καλεῖ*, hortatur ut ad se venias." Lennep: "Καλέω differs only in form from *κέλλω*, I impel." ¶ Al. from *πελάω*, *πελώ*, I draw near. ¶ "From Hebrew *PLL*, i. e. *pilel*, to address." Becman.

*Appendix*, an addition. Fr. *adpendeo*. That which hangs at the side of something else.

*Appēto*, I vehemently desire. I aim at, assail, attack, strike at. Hence, I come near to or I come up to anything. Tacitus: "*Appetente jam luce*." Light now coming up, It becoming now light.

*Appias*, *adis*, Venus to whom a temple was built at the *Appia* Aqua. Hence prostitutes were called *Appiades*.

*Appiōsus*, ———

*Applīco*, I apply, attach, bring near or in contact with; apply to for help. Properly, (*plico*) I twine one thing (*ad*) about another. Or, I bring one thing to another and twine them so that they become attached.

*Applōdo*, for *adplaudo*.

*Apprīmē*, particularly. Fr. *ad* and *primus*. In the very first place. *Ad* increases the sense.

*Aprīcus*, sunny, exposed to the sun. From *aperio*, whence *apericus*, *apricus*, as *Amicus*, *Pudicus*, *Anticus*. Open and so exposed to the sun.

*Aprīlis*: See Appendix.

*Apronīa*, ———

*Aprugnus*, belonging to a

boar. Fr. *aper*, *apri*. See Abiegnus.

*Apto*, I fit, adapt. That is, I make one thing (*aptum*) fitted to another. Or *apto* is fr. *apio*, *aptum*, as *Verto*, *Versum*, *Verso*.

*Aptus*, bound or fastened close, attached closely, adhering tightly; well suited, fitted, apposite, proper, convenient. Fr. *apio*, *apitum*, *aptum*. ¶ Al. from ἀπτός fr. ἄπται pp. of ἄπτω.

*Apud*, at, close by, near. For *aput* fr. *apio*, *apitum*, to join. As from *Jungo* is *Juxta*. ¶ Al. soft for *adpud* from *ad pedes*. At the feet of another.

*Apŷrinus*, having no or little kernel. Ἀπŷρινος.

*Aqua*, water. Fr. *alxvīa*, equal, level; as *Æquor* from *Æquus*. Hence *ἀλxvīa*, (as from οἰxνός is οἰxνός, whence *Socius*), *aqua*. ¶ Al. from ἀχά, Doric of ἄχ), sound. From the murmur of flowing water. ¶ Al. from the North. "*Acha*, (Germ.) a stream, and all flowing water. Horn. in Lex. Ant. Brit.: '*Aches*, rivus, flumen.' Gloss. Keron.: '*Flumina, aha*.' Streams were called by the Goths *ah-wa*." W.<sup>1</sup>

*Aquālicŭlus*, the lower part of the belly; the stomach, ventricle. "Quia, ut *aqualis* aquam, sic ea pars urinam fun-

dat." V. "As being the cistern and containers of the excrements." Tt.

*Aquālis*, a waterpot, ewer. Fr. *aqua*. As *Æqua*, *Æqualis*.

*Aquāriŏlus*, qui se præbet ministrum meretrici. "Propriè, quòd *aquam* ferret meretrici, quā Veneri operata indigeret ad sese eluendam. Hinc apud Plautum meretrix: Aggerundâque *aquâ* sunt viri duo defessi. Savaro scribit *aquariolos* dictos, quia ad *aquas* versarentur meretricum gratiâ quæ olim cellas suas in actâ seu littore constituebant. Cicero: In actâ cum mulierculis jacebat ebrius." V.

*Aquĩfŏlius*, having sharp pointed leaves. Fr. *acuifolius*. *Acuus* from *acuo*, as *Noceo*, *Nocuus*.

*Aquĩla*, an eagle. Fr. *aquilus*. From its tawny color. Homer has αἰτρός αἰθων, a tawny eagle. ¶ Al. from ἀγρ, the Cretan word for eagle; whence *aquor*, (as perhaps loQUor from λῆτος) and *aquila*, somewhat as *Viola* from ἴov. Dacier thus: "*Agor*, R changed to L, *agol*, *agul*, *agul*, *aquila*."

*Aquĩla*, a silver eagle with expanded wings placed on the top of a spear, and used as the standard of the Roman legions. Hence *aquila* is used for a legion.

*Aquĩlex*, *ăquĩlēgis* and *ăquĩlĩcis*, one skilled (*legendo*) in seeking out and collecting or (*eliciendo*) in bringing out (*venas aquarum*) springs to form aqueducts.

*Aquĩlĩcium* is said, when

<sup>1</sup> " *Aqua* is from the pure monosyllable in our language, *A*, water. Then *AA*, flowing water. Then *AAA*. Then from *AHVA* is *AQUA*." Stiernhielm, as quoted by Wachter on *Acha*. ¶ Al. from ἀχά, the pouring, the stream.

(*aqua*) water (*elicitur*) is drawn down from Heaven by prayers in a time of drought.

*Aquilo*, the north-wind. Soft for *aquiro* (as *λειπιον*, *liLium*) fr. *ἀκίρως*, which is explained by Hesychius *ὁ βορρᾶς*, the north wind. ¶ Wachter understands *aquilo* to mean properly the north, and derives it from *aquilus*: "Quia nox ATRA ibi dominatur." ¶ Al. from *aquila*. The rapid blasts of this wind being compared to an eagle. This would be very well as a poetical allusion, but is hardly solid enough to allow of a word to be founded on it.

*Aquilus*, dark, dun, tawny. From *aqua*. That is, somewhat of the color of water. Homer has *μέλαν ὕδωρ*, black water. ¶ Al. from *aquila*. From the tawny color of the eagle.

*Aquimīnarium*, a ewer, basin. As containing (*aquam*) water for washing (*manus*) the hands. Plautus: "Date *aquam manibus*."

*Ara*, an altar. Fr. *αἶρω*, I raise. Or from *ἀσπρω*, I raise. ¶ Al. from *ἀρά*, a prayer, imprecation. ¶ Al. cut down from *acerra*, which is explained by Festus, "*ara quæ ante mortuum poni solebat, in quâ odores incendebantur.*"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Varro says that *ara* was anciently written *asa*; and Macrobius suggests that *asa* was for *ansa*, as being that which was handled. Virgil: "Talibus orantem dictis arasque TENENTEM." Plautus: "TENE *aram* hanc: TENEO: Dejura te mihi argentum daturum."

*Arābarches*: See Alabarches:

*Arachnē*, a kind of sundial.

Fr. *ἀράχνη*, a spider. Its lines representing those of a spider's web.

*Arānea*, a spider. Soft for *arachnea* fr. *ἀράχνη*. Or from the adjective *ἀράχνηος*, *ἀράχνια*, whence *arachnea*.

*Arātrum*, a plough. Fr. *aro*, *aratum*.

*Arbiter*, a referee, arbitrator. Soft for *adbiter* fr. *bito*, I go. One to whom parties go for his opinion. It is used also for a spy, a seer, a witness to a sight. That is, one who goes to a place to be on the look out, and see what is going on. Plautus: "Mihi *arbitri* vicini sunt, meæ quid fiat domi."

*Arbitror*, I judge a case, am of opinion. Ago partes *arbitri*.

*Arbor*, a tree. For *arvor* fr. *arvum*. Exodus: "The hail brake every TREE of the FIELD." Ezekiel: "The TREE of the FIELD shall yield her fruit." "All the TREES of the FIELD shall know, &c." Joel: "All the TREES of the FIELD are withered." *Arvum*, as well as FIELD in these passages, may mean tillable ground, covered by nature or planted by man with trees.

*Arbustum*, a plantation, shrubbery. Fr. *arbos*, whence *arbo-setum*, *arbo-stum*, *arbustum*. As *Salix*, *Salicis*, *Salicetum*, *Salicetum*.

*Arbütus*, ———

*Arca*, a chest, coffer, desk. Fr. *arceo* or *ἀρξέω*, I keep in,

shut in. ¶ Or fr. *ἄρκος* allied to *ἔρκος*, that which incloses. *Ἀρκίω* and *ἐρκίω* were allied. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh *arch*, Anglo-Sax. *earc*, *erce*. And Goth. *arka*, "loculi."

*Arca*, a kind of square boundary to grounds, constructed in the form (*arca*) of a chest.

*Arcānus*, secret, close. As kept (*arcā*) in a chest. So Oppidum, Oppidanus.

*Arceo*, I keep off, ward off; I keep in, restrain. *Ἀρκίω*.

*Arcēra*, a sedan, litter. Fr. *arca*. As being closed in on all sides like a chest. *Era*, as in *Ἑστίερα*, Patera. ¶ Al. from *arcus*, from its being arched.

*Arcesso*, I call for, invite, summon; summon to a court of justice. Fr. *arcio* for *adcio* (as Arbiter was said for Adbiter, Arfari for Affari) fr. *cio*. From *arcio* was *arcesso*, as Capio, Capesso. Compare Accio.

*Archaicus*, old-fashioned, plain. *Ἀρχαϊκός*.

*Archangelus*, an archangel. *Ἀρχάγγελος*.

*Archibuleum metrum*, a metre said to have been not so much invented as used by some poet named *Archibulus*.

*Archeōta*, *Archiōta*, a keeper of records. *Ἀρχειώτης*.

*Archētypon*, an original copy. *Ἀρχέτυπον*.

*Archiātrus*, a chief physician. *Ἀρχιατρός*.

*Archimāgirus*, a chief cook. *Ἀρχιμάγειρος*.

*Archimandrīta*, the chief of a convent. *Ἀρχιμανδρίτης*.

*Architectus*, a contriver of a building, architect; deviser, author of anything. *Ἀρχιτέκτων*.

*Archivum*, a place where the public records were kept. For *archium* fr. *ἀρχεῖον*.

*Archon*, a chief-magistrate at Athens. *Ἀρχων*.

*Arcio*: See Arcesso.

*Arcīva* or *Arcula avis*, a bird which in the auspices forbade anything to be done. Fr. *arceo*, I drive off, repel, forbid.

*Arcto*, I draw close or tight. *Arctum facio*.

*Arctōphylax*, a constellation near the Greater Bear. *Ἀρκτοφύλαξ*.

*Arctos*, the constellation of the Bear. *Ἀρκτος*.

*Arctūrus*, a star in the constellation of Bootes. *Ἀρκτούρος*.

*Arctus*, restrained, confined, tight, close. Fr. *arceo*, *arctum*, to keep in, restrain.

*Arcuo*, I bend in the form (*arcus*) of a bow, I curve.

*Arcus*, a bow; an arch. From *ἔρκος*, that which shuts in, incloses. The inclosure made by the teeth is called by Homer *ἔρκος ὀδόντων*. A for E, as in Annus from *ἔννος*. And aspirate dropt, as in Ulcus from *ἔλκος*. ¶ Al. ab *arcendis* hostibus. ¶ Festus understands an arch to be the primary meaning: "Quia continet se. Arcere est continere."

*Ardea*, a heron, hern. For *erdea* fr. *ἐρωδιός*, *ἐρδιός*. So Annus from *ἔννος*.

*Ardelio*, a busybody, intermeddler, trifler. Fr. *ἀρδαλος*,



vain, futile. Hesychius: 'Ἀγ-  
εάλους· εἰκαίους.<sup>1</sup>

*Ardeo*, I glow, burn, blaze ;  
glow with heat or fervor ;  
with the fervor of passion, love,  
&c. Fr. *aridus*, *ardus*. Pro-  
perly, to be dried up, scorched  
with heat ; and hence to glow,  
to burn with heat.

*Arduus*, high, lofty, steep.  
Fr. ἄρδην, high, aloft. As Muto,  
Mutuus. ¶ Al. from Goth.  
*hard*, difficult.

*Area*: See Appendix.

*Area*, the scald on the head,  
leaving (*aream*) a large flat  
place on it, without hair. Mar-  
tial: "Nec ullus In longâ pilus  
*areâ* notatur."

*Arēna*, *Hārēna*, sand, grit.  
Fr. *areo*. As Habeo, Habena.  
Horace has *Arenles arenas*.<sup>2</sup>

*Arēna*, the part of the amphi-  
theatre where the gladiators  
fought, which was covered with  
SAND.

*Areo*: See Appendix.

*Areōpāgus*, a council of judges  
which met on Mars-Hill at  
Athens. Ἀρειοπάγος.

*Arepennis*, *Arpennis*, *Arpen-  
tum*, half an acre. Columella  
states it to be a Gaulish word.  
And the French to this day, ob-  
serves H. Stephens, say *arpent*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ardea*. Like the *ardea*,  
flitting about and roving everywhere.  
Al. from *ardeo*. "Quodd ardore quodam  
omnia occipiat, nihil peragat." Ainsw.

<sup>2</sup> It is an objection, but not an insupe-  
rable one, that the A in *areo* is long. And  
also that *harena* was a common mode of  
writing. Varro says that *harena* was the  
Etruscan *fasena*. *Asena* might come  
fr. ἄσω fut. of ἄζω, I dry. Or from ἀζάλω,  
I dry ; whence ἄζαινα, *azena*, *asena*.

*Ares*, Mars. Ἄρης.

*Arētālōgus*. "Fr. ἀρετή, vir-  
tue ; λόγος, a discourse. Not  
as if such a person were a true  
philosopher, but that he dis-  
puted at table very grandly  
about virtue among persons  
stuffed with good eating. Or it  
is for *arestalogus*, from ἀρεστά,  
pleasing or pleasant things, and  
λόγος, a discourse. One who  
says pleasant or agreeable things.  
The word was coined by the  
Romans." V. It is explained  
by Forcellini, "PLACITA LO-  
QUENS ad sui ostentationem et  
aliorum oblectationem."

*Arēum* judicium, the judg-  
ment of the court of Areopagus.  
See Areopagus. Ἀρείος means,  
appertaining to Mars.

*Argēi*, places at Rome where  
were the remains of certain illus-  
trious Argives. From Ἀργεῖος,  
Argives.<sup>3</sup>

*Argennum*, white, or very  
white silver. Fr. ἀργεννόν,  
white.

*Argentāria*, a banking-house.  
Fr. *argentum*.

*Argentum*, silver. Fr. *argens*,  
*entis*, from *argeo* formed from  
ἀργός, white, whence ἀργυρος,  
silver. Or from ἀργήεις, ἀργῆς,  
gen. ἀργῆντος, white.

*Argestes*, the North-west  
wind. Ἀργέστης.

*Argilla*, white clay. Ἀργίλ-  
λος.

<sup>3</sup> *Argei* was also put for wicker sta-  
tues of thirty men of ancient times  
thrown annually into the Tiber by the  
Vestals. Whether with any allusion to  
the same Argives, seems altogether un-  
known.

*Argūmentum*, an argument, reason, proof; matter taken in hand to prove; a subject for treating of and proving, theme, argument; the device or subject of a picture. Fr. *arguo*, I prove.

*Arguo*, I make clear or evident, prove; prove another to be guilty, convict; impeach. Fr. *ἀργός*, white, clear. ¶ Al. from *ἀγορεύω*, I discourse, contracted to *ἀγγεύω*.

*Argūtus*, quick, ready, ingenious, smart, witty; too ready in talking, chattering, noisy, loud, clamorous, piping, shrill. Fr. *arguo*, *argutum*. Properly, one who is ready at proving anything. The sense of shrill may be from that of clear, as *Arguo* is to make clear.

*Argýraspides*, a company of soldiers with silver shields. *Ἀργυράσπιδες*.

*Aridus*, dry. Fr. *areo*. As *Liveo*, *Lividus*.

*Aries*, a ram; a battering-ram, having a head and horns like those of a ram. Fr. *ἰρράδς* or *ἰρράς*, or *ἰρρώδς*, or *ἄριξ*, a ram. *Ares* appears to have been the ancient word. ¶ Al. from *Ἀρης*, *Ἄρεος*, Mars, or from *ἄριστος*, warlike. As being an animal disposed to fight.

*Ariēto*, I push or butt as a ram. Fr. *aries*, *ietis*.

*Arilātor*, *Arrilātor*, a broker who in buying, instead of paying on the spot, puts it off by giving (*arram*) a pledge.

*Arīolus*: See *Hariolus*.

*Arista*: See *Appendix*.

*Aristólōchia*, the herb heartwort. *Ἀριστολόχεια*.

*Etym.*

*Arithmētica*, arithmetic. *Ἀριθμητική*.

*Arma*, *orum*, arms, armour, instruments or implements of war; implements of agriculture, &c. The proper meaning seems to be that of instruments; and *arma* seems to come from *ἄρμαι* pp. of *ἄρω*, I fit out, instruct, whence *ἀρμυνα* are implements or instruments. ¶ Al. from *armus*, as properly said of such armour as protected the arms.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Al. for *arcima* fr. *arceo*. Instruments for repelling. So *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*.

*Armāmaxa*, a Persian chariot or litter. *Ἀρμάμαξα*.

*Armāmenta*, *orum*, implements of agriculture, shipping, &c. Fr. *armo*, *are*, from *arma*. We have *Oblectamentum* from *Oblecto*.

*Armāmētārium*, an arsenal, place where the implements of war are deposited. Fr. *armamenta*. See *Arma*.

*Armūrium*, a place where any (*arma*) articles of dress, &c., are deposited.

*Armentum*, cattle, herd of cattle. For *aramentum* fr. *aro*. As useful for ploughing.

*Armilausa*, —————

*Armilla*, a bracelet or ring worn (*lævo armo*) on the left arm by soldiers who had dis-

<sup>1</sup> Wachter too remotely: "Cūm brachia sint arma hominis prima et naturalia, quibus a naturā ad propellendas injurias præ ceteris animantibus instructus est, nomen suum omnibus instrumentis, quibus injuria propellitur, communicare potuerunt."

tinguished themselves in battle ; and by women.

*Armillum*, a vessel for wine carried (super *armos*) on the shoulders at sacrifices.

*Armo*, I equip, fit out, especially (*armis*) with armour. Or *armo* may be from a word ἄρμῳ, ἄρμῶ, formed from ἄρω, ἄρωαι. See *Arma*.

*Aarmoracia*: See *Appendix*.

*Armus*, an arm or shoulder. "Fr. ἄρμος, compages. For it signifies properly the knitting of the shoulder with the arm." F. "Tota compago ab humeris usque ad pugnus. Brachium quid est nisi talis compago?" W. ¶ Ἄρμοι, the upper part of the shoulders, is quoted by *Donne-gan*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *arm*, Anglo-Sax. *earm*, *eorm*." W.

*Aro*, I plough. Ἀρόω, ἄρῶ.

*Arōma*, ἄρις, a sweet spice or herb. Ἀρωμα.

*Arquātus*, arched. For *arcuatus*.

*Arquatus morbus*, the jaundice. "Because the color of the eyes is like (*arcus*) a rainbow, or from the rainbow-like arch which is under the eyelid in this disease." Tt.

*Arquus*, the same as *arcus*.

*Arra*: See *Arrha*.

*Arrha*, *Arra*, abbreviated from *arrhābo*.

*Arrhābo*, a token or pledge ; an earnest or earnestpenny given in token of payment. Ἀρρᾶβών.

*Arrigo*, I lift or raise up ; raise another's spirits, encourage. For *adrego*. I raise

right up or upright. See *Rego* and *Rectus*.

*Arrilator*: See *Arilator*.

*Arrōgantia*, pride, presumption. Fr. *arrogans*, *antis*.

*Arrōgo*, I claim to myself ; claim more than I have a right to, arrogate. I arrogate unreasonably. Valde *rogo* quod juris mei est, I ask my right, I ask to be given to me. So we use to Ask of claiming. Todd: "To Ask: to DEMAND, to CLAIM. As, To ask a price for goods. Dryden: He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves, Their funeral honors CLAIM'D and ASK'D their quiet graves."

*Arrōgo*, I confer or bestow on another. Horace: "Fortuna . . . Laudem et optatum peractis Imperiis decus arroga-vit." That is, decreed, assigned by vote or decree. See *Rōgo*.

*Arrōgo*, I adopt, take another as my son by adoption. Fr. *rogo*. For it was necessary (*rogare*) to ask the people or to propose a bill to the people to be able to do so.

*Arrugia*, a gold-mine. Apparently corrupted from *auro-rugia*, from αὐρον or *aurum*, and ὀρυγή, a digging.

*Ars*, *artis*, contrivance, method, skill, science, industry, occupation. Fr. ἄρται pp. of ἄρω, I fit one thing to another. Or. fr. ἀρτέω, whence ἀρτέομαι, I put in order, prepare. Facciolati: "From ἄρω, whence a word ἄρς, ἄρως, *ars*, *artis*, nec-tendi et aptē copulandi ratio."

*Arsenicum*, arsenic. *Ἀρσενικόν*.

*Artāba*, an Egyptian measure. *Ἀρτάβη*.

*Artemisia*: See Appendix.

*Artēmon*, the mizzen-sail; pulley of a crane. *Ἀρτέμων*.

*Artēria*, the gullet, windpipe; an artery. *Ἀρτηρία*.

*Artirītis*, the gout. *Ἀρθριτίς*.

*Articulatim*, piece-meal. Fr. *articulus*. Joint by joint, limb by limb.

*Articūlo*, I utter distinctly. That is, *divido* in *articulos*. I bring out my words syllable by syllable.

*Articūlus*, a small (*artus*) joint, limb, or knot; a small limb or clause of speech; a small portion of time, instant, moment; the fit moment, the nick of time; the hinge on which a cause hangs, the important point; a case or point in a law, a law being made up of several cases or points. Julian: "Non possunt omnes *articuli* singulatim legibus comprehendī:" A law cannot state singly every possible case which may belong to it.

*Artifex*, *artificis*, an artificer, artist. Qui *facit* aliquid *arte* seu *per artem*.

*Artio*, I drive in so as to fit tight. For *artio* fr. *artus*.

*Artōcōpus*, a breadcutter. *Ἀρτοκόπος*.

*Artōcreas*, a meatpie. *Ἀρτοκρέας*.

*Artōlāgānus*, a cheesecake, pancake. *Ἀρτολάγανος*.

*Artopta*, a vessel in which bread is baked. *Ἀρτόπτης*.

*Artōtŷrītā*, heretics who offered on the altar (*ἄγρον*) bread and (*τυρόν*) cheese.

*Artuātus*, torn to pieces. Fr. *artus*. Torn limb by limb.

*Artus*: for *arctus*.

*Artus*, *ūs*, a joint; limb; knot. Fr. *ἄρται* pp. of *ἄρω*, I knit, join. As from a. l. p. *ἄρθον* is *ἄρθρον*, a joint. ¶ Al. from *arto*, i. e. *arcto*, *coarcto*, *arctè* compingo.

*Arvāles* Fratres, a college or priesthood who made public sacrifices for the prosperity (*arvorum*) of the fields.

*Arvīna*, fat, grease, suet. Fr. *arvis*, (as *Ovis*, *Ovina*), soft for *arvix*. Or for *arvigina* from *arvix*, *arvigis*. Properly, the fat of rams. ¶ Hesychius states that the Sicilians said *ἀρβίνα* for flesh.

*Arvix*, a ram. Fr. *ἄριξ*. *V* added as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*.

*Aruncus*, a goat's beard. For *arūngus* fr. *ἄρυγγος*, Doric for *ἤρυγγος*. So *Spelunca* from *Σπήλυγγα*.

*Arundo*: See Appendix.

*Aruspex*, *Hāruspex*, *icis*, a soothsayer. Fr. *arvix* or *arvis*, a ram, was *arviga*, a victim at a sacrifice, that victim being properly a ram. From *arviga*, *aruiga*, *aruga*, and *specio*, was *arugispex*, *aruspex*, one who augured from victims as they were slain. ¶ Al. from *ara* and *specio*. From observing the entrails on the altar. But *A* should thus rather be long.

*Arvum*, a field ploughed but not yet sown; ground which may be ploughed; a field gene-

rally. As from *Cado* is *Cadivum*, so from *aro* is *arivum*, whence *arvum*. ¶ Wachter states the Celt. *erw* to be the same as *arvum*, and refers both to Celt. *ar*, terra, *arvum*. He notices also the northern *orta*, *urva*, to plough.

*Arx*, *arcis*, a lofty place, height, steep; citadel. Fr. *ἄρκα*, (transp. *ἄρκα*) the summit of a mountain, and also a citadel. ¶ Or fr. *ἔρκος*, an inclosed place. ¶ Or fr. *arceo*, or *ἀρκίω*. A place for repelling enemies. ¶ Or fr. *ἀρήγω*, *ἀρξίω*, (*ἄρξω*) to repel or to defend.

*As*, *assis*: See Appendix.

*Asārōtum*, floor variegated with pebbles or tiles of different colors. *Ἀσάρετον*.

*Ascaules*, a bagpiper. *Ἀσχαύλης*.

*Ascendo*, I mount. For *adscando*.

*Ascia*, a chip-axe. For *ascina*, *acsina*, *ἄξινα*. ¶ Or for *acsia*, *axia*, from *ἄξω* fut. of *ἄγω*, I break. ¶ Or from the North. Anglo-Sax. *ax*, *ear*, *æcse*, *acse*, *acas*, *acase*.<sup>1</sup> *Acse*, transp. *asce*, would give *uscia*. Or *ascia*, transp. *acsia*, would flow from *acse*.

*Ascōpēra*, a leathern bag. *Ἀσκοπήρα*.

*Asellus*, a young ass. For *asinellus* fr. *asinus*. Also, some fish. From its being, says Varro, of the color of the ass. See above.

*Asilus*, ———

*Asinus*, an ass. From *ἀσινής*, harmless. ¶ Al. from the north. "Welsh and Armoric *asen*, Goth. *asil*, Germ. *esel*, Anglo-Sax. *assa*." W.<sup>2</sup>

*Asinus*, a mill-stone. Like Gr. *ὄνος*, which embraces both of the senses of *asinus*.

*Asio*: See Appendix.

*Asōtus*, prodigal. *Ἀσωτος*.

*Aspārāgus*, asparagus. *Ἀσπάραγος*.

*Asper*, rough, rugged, harsh. For *asperus* fr. *ἄσπερος*, unfit for sowing, as properly applied to rugged or craggy places.

*Aspernor*, I shun, avoid, despise. For *adspernor* fr. *sperno*. *Ad* amplifies.

*Aspīro*, I breathe or blow upon. I favor, am propitious to, from the notion of gales blowing on the sails of a ship. I aspire to, desire to approach or come up to, from the notion of panting after anything. I approach or come up to, properly to that which I have panted after. For *adspiro*. Celsus: "Ut ne *ad eum frigus aspiet*."

*Aspis*, an asp. *Ἀσπίς*.

*Asprātiles* pisces, scale-fish. Fr. *aspero*, *aspro*, *avi*. The scales being rough. So *Volo*, *Volatiles*.

*Assēcla*, a lackey, menial. For *adsecula*, *adsequula*, fr. *adsequor*.

*Assefolium*, ———

*Assentior*, I agree to, assent. That is, (*sentio*) I think (*ad*)

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in *Axt*.

<sup>2</sup> "From Hebr. *athon*, as Greek *τίς* for *Θεός*." Ainsw.

according to the standard of another.

*Assentor*, I agree to, like *assentio*. Also, I agree with another for the sake of fawning and flattery, I flatter.

*Asser*, a small beam; pole, lever. *Fr. assero*, I join, apply to, lay close with. “*Quod asseritur i. e. adjungitur parieti trabibusque*,” says Ainsworth. That is, from *assero*, as from *Aggero* is *Agger*. In Greek *στρωτήρες* (from *στέγω*, *ἑστρωται*, to strew,) are joists which rest on the larger beams in floors and ceilings: and laths which support the tiles of roofs. And *Vossius* explains *asserer* “*crassior angustaque materies, quæ trabibus interni solet*.” *Gloss. Philox.*: “*Asseres, κορτοί, δοκοί, στρωτήρες*.” *Gloss. Cyrill.*: “*Στρωτήρες, asseres*.”

*Assero manu*, I take another by the hand, and (*adsero mihi*, join to myself, or) draw near me, and place my hand on his head, and so declare him free. Hence *assero* in *libertatem*, I make a slave free. And *assero* simply.

*Assero*, I claim. Properly, I join to or connect with myself, I take to myself. Also, I maintain, defend, vindicate. I maintain an argument, affirm, assert.

*Assero*, I assign, attribute. *Seneca*: “*Hæc non nego sentire sapientem: nec enim lapidis illi duritiam asserimus*.” Nor do we connect or couple with a wise man the idea of unfeelingness. *Forcellini* explains it by “*adjungo*.”

*Asservero*, I assert positively. That is, I affirm (*severè*) rigidly. *Ad* amplifies.

*Assiduus*, diligent, incessant, perpetual. *Fr. adsedeo*, as *Muto*, *Mutuus*. From the notion of sitting closely at any occupation. But *assiduus* was used anciently for a wealthy man or one of the higher class, and is derived by some from *asses duo* i. e. *do*. *Charisius*: “*Cùm a Servio populus in quinque classes esset divisus ut tributum, prout quisque possideret, inferret; ditiores, qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt*.” *Becman* derives it in this sense also from *adsedeo*. As properly said of one who has nothing to do but to sit idly at home, opposed to the poor who toil and work. *Gellius* uses *assiduus* of a writer of the higher class: “*Classicus assiduusque aliquis scriptor*.”

*Assigno*, I assign, appoint, allot, distribute, bestow. *Fr. signum*. Properly said of fields marked out by certain boundaries and distributed to individuals.

*Assigno*, I impute, attribute, ascribe, lay the blame on. *Fr. signum*. I mark or set down a thing (*ad*) to the account of another.

*Assis*, a board, plank. Soft for *axis*. *Assis* and *axis* are frequently confounded.

*Assisto*, I assist, help. That is, (*sisto*) I stop or stand (*ad*) by the side of another.

*Asso*, I roast, broil. *Assum facio*. As *Arcto* is *Arctum facio*. See *Assus*.

*Assuēfācio*, I accustom. *Assuetum facio*, *assuetifacio*.

*Assūla*, a thin (*assis* or *asser*,) board; a lath, shingle; a splinter, shiver.

*Assūlātīm*, in pieces, to atoms. Fr. *assula*. In shivers or splinters.

*Assus*, dry; roasted, broiled. For *arſus*<sup>1</sup> from *ardeo*, *arsum*. As *Pansum* becomes *Passum*. That is, scorched, burnt up. *Assa nutrix*, is a dry-nurse. *Assi lapides*, a dry wall, wall without cement. And hence perhaps *assa vox* is said of the voice in singing unaccompanied with any musical instrument; and *assa tibia* of a flute unaccompanied by the human voice. Some understand these last senses to flow from the notion of things broiled, which have only their own juices unmixed with any other.

*Ast*, but. "For *at*," says Vossius, but Tooke justly argues: "It is contrary to the customary progress of corruption in words to derive *ast* from *at*. I am not at all afraid of being ridiculed for the following derivation by any one who will give himself the trouble to trace the words (corresponding with BUT) of any language to their source: — *Adsit*, *Adst*, *Ast*, *At*." That is, let it be, grant it, nevertheless, and yet.

*Aster*, a star. *Ἀστήρ*. Hence various birds, fishes, earths, gems, &c. are called by this

name or by derivatives from it, (as *Asteria*, *Asterias*, &c.) as being of a bright color or as being marked like stars.

*Astēriscus*, an asterisk or mark in form like a little star. *Ἀστερίσκος*.

*Astīpūlātor*. Adam: "*Stipulator* was the person who required the promise or obligation in a bargain or stipulation. Sometimes, for the sake of greater security, there was a second person who required the promise or obligation to be repeated to him, called *astipulator*. Hence *Astipulari irato consuli*, in Livy: To humor or assist." Forcellini understands *stipulator* here to be the person who MADE the promise; *astipulator* to be one who stood by him and MADE a similar promise.

*Astrāba*, a saddle-bow. *Ἀστράβη*.

*Astræa*, the Goddess of justice. *Ἀστράια*.

*Astrāgālus*, a wave or wreath about a pillar. *Ἀστράγαλος*.

*Astrōlōgus*, an astrologer. *Ἀστρολόγος*.

*Astrōnōmus*, an astronomer. *Ἀστρονόμος*.

*Astrum*, a star, constellation. *Ἀστρον*.

*Astu*, the city of Athens. *Ἀστυ*.

*Astūla*: See Appendix.

*Astur*, a kind of hawk. Fr. *ἀστερίας*. See *Aster*.

*Asturco*, a genet, a small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse. From *Astur*, as coming from *Asturia*, a province of Spain.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ἄζω*, *ἄσδω*, *ἔδω*. Or from *ἔσσαι* pp. of *ἔζω*.

*Astus*, craft, cunning. Fr. ἄστυ, a city. Men living in a city being usually more acute and subtle than men living in the country. Wachter: "Urbanitas ab Urbe, Civilitas a Civitate, et *Astutia* (quæ Civilitatis nomen fuit, antequam ob CAL-LIDA civium ingenia in<sup>o</sup> malam partem sumeretur) ab ἄστυ."

*Astutus*, crafty. Fr. *astus*.

*Asyla*, ———

*Asylum*, an asylum, sanctuary. ἄσυλον.

*Asymbolus*, scot-free. ἄσύνβολος.

*At*, but. Shortened from ἀτάρ, or from *ast*.

*Atābūlus*, a very cold wind peculiar to Apulia. From a word ἀτάβολος, throwing out harm.

*Atat* or *At at*, an interjection of surprise, &c. From *iattatal*. ¶ Al. from *at*. The speaker is to be supposed to have been thinking of something else, to be interrupted, and to cry out abruptly—"But, but—."

*Atāvus*, a fourth grandfather. Soft for *adavus* fr. *avus*. *Ad* increases the number. So *Adnepos* and *Atnepos*.<sup>1</sup>

*Atellāna*, a kind of play or interlude full of mirth and humor. From *Atella*, a town of the Oscii, where it was at first performed.

*Ater*, coal-black, sable, brown. For *ather*, fr. αἰθρς, Æol. αἰθρ, αἰθρ, blackened by fire. So *Atrium* from Αἰθριον.

*Athēnæum*, a place for philosophical study or for declamation. Ἀθήναιον.

*Atheus*, atheist. ἄθεος.

*Athleta*, a wrestler. Ἀθλητής.

*Athlon*, a prize for the successful combatant, fr. ἄθλον. *Athla* are the labors, exertions, pursuits of life, fr. ἄθλα, contests.

*Atlantion*, the lowermost joint of the neck. From *Atlas*, *Atlantis*. As sustaining the rest of the joints of the neck, and as principally sustaining burdens placed on the back, as *Atlas* did the world.

*Atōmus*, an atom, mite. ἄτομος.

*Atque*, and. Soft for *adque*. As *Atavus* for *Adavus*. That is, (*que*) and (*ad*) in addition to or besides this. Et *ad hoc*. *Adque* is written in ancient inscriptions for *atque*. ¶ Others consider *atque* to mean "but and." As in the Translation of the Bible we find "BUT AND if that idle servant," &c.

*Atqui*, *Atquin*, but, but yet, however. From *at*. Compare *Alioqui*, *Alioquin*.

*Atrāmentum*, ink. Fr. *ater*, *atra*, whence a verb *atro*, *avi*.

*Atricāpilla*, a bird (*atris capillis*) with black feathers on its head, a blackcap, titling.

*Atriplex*, *Atriplexum*: See Appendix.

*Atrium*, a courtyard, a large oblong square surrounded with arched galleries. For *athrium* fr. αἰθριον, αἰθριον, as being in the open air, sub dio. Somewhat as the Greeks said *ai-*

<sup>1</sup> Wachter deduces it from *atla avi*. *Atta* being from Gr. ἄττα, father.



θουσα. ¶ Al. from *ater*, *atra*, as black with smoke. The family statues were placed here. Juvenal speaks of them as "FUMOSOS cum dictatore magistrōs."

*Atrōphus*, wasting with atrophy. Ἀτροφος.

*Atrōpos*, one of the Fates. Ἀτροπος.

*Atrōtus*, invulnerable. Ἀτρωτος.

*Atror*, *ōcis*, raw, crude; hence, like Gr. ἄμυδς, hard in temper, unyielding, fierce, cruel. Fr. ἀτρωξ, raw.

*Attāgen*, a heathcock or woodcock. Ἀτταγήν.

*Attālicus* is applied to anything splendid, rich, or ample, from the splendor and wealth of *Attalus*.

*Attāmīno*, I defile. For *ad-tamino*. So *Contamino*. *Tamino* is fr. *tamen*, *inis*, for *tagimen* fr. *tago*, *tango*. Compare *Contages*.

*Attat*, *Attāte*, the same as *atat*.

*Attēgia*, a hut. Fr. *ad-tego*. Forcellini thinks it is a Moorish word from the line in Juvenal: "Dirue MAURORUM *attegias*, castella Brigantum." But is *Castella* then a British word?

*Attempōro*, I apply just (*ad tempus*) in the proper time or place. *Tempus* formerly made *temperis*. See *Tempero*.

*Attendo*, I attend to. That is, *attendo animum ad*, I stretch my mind to a thing.

*Atticē*, *es*, a kind of ochre. As found in the mines of *Attica*.

*Atticurgēs*, is, done in the Attic style. Ἀττικουργής.

*Attiguus*, touching upon, bordering upon. Fr. *attingo*, *at-tigi*. As *Muto*, *Mutuus*.

*Attilus*, ———

*Attōno*, I amaze, astonish. Fr. *tono*. Properly, I thunder on another, amaze as if with thundering. Hence *attonitus*, thunderstruck, amazed.

*Attūbus*, the same as *Atypus*: and from ἄτυπος, whence *atubus*, *attubus*.

*Atypus*, stuttering, stammering. Ἀτυπος.

*Au*, *Ahu*, an interjection of fear, censure, &c. Formed from the sound. Priscian puts it among the interjections whose sound answers to the sense.

*Avārus*, covetous. Fr. *aveo*.

*Aucella*, a little bird. For *avcella*, *avicella* fr. *avis*.

*Auceps*, *aucūpis*, a bird-catcher, fowler. For *avceps*, *avcupis*. From *avis* and *capio*. *Avcupis* for *avcapis* as *Occapo*, *Occupo*.

*Auctifācio*, I make larger. *Auctius facio*.

*Auctio*, an auction. Fr. *augēo*, *augtum*, *auctum*. For in an auction a sum is proposed, and the bidders increase it, or bid above it.

*Auctor*, one who creates or makes; one who is the cause or author of anything. Virgil: "*Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem*." So it is used of a founder or leader of a race. Virgil: "Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanus *auctor*." So of an author or writer of a book. *Auc-*

*tor* is also one who authorizes, advises, directs the doing of anything. That is, the **AUTHOR** of its being done. "*Auctor* is from *augeo*, *auctum*; and properly means one who (*auget*) increases, i. e. generates and produces." **F.** Thus **Lucretius**: "*Quodcunque alias ex se res auget alitque.*" Thus **Ainsworth** says it means properly an increaser or enlarger: and adds: "*Quia augere fit creando, efficiendo, vel instituendo aliquid, patris, effectoris, et institutoris notionem induit. Cùmque talem causam multùm pollere oporteat, sæpe denotat cujus virtute, consilio, suasu vel testimonio aliquid fiat.*" ¶ Some write it *autor*, supposing that it was afterwards changed for softness into *auCtor*; and derive *autor* fr. *αὐτός*, **Æol.** *αὐτός*, of himself, acting after his own will.

*Auctor*, the seller in an auction. **Forcellini**: "*Qui enim tradit alteri quidpiam, eum auget eâ re et ditiores facit.*" Others explain it from his being the **AUTHOR** of the buyer's purchasing.

*Auctōrāmentum*, wages or hire given to induce persons to fight as gladiators or to perform any other service; the stipulating or contracting with such; any reward or hire. **Fr.** *auctoro*.

*Auctōrātus*, hired; obligated to serve for hire. **Fr.** *auctoro*.

*Auctōritas*, the act of authorizing a measure or giving authority to act. (See *Auctor*.)

*Etym.*

**Livy**: "*Tribuni plebis ex auctoritate senatûs ad populum tulerunt ut*" &c.: 'The tribunes of the people by the authority of the senate proposed to the people that' &c. So, **Servus** ab *auctoritate*: a servant authorized to act, delegated or commissioned. Hence *auctoritas* is any charge, office, commission; power to act, jurisdiction, authority. **Julian**: "*Interponere auctoritatem tutoris.*" *Auctoritas* is also weight, influence, force, properly as belonging to such as have jurisdiction or authority: or from the notion of advising and directing which *auctor* has. **Cicero**: "*Bibliothecas omnium philosophorum unus mihi videtur XII. tabularum libellus auctoritatis pondere superare.*" So it is applied to the weight and influence which men of probity, talent, wealth, have on the mind of others. **Cicero**: "*Ejus auctoritas magna est apud me.*" *Auctoritas* is also the power and dominion over any property, right to any privilege, &c. **Cicero**: "*Aquæ ductus, iter, actus a patre; sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur.*"

*Auctōro* me, I let myself out for hire, I engage to fight as a gladiator for pay; I engage or bind myself. **Fr.** *auctor*, a seller. I sell myself. **Vossius** explains it otherwise: "*Auctorare est aliquem sibi obligare, adeo ut quis non ampliùs sit sui arbitrii, sed alio res agat auctore.*"

*Auctōro*, I am (*auctor*) the

author of. Velleius: "Romanis certam victoriam, partibus suis excidium, sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore." Forcellini explains it otherwise: "Auctorare sibi mortem, est Mortem quasi mercede sibi quærere et arcessere." See above.

*Aucupium*, birdcatching. Fr. *auceps*, *aucupis*.

*Aucupor*, I go a fowling, I seek after birds; generally, I seek after, watch curiously, go in quest of. Fr. *auceps*, *aucupis*.

*Audax*, daring, bold, confident. Fr. *audeo*. As *Fallax*.

*Audeo*, I dare, adventure. Fr. *aveo*, I am desirous, ardent; whence *avidus*, *avideo*, *avdeo*, *audeo*, as *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*. So *Gavidus*, *Gavideo*, *Gaudeo*.

*Audio*, I hear, hearken. Fr. *αὐδή*, a voice or sound. That is, I perceive a sound. ¶ As *αἶω* from *ἄω* is to hear; so *αὔω* from *ἄω* might be the same. Then from *αὐδην* (as in *Ἀρδην*) would be *audio*.

*Ave*, hail! From a Hebrew word, signifying To live, which produced *Eva* or *Chava*, *Eve*; that is, 'The mother of all LIVING. Or rather from *avo*, which, as we learn from *Plautus*, was a Phœnician term of salutation. "Avo donni," says the Phœnician. *Donni* is the same as Hebrew *Adonai*.'

<sup>1</sup> "Have or Ave is nothing but *Habe*, have, possess, —riches, honor, health." Whiter.

*Avellāna*, a hazlenut. As being very common about *Avella* or *Abella*, a town of Campania.

*Avēna*: See Appendix.

*Aveo*, I long for, covet. Fr. *αἶω*, same as *ἄω*, I pant after, I seek. Hesychius: *Ἀει ζῆται*.

*Avernus*, a lake in Campania, of an offensive nature, and used for Hell. For *ἄοργος*, *ἀΨοργος*, without birds. *Lucretius*: "*Averna* vocantur; nomen id ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis."

*Averrunco*, I turn away, avert. Fr. *verrunco*, I turn; which see. ¶ Al. from *ἀπερύουω*, *ἀπερρύουω*.

*Aversor*, I turn from in disgust. Fr. *verto*, *versum*.

*Averta*. "A cloak-bag carried behind a horse. From its being carried on the (*aversa*) hinder part of the horse." F. But others understand it of a poutrel or headstall of a bridle to which the reins are fastened, and derive it (ab *avertendo*) from its turning the horse away from the direct course at the will of the rider.

*Aufēro*, I take away. For *abfero*, whence *avfero*, *aufero*. So *Avceps*, *Auceps*; *Abfugio*, *Aufugio*.

*Augeo*, I encrease, enlarge. Fr. *αὐξέω*, fut. *αὐξήσω*: whence *augseo*, for softness *augeo*. *Lenep* conjectures that *αὐξέω* came from an obsolete verb *αὐγῶ*, whence *augeo* would flow less remotely.

*Augur*, *ŭris*, a soothsayer, one who professes to foretell events by the manner in which

(*aves se gerunt*) birds carry themselves in flying. For *auguris* is for *avigeris*, as *Aucupis* is for *Avicapis*, *Auspicium* for *Avispecium*.

*Augurāle*, a place in a camp where the general made his (*auguria*) auguries. It is supposed to have been near the *prætorium* or to have been the *prætorium* itself.

*Augustāles ludi*, games instituted by *Augustus*.

*Augustus*, august, venerable, sacred. Fr. *augur*. As consecrated by an augur. So *Robur*, *Robustus*.

*Augustus*. Octavius Cæsar received this appellation from the Senate, and hence the month *Sextilis* was called so, as in this month Octavius entered on his first consulate, reduced Egypt, &c. Hence *augustus* became applied by way of honorary distinction, as in *Augusta Charta*, as we say Royal Paper; &c.

*Avia*, a grandmother. Allied to *avus*.

*Avīdus*, eager, desirous; greedy of money. Fr. *aveo*.

*Avīs*, a bird. For *aīs*, (as *Ovis* for *Oīs*), fr. *αἰσσω*, I rush; or fr. *αἰσσω* fut. of *αἰσω* whence *αἰσσω*. As *ὄρνις* fr. *ὀρνω*. ¶ "From *αἰω*, (*avo*), to cry out, to chirp." Haigh. ¶ "From Hebr. *oph*, flying, or *aph*, he fled." V.

*Avītus*, ancient. That is, belonging to our (*avi*) grandfathers.

*Avius*, solitary, lonely, impassable. That is, remote (*à viâ*) from the public way.

*Aula*, a hall, courtyard; a palace, as having many halls or courtyards. Also, a stall, shed. *Αὐλή*.

*Aula*, a pot. See Appendix.

*Aulæum*, arras, tapestry, painted curtains. As used in (*aulis*) the halls of the rich. Also, the curtain of a theatre.

*Aular*, the cover (*aulæ*) of a pot.

*Aulax*, a furrow. *Αὐλαξ*.

*Aulētes*, a piper. *Αὐλήτης*.

*Aulīci*, the servants or ministers (*aulæ*) of a palace, courtiers.

*Aulix*. "It seems to be the same as *Aulax*." F.

*Aulædus*, a piper. *Αὐλαδός*.

*Aura*, a gentle gale, breeze, wind. *Αὔρα*.

*Aura*, splendor. Allied to *Aurum*.

*Aurāta*, a fish called also *Chrysophrys*, as having golden brows. Ovid: "Et auri Chrysophrys imitata decus."

*Aurātus*, gilt, gilded. That is, covered (*auro*) with gold.

*Aurea*, a bridle: See *Orea*.

*Aurīchalcum*, latten or yellow brass. Corrupted from *orichalcum*, *ὀρείχαλκος*.

*Aurīga*, a charioteer. For *aureiga* fr. *aureā ago*, as driving horses with a bridle. ¶ Al. from *ὀρείγας*, a muledriver. As *Aurichalcum* is a corruption of *Orichalcum*.

*Aurīgo*, same as *Aurugo*. So *Origo*.

*Aurīpigmentum*, a kind of ochre of the color (*auri*) of gold, and useful (*pigmentis*) for painters' colors.

*Auris*, an ear. Fr. *αὔς*, the Cretan form of *οὖς*. From *αὔς* is *auris*, as from *Mus* is *Muris*. Or at once from *οὖς*, for we have *hAUd* from *OYδ*. ¶ Al. from *αὔω*, considered the same as *αἰώ*, to hear. ¶ Al. from the north. “*Ohr*, (Germ.), Gr. *οὖς*, Lat. *auris* and *ausis*, Goth. *auso*, Engl. *ear*, Dutch *or*, *ora*, Belg. *oor*, Island. *eyra*.” W.<sup>1</sup>

*Auritus*, having long ears; having quick hearing. Fr. *auris*.

*Aurōra*, the dawn, the morning. Fr. *αὔρα* and *ἄρα*, the hour when the morning breezes blow. ¶ Or fr. *aurum* and *hora*. ‘The hour or time of gold, the golden time.’

*Aurūgo*, the jaundice. Fr. *aurum*, as *Æris*, *Ærūgo*. From the color (*auri*) of gold which the face of a jaundiced person assumes.

*Aurum*, gold. Fr. *αὔω*, to shine: whence a word *αὔρον* splendid. Donnegan has “*Ἀύρον*, gold.” Turton notices the Welsh *aur*, gold.

*Auscullo*, I listen. For *auribusculto*. *Culto* from *colo*, as *Oculo*, *Occultum*, *Occulto*. That is, *multūm colo aliquem auribus*, I heed or attend to another with my ears.

*Ausim*, for *ausirim* fr. *audeo*, *audi*, *ausi*.

*Auspex*, *auspīcis*, one who foretels events, a soothsayer. For *avspex*, *avispex* (See Au-

ceps), ab *inspiciendis avibus*. A leader, guide, head, as the principal magistrates alone had the right to take (*auspiciu*) the auspices. So *auspices* is applied to the Gods, as it was under their guidance that undertakings were supposed to be made. *Auspex* is used of a matchmaker, being the chief or principal part in it; or as the marriage is made by his guidance or superintendence.

*Auspīcium*, the guidance or superintendence of another; the authority or sway of one person over another: See above.

*Auspīcor*, I begin, undertake. Because in all undertakings the ancients began by consulting (*auspices*) the soothsayers.

*Auster*, the south wind. Turton: “Fr. *αὐστηρ* fr. *αὔω*, [*αὔσται*,] to burn. ‘This wind is hot<sup>2</sup> and moist and productive of putrid fevers.’ *Ἀυσταλέος* is sun-burnt.<sup>3</sup>

*Austērus*, dry, harsh, severe. *Ἀύστηρός*.

*Ausum*, an attempt. Fr. *audeo*, *audsum*, *ausum*.

*Aut*, or, or else, else. Fr. *αὐτε* or *αὐτάρ*, on the contrary, otherwise.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> So Forcellini explains it, “*ventus meridionalis humidus et CALIDUS*.”\*

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *αὔω*, *ἔω*, I blow. But this is too general a meaning.

<sup>4</sup> Al. from the North. Goth. *aiththan*, Anglo-Sax. *oththe*.†

<sup>1</sup> Helvigius refers *auris* to *ἀρῖω*, (*αἰρῶ*), I draw in: “*Quia sonum hauriunt aures*.”

\* Virgil, it is true, calls it “*frigidus*.” But Martyn solves this difficulty on Georg. 3, 279.

† Wachter in Oeder.

*Autem*, but. Fr. αὐτῇ, but. The Latins say Decem from Δεκα.

*Authenta*, one who is his own master. Αὐθεντής.

*Authenticus*, real, genuine, original. Αὐθεντικός.

*Authepsa*, a stewpan or boiler, containing in itself a receptacle for the coals to boil with. Αὐθέψης.

*Autochthōnes*, people coëval with the country they dwell in. Αὐτόχθονες.

*Autographus*, written with one's own hand. Αὐτόγραφος.

*Autōmāton*, a machine which has the power of motion within itself. Αὐτόματον.

*Autumnus*, autumn, the time of harvest and vintage. For *auctumnus* (like *Alumnus*) fr. *augeo*, *auctum*. Quia *auget homines fructibus*. See *Auxilium*.

*Autūmo*: See Appendix.

*Avuncūlus*, a maternal uncle. Dimin. of *avus*. Scaliger: "Patris fratri, cūm patrui nomen, quasi patrem alterum, attribuerent, matris fratrem quasi remotiorem PUSILLUM *avum* appellarunt."

*Avus*, a grandfather. For *abus* fr. ἄβᾱ or ἄββα, a father; traced to the oriental *ab*. ¶ Or fr. ἄφῶς, ἄφῶς, a father.

*Auxilium*, help; military succour, applied to auxiliary troops. Fr. *augeo*, *auxi*. As it augments the resources of another. *Auget aliquem subsidiis*. "Augere aliquem aliquā re, est instruere, ornare, rem aliquam alicui subicere, quā instructor, major, honoratior fiat." F.

*Aurim*, for *auxerim*, fr. *augeo*, *augsi*, *auxi*.

*Axēdo* seems, says Forcellini, to be the same as *axis* or *asserculus*, i. e. *axerculus*.

*Axēnus*, inhospitable. Ἀξένος.

*Aricia*, *Aritia*: See Appendix.

*Axilla*: See *Ala*.

*Axim*, the same as *Egerim* from *Egi*. For *axerim* fr. *axi*, i. e. *agsi*.

*Axiōma*, an axiom, proposition. Ἀξίωμα.

*Axis*, the axletree on which a wheel of a chariot turns; a chariot; the Earth's axis, round which the world is said to move; and which, passing from one pole through the centre of the earth, is terminated by the other; hence put for one of the poles, and specially for the north pole as this is in view, whereas the other is hidden from us. Hence *axis* is put for the heavens above us, the open air; and for any clime or climate. It is fr. ἄξων, ἄξωνος. Or fr. ἄγω, ἄξω, to carry, whence ἄξων.

*Axis*, a plank, board, &c. Fr. ἄγω, ἄξω, to carry, and hence bear, support. ¶ *Al*. from ἄξων, which seems to be applied in this sense merely to the (ἄξῶνες) tablets and laws of Solon.

*Axōnes*, tablets on which Solon's laws were engraved. Ἀξῶνες.

*Axungia*, swine's grease, with which (*axes*) the axletrees of wheels (*unguntur*) are greased.

*Azymus*, unleavened. Ἀζύμος.

## B

*Bābā*, O strange! *Βαβαί*, *παπαί*.

*Babecalus*, *Babaculus*: See Appendix.

*Bacca*: See Appendix.

*Baccar*, *baccāris*, the herb sage of Jerusalem. *Βάκκαρις*.

*Baccha*, a female inspired by *Bacchus*, a Bacchanal.

*Bacchānal*, the festival of *Bacchus*; &c.

*Bacchor*, I rage or revel as (*Baccha*) a Bacchanal.

*Bacchus*, the God of wine. *Βάκχος*.

*Bacēlus*, *Baceolus*: See Appendix.

*Bacūlus*, a staff, stick. Diminutive of *bacus*, from *βίβακα*, (*βάκα*), pf. of *βάω*, I go, move; or, I lean on. Whence also *ἄβαξ*, *ἄβακος*, *abacus*. So from *βάω*, *βάζω*, pp. *βίβακται*, is *βάκτρον*, a stick.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Or for *basiculus* fr. *basis* or *βάσις*.

*Bādus*, of a bay color. Fr. *βαίς*, g. *βαῖδος*, *βῆδος*, a palm-tree.

*Bādizo*, I walk, pace. *Βαδίζω*.

*Batīcātus*, clothed in garments of Spanish wool. From *Batis*, the Guadalquivir. The *Baticæ* lanæ were considered very precious.

*Baiæ*, warm baths. From *Baiæ*, a city of Campania, abounding in warm springs. Horace: "Nullus in orbe locus *Baiis* prælucet amœnis."

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *πάω*, pf. *πέπακα*, (*πάκα*), I press, beat; whence *παλώ*. ¶ "From Germ. *bochen*, to beat." W.

¶ Wachter refers it to Germ. *bähen*, fomentare.

*Bājulus*, a carrier, porter. Fr. *βαδιῶ* fut. of *βαδίζω*, I go. Whence a word *badius*, *badiulus*, *bajulus*. As solDier we pronounce solJer.

*Bālæna*, a kind of whale. Fr. *βάλαινα*, as *ἄμφω*, amBo.

*Bālænāria* virga. "A rod made from the cartilage (*balænarum*) of whales. But others read and explain it otherwise." F.

*Bālānus*, a kind of mast or acorn; a kind of chestnut called behn from which a precious ointment was extracted; &c. *Βάλανος*.

*Bālātro*, a sorry or worthless fellow. For *baratro*, (as *λσιPιον*, liLium,) *barathro*, from *barathrum* or *βάραθρον*. One with a great belly or maw. Horace: "Pernicies *barathrumque* macelli." Others understand it of one who deserves to be cast into a (*barathrum*) pit. Somewhat like Verbero, onis, one who deserves to be beaten. ¶ Al. from a contemptible fellow called *Balatro*.<sup>2</sup>

*Bālaustium*, the flower of the pomegranate. *Βαλαύστιον*.

*Balbus*, stammering, stuttering, lispng. "From Hebrew *balbel*, to babble." Tt. ¶ Al.

<sup>2</sup> Dacier: "*Balatro* is a word totally mis-explained. As from *καλέω* is *καλότρον*, so from *βάλλω*, *βαλάζω*, is *βαλάστρον*, *βαλάστρων*, whence *balastro*, *balatro*, one who poured out water for the service of prostitutes when bathing. Hence men of any low employment were called *balatrones*. Or it may be from *βάλλω*, *βαλάζω*, to dance. So as to mean a dancer. Horace joins *Balatrones* with *Mimæ*."

for *bambus* fr. βαμβάω (whence βαμβάλω), βαμβῶ, I stammer.

*Bālīnea*, *Bālīneum*, a bath. Fr. βαλανεῖον.

*Baliōlus*, of a tawny color. Fr. *balius*, for *badius*.

*Ballista*, *Bālīsta*, a kind of cross-bow. Fr. βάλλω, I throw.

*Ballīstea*, *orum*, ballads, light airy songs, or rather songs sung in dances. Βαλλιστεῖα.

*Ballūca*, *Bālūca*, *Bālur*, *ūcis*, gold-dust or gold-ore. Pliny supposes it to be a Spanish word, and Martial has "*balucis malleator HISPANÆ*."

*Balneum*, a bath. For *bali-neum*.

*Bālo*, I bleat. Fr. βᾶλον Doric form of μῆλον, a sheep.

*Balsānum*, the balsam tree; its gum. Βάλσαμον.

*Balteus*, a belt. Probably a Northern word. "Lat. *balteus*. Anglo-Sax. Engl. Suec. Island. Germ. with great consent *belt*." W. ¶ Or suppose βάλλω has the sense of ἀμφιβάλλω, I cast round; then from βάλλω, pp. βέβαλται, we might have *bal-teus*.

*Bālur*: See *Balluca*.

*Bambātus*, pickled. Fr. βάμβα, the Syracusan form of βάμμα, an immersion. But the word is supposed to be a corruption.

*Bambālīo*, a stammerer. Fr. βαμβάλισω fut. of βαμβάλισω, I stammer.

*Bamplus*, ———

*Banchus*, ———

*Bāphia*, *orum*, a dye-house. Βαφεία.

*Bapta*, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lewdness. Βάπται.

*Baptisma*, a washing; baptism. Βάπτισμα.

*Baptista*, a baptizer. Βαπτιστής.

*Baptīzo*, I wash. Βαπτίζω.

*Barāthrum*, a deep pit, gulph; maw, belly. Βάραθρον.

*Barba*, a beard. Fr. παρειά, a cheek; whence *barīa*, (as Bibo from Πίω,) *barīVa*, (See Saliva,) *barva*, *barba*. So Πίω becomes BiBo. Virgil: "Tum mihi prima GENAS vestibat flore juvena." ¶ Al. from βαρεῖα: as indicating gravity and authority. Hence *bariVa*, *barva*, *barba*. ¶ "Armoric *barf*, *barv*. Lat. *barba*. From Celt. *bar*, a man. It belonging to men, not to women." W.

*Barbārīcus*, Phrygian. For the Phrygians were specially called *Barbari*. *Barbaricarii* were embroiderers; for the Phrygians were supposed to have invented the art of embroidering.

*Barbārus*, barbarian, wild, uncivilized. Βάρβαρος.

*Barhāta*, an ospray. From its (*barba*) beard. Properly, bearded.

*Barbītos*, a lute, lyre. Βάρβιτος.

*Barbus*, a mullet. Fr. *barba*. "Quia est velut *barbatus*." W. Hence it is called also *Mullus barbatus*.

*Barca*, a bark, barge. Referred by some to βάρης, whence

<sup>1</sup> Hesychius explains βάλλεκα by ψήφον, a pebble.



βαρκὸς, βαρκή, βαρκή. ¶ But it is probably a Northern word.

Germ. *bark*.<sup>1</sup>

*Bardaïcus*, made by the *Bardei* or *Bardai*, a people of Illyria.

*Bardi*, poets of ancient Gaul, bards. From the Celtic.

*Bardōcūculus*, a cowl or hood worn by the *Bardi* in ancient Gaul. Or by the *Bardei* in Illyria. See *Cucullus*.

*Bardus*, heavy, dull. Fr. βαρδύς, transp. βαρδύς, whence βάρδιτος.

*Bāris*, an Egyptian boat. *Bāris*.

*Bāro*, *Vāro*: See Appendix.

*Barrio*, said (de barro) of an elephant uttering its voice.

*Barritus*, a loud noise raised by barbarians on engaging with an enemy. A foreign and barbarian word. Ammianus: "Pro terrifico fremitu, quem BARBARI dicunt *barritum*." So Tacitus of the Germans: "Sunt illis hæc quoque carmina, quorum relatu, quem *barritum* vocant, accendunt animos."

*Barrus*, an elephant. "The Chaldee *beira*, Indian *barre*, is an elephant." W.

*Barrus*. On the line of Horace, "Quid tibi vis, mulier, nigris dignissima *barris*?" the Delphin editor remarks: "Digna amatoribus similibus ELEPHANTIS qui odore sunt graves, formâ truces, mole terribiles." Gesner's Edition thus notes: "Nigris pro Æthiopis. Opor-

tet autem *barros* esse bene matoniatos."

*Barȳcæ* or *Barūcæ* ædes, *Barȳcēphālæ*, buildings with low walls, but broad spacious roofs. From βαρύς; and βαρὺς, κεφαλή. Having heavy heads. Vitruvius: "Cum raras habeant columnas, non possunt in magnam altitudinem attolli, ne PONDERE ipso fatiscant. Itaque humiles fiunt et latæ."

*Bascauda*, a basket. A British word. Martial: "Barbara de pictis veni *bascauda* BRITANNIS. Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam." Welsh *basged*, Engl. *basket*.

*Bāsilia, orum*, accounts of kings. *Βασίλεια*.

*Bāsīlica*, a public building with spacious halls and porticoes; cloisters; a church. Fr. βασιλική, a palace.

*Bāsīlicon*, a kind of plaster. Properly, the royal plaster, from βασιλικόν, royal. So it is used for a walnut. That is, the royal nut.

*Bāsīlicum*, a princely robe. Fr. *basilicus*.

*Bāsīlicus*, kingly, princely. From βασιλικός. *Basilicus* jactus, is the fortunate throw of the dice, called otherwise *Venerereus jactus*.

*Bāsīlisca*, a herb supposed to be an antidote to the poison (*basilisci*) of the basilisk.

*Bāsīliscus*, a basilisk or cockatrice. *Βασίλισκος*.

*Bāsis*, the base of a column; pedestal of a statue. *Βάσις*.

*Bāsium*, a kiss. Some refer it to βάσις fr. βάω, βάσω, whence

<sup>1</sup> See Wachter in *Bark* and *Færge*.

*βαῖνω*. Hesychius explains *βαίνειν* by *φιλεῖν*. As *βάω* (like *πάω*) meant to press, (whence *βάσις*, a base, on which anything presses,) it might easily mean to press with the lips, and so to kiss. Or say that *basium* is for *pasium* fr. *πάω*, *πάσω*. See *Batuo*. ¶ The Irish *bus*, a mouth, and our *buss*, a kiss, have been proposed. Others refer *buss*, written *basse* by Chaucer, to *basium*. From the Punic *besas* Caninius derives *basium*. There is an evident alliance between these words.

*Bassæreus*, Bacchus. *Βασσαρεύς*.

*Bastāga*, portorage. *Βασταγή*.

*Basterna*, a litter for women. Fr. *βαστάζω*, I carry; fut. *βαστάσω*, *βασταῶ*, *βαστώ*. Hence *basterna*, like *Caverna*. Vossius states that the later Greeks said *βαστεῖν* for *βαστάζειν*.<sup>1</sup>

*Bat*, pish, tush. It is used in Plautus by one speaker jesting at the 'At' of another: CA. At. PS. Bat. Vossius however refers it to the sound, which he supposes produced the Greek *βαττολογία*, vain babbling.

*Bätia*, a skate. Allied to Gr. *βαρίς*.

*Bätillum*, *Vätillum*, a fire-shovel, warming-pan, chafing-dish; shovel or spade; an instrument to cut off the ears of corn and leave the straw stand-

ing, as being in the form of the *batillum*. A diminutive of *batinum* from the Sicilian *βατάνιον*, a dish or pan.

*Batiola*: See Appendix.

*Bätuo*, idem quod *βινίω*. *Βατεῖνω*.

*Batuo*, I beat, batter, thump; I fence, from the notion of one person striking another in fencing. "Fr. *πατάσσω*, I strike," says Vossius. Rather, from *πατάω*, whence *πατάσσω*. Or from *πατεύω* the same as *πατάω*. *Πατεύω* from *πάω*, to press, was as easy to form as *βατεύω* from *βάω*. ¶ "From *βατίω*, the same as *πατίω*, I tread, stamp," says Isaac Vossius. And that *βατεῖν* was said at Delphi for *πατεῖν*, Plutarch informs us. But *πατίω* is better taken in the sense of beating, from *πάω*, to press, pp. *πίπεται*, whence *πάτος*, *πατάσσω*, &c. ¶ Todd: "BAT, a stick. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages: as *Battre*, French, to beat; *Battle*, *Beat*, &c." Wachter mentions Germ. *batten*, Welsh *baddu*, Hebr. *phatah*. Also Scyth. *pata*, to kill.

*Baubor*, I bark, baugh or bay. From the sound *bau*: or it is allied to *βαύζω*, *βαύζω*.

*Baxeæ*, shoes or slippers. Fr. *παξ*, a shoe. ¶ Or fr. *βαξῶ*, Doric form of *βήσω*, fut. 1. of *βάω*, I go, walk.

*Bdellium*, a tree yielding a sweet gum. *Βδέλλιον*.

*Beātus*, blessed, made happy,

<sup>1</sup> "Germ. *bast*, sellæ vel clitellæ jumentorum quibus onera imponuntur. A *bastāre*." W.

blessed with wealth, &c. Fr. *beo*.

*Becco*, the beak of a gamecock. A Northern word. *Beik*, *beck*, Dutch; *beak* Engl.

*Bedella*: See Appendix.

*Bee*, the sound of sheep. *Bj*.

*Bellāria, orum*, sweet-meats, candied fruits, &c. Fr. *bellus*, nice. Terence: "Unumquidque quod erit *bellissimum* car-pam."

*Bellis*: See Appendix.

*Bellōna*, the Goddess (*belli*) of war.

*Bellōnāria*, night-shade. As taken by the *Bellonarii* to inspire them with enthusiasm.

*Bellōnārii*, priests of *Bellona*.

*Bellua*, a large and formidable beast or fish; any brute animal. Fr. *bellum*, as *Muto*, *Mutua*. As being perpetually at war with other animals. Thus the epithets given to the *bellua* are *Immanis*, *Fera*, *Vasta*, *Sæva*, &c.

*Bellum*, war. For *duellum*, as *Bis* for *Duis*. A fight between two persons or two armies. "U was often pronounced like W, in rapid pronunciation, and when following a consonant; as *duellum* was pronounced *dwellum*, *dbellum*, [as we say Willy and Billy] whence *bellum*." Walker's Scheller. ¶ Al. from the Celtic *fel*,<sup>1</sup> contest. ¶ Al. from *βίλος*, a weapon.

*Bellus*, pretty, charming, fine, neat, nice, &c. For *bonellus*

diminutive of *bonus*. ¶ Al. from *benè*, for *benellus*.

*Bēli oculus*, a gem of a greenish color and enclosing a sort of pupil. From the King or the God *Belus*.

*Bendidia, orum*, a festival of Minerva. *Βενδιδία*.

*Bēne*, well. For *bonè* from *bonus*. Compare *Benignus*. ¶ Al. from *beo*.

*Bēnignus*, kind, liberal, &c. For *benigenus* fr. *bene*, or *benus* for *bonus*, and *geno*, *genui*. One whose nature is good or is naturally well disposed. So *Malus*, *Malignus*.

*Benna*, a kind of travelling vehicle. A Northern word. We have it in our word *bin* or *binn*, a chest or basket.

*Beo*, I make happy, bless; bless with wealth, enrich. The latter sense is perhaps the proper one; as *beo* seems to be derived from *βίος*, the provisions of life, means of living. ¶ Al. from *βέω*, (whence *βέωμαι*,) to go, to go on, taken actively. I cause to go on, to succeed. Vossius: "Eundi et procedendi verba prope in omnibus linguis usurpantur, cum bene res habet." ¶ Al. from *βύω*, to fill full, and so satisfy.<sup>2</sup>

*Berber*, the same as *Vervex*.

*Bēryllus*, a beryl. *Βήρυλλος*.

*Bes*, *bessis*, eight ounces or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; two

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *φάω*, I make to shine, I make bright, applied particularly to lighting up the face with joy.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Duell.

thirds. For *dues, duessis*, (as *Du-ellum, Bellum*; *Duis, Bis*,) fr. *duo* and *as, assis*. Properly, two parts of an *As*. The whole *As* is tacitly supposed to be divided into three parts. "Ex tribus assis partibus, quæ sunt trientes, duas continet." F. So the later Greeks for *Bes* said δίμοι-*ρον*, "which signifies," says Forcellini, "two parts of a whole which is divided into THREE."<sup>1</sup>

*Bestia*: See Appendix.

*Bestiarius*, one who fought with wild beasts at the public games. Fr. *bestia*.

*Bēta*, the second letter of the Greek alphabet. Βῆτα.

*Bēta*, beet. From the resemblance of its seed, when it swells out, to the letter B. Columella: "Nomine tum Graio ceu litera proxima primæ Pangitur in cerâ docti mucrone magistri; Sic et humo pingui ferratæ cuspidis ictu Deprimitur folio viridis, pede candida beta."

*Bētālis*. "Petronius: Longē tibi sit comula ista *betalis*. That is, soft and diffused like (*beta*) beet. Others read *bessalis*, of small value, fr. *bes, bessis*." F.

*Bētīzo*, I am languid. From the soft and tender stalk and leaves of the *beta*. Catullus: "LANGUIDIOR tenerâ betâ."

<sup>1</sup> Vossius supposes that, the first seven parts of the *As* having been formed by increasing the sum, the Latins stopped here, and formed all the rest by decreasing it. So that *bes* is from *de asse*. ¶ Varro says: "A duodecim una denari uncia, deunx; deinto sextante, dextans; demto quadrante, dodrans"—So far, so good—he adds: "demto triente, *bes*, olim *des*." What a falling off is here!

*Bēto, Bīto*, I go, walk. Fr. βᾶω, βέβηται, to go. Or fr. βέω, βέβηται, as θέω, τέθεται. Βείομαι is in use. ¶ "Fr. βατῶ, same as πατῶ, I tread." Ainsw. Βατεῖν is explained by Hesychius πορεύειν, πορεῖν.

*Bētōnica, Vētōnica, Vettōnica*, the herb betony. Pliny: "*Vettones* in Hispaniâ invenerunt, quæ *vettonica* dicitur in Galliâ." Turton mentions Welsh *betwn*.

*Bētūla, Bētulla*, a birch-tree. From the British *bedu*, says Vossius. From the Celtic *beitha*, says Quayle.<sup>2</sup> "*Betula* seems to have sprung in Belgic Gaul from the Germ. *wit*, white; and to signify nothing but *ALBULA*. Pliny calls it *Gallica arbor*." W.

*Biarchus*, a victualler. Βιαρχος.

*Biblia*, the Bible. From Βιβλία, the Books.

*Bibliōpōla*, a bookseller. Βιβλιοπώλης.

*Bibliōthēca*, a library, bookshelf. Βιβλιοθήκη.

*Biblus*, an Egyptian plant, of the bark of which paper was first made. Βίβλος, βύβλος.

*Bībo*, I drink. Fr. πίνω; whence *bio, biBo*, as from βιώ, *vio*, is *viVo*.

*Biclinium*, a dining-room with two couches in it: See *Triclinium*.

*Bīdens*, having two teeth. Fr. *bis* and *dens*. It is said of a hoe or drag to break up clods with. It is said also of a sheep fit for

<sup>2</sup> Classical Journal, 3, 121.

a sacrifice; such sheep being chosen for the purpose as had two teeth prominent among the rest, or longer than the rest. Festus: "*Bidentes*, *duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes*." For *Longiores* Servius has *Eminentiores*; *Isidorus* has *Altiores*. *Bidens* is here better thought to be put for *biens* (as *D* is added in *proDes*, *meDulla*;) for *biennis*; the victim being required to be two years old. *Bidens* is said also of any sheep, of one not intended for the sacrifices.

*Bidental*, a place which has been blasted with lightning, for the expiation of which a *bidens* has been sacrificed. By this sacrifice the spot became sacred and devoted to religion. *Bidental* is used also for a man struck with lightning and requiring expiation.

*Biduum*, the period of two days. For *bidium*, fr. *bis* and *dies*.

*Bifariam*, in two ways, places, or parts. The fem. acc. of *bifarius*. Used adverbially. *Bifarius* is fr. *bis* and *fari*, to speak, in imitation of the Greek διφάσις fr. *dis*, twice, and *φάω*, I speak.

*Bifidus*, split into two parts. Fr. *bis*, and *fido*, *findo*.

*Biaga*, a chariot drawn by two horses; a pair of horses yoked to a chariot. Fr. *bis* and *ago*. For *biaga*. ¶ Or for *bijuga*. See *Quadrigæ*.

*Bigerriga*, *Bigerrica*, a kind of coarse garment, worn by the *Bigerri* a people at the *Pyrenees*.

*Bilinguis*, deceitful. From *bis*, *lingua*. That is, double-tongued.

*Bilis*, gall, bile. Ainsworth: "From φαῦλος, bad; juice being understood." We have *Vilis* also from φαῦλος.

*Bilix*, *icis*, woven with a double thread. Fr. *bis* and *licium*.

*Bimus*, of two years, of two years old. Fr. *bis*, somewhat as *Bini* from *Bis*. That *Annus* should be understood in *bimus* is remarkable; as it is as much needed as ἐτος in διετής. *Bimus* however cannot be put for *bian-nus*, as some suppose. Perhaps, as *Imus* is a termination in *Alimus*, (whence *Almus*;) so from *bis* and *annus* is *biennimus*, thence *bimus*, as *Brevissima* becomes *Bruma*. We have also *Trimus*, *Quadrimus*.

*Bīni*, two, two by two. Fr. *bis*. So *Trini*.

*Biōthānātus*, one who lays violent hands on himself. Βιοθάνατος.

*Bipālium*, a mattock or pickaxe with two bills. Fr. *bis* and *pala*.

*Bipennis* (*securis*), a double-edged battle-axe. For *bipinnis*, from *bis*; and *pinna*, a point, whence *pinna* is applied to the points of temples and walls. Some contend that *penna* meant a point, as well as *pinna*. See *Pinna*.

*Birrus*: See *Burrus*.

*Bis*, twice. For *duis* (as *Duellum*, *Bellum*) fr. *duo*.

*Bison*, a kind of wild ox. Gr. βίσων. It is a German

animal, and, we may suppose, of German origin.

*Bispellio*, *Bipellio*, crafty. From *bis* and *pellis*. Having two skins. So *Versipellis*.

*Bissextus* dies, the bissextile or intercalary day, which was added every fourth year (i. e. leap-year), when the 24th and 25th of February were both styled the 6th of the calends of March.

*Bito*: See *Beto*.

*Bītua*, Scythian women who had two pupils in each eye. Fr. *bis* and *tueor*. But the word is of doubtful reading.

*Bītūmen*, a fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth or scummed from lakes. For *pitumen* fr. πίττευμα or πίττωμα, pitch. ¶ Al. from πίνυς, pine. "That is, pitch. As flowing from the pine tree." Tt.

*Blæsus*, stammering, lisping, mispronouncing the R. Βλαίσος.

*Blandior*, I soothe, caress, flatter. That is, I speak (*blanda*) soothing words to a person.

*Blandus*, soothing, flattering, mild, gentle, placid. For *phlandus* (as Φάλανα, Balæna) fr. φλαδῶ, Doric form of φληδῶ, I trifle, speak triflingly. Hence, I speak unmeaning idle words, caress, flatter. The N added as in *Splendeo* from Σπληδέω. ¶ Or for *plandus* fr. πλανᾶω, I make to wander, deceive. From πλανᾶω might be formed πλανάδην, πλάνδην. Or πλανᾶω, *planidus*.

*Blasphēto*, I speak evil of, blaspheme. Βλασφημῶ.

*Blātēro*, I babble, talk idly,

prate. It is applied also to the sounds made by camels, frogs, and rams. *Blateren* was a Teutonic verb signifying to talk idly. In the North of England, says Todd, to *blather* is to talk nonsense. Forcellini refers *blatero* to *blatio*, I talk idly. All these words were perhaps formed from the sound *blat*. We apply *bleating* to sheep.

*Blātio*: See *Blatero*.

*Blatta*, a moth or worm which eats clothes or books. For *blapta* fr. βλάπτω, I hurt. It is used also for a chafer or beetle.

*Blatta*: See Appendix.

*Blattāria*, the herb purple or moth-mullein. As harbouring *blattas*.

*Blendius*, some small sea fish. "Every edition of Pliny, except that of Harduin, has *blenius*, which is a more probable reading; for Athenæus calls it βέλινος, and Oppian βλέννος." F.

*Blennus*, foolish. Fr. βλέννα, mucus from the nose. Hence the Romans spoke of a quick man as a man *Emunctæ naris*. *Blenni dentes* in Plautus is translated, teeth full of a kind of mucous filth.

*Blīteus*, as insipid as the herb βλίτον, *blitum*, *blit*.

*Boa*: See Appendix.

*Boa*: See Appendix.

*Boēthi*, assistants, deputies. Βοηβοί.

*Boia*, a collar or yoke about the neck with which slaves were punished. Fr. βόσαι, appertaining to oxen. As made of ox-hide. ¶ "Cangius has *boga*.

*Boia* or *boja* was an iron or wooden circle, from *bügen*, to curve." W.

*Bōlētar*, a vessel to serve up (*boletus*) mushrooms in. Hence any vessel.

*Bōlētus*, a mushroom of the finest sort. *Βωλίτης*.

*Bōlōna*, fishermen who buy whole draughts of fish to sell again or who deal in large fish. Fr. *βόλος*, a draught of fishes; and *ώνέω* or *ώνέομαι*, I buy.

*Bōlus*, a throw or cast; cast of a net, draught of fishes; any prey or gain. Fr. *βόλος*. "Tangere or Multare aliquem *bolo*, is to circumvent, deceive; a metaphor taken from fishermen deceiving fishes with a net." F.

*Bōlus*, a morsel, bit. Fr. *βῶλος*, a lump.

*Bombax*, an interjection of contempt or negligence. *Βομβάξ*.

*Bombus*, the humming or buzzing of bees; the blast of a trumpet. *Βόμβος*.

*Bombyx*, the Greek *Βόμβυξ*. A silk-worm. But it is doubted whether this silk-worm was the same as ours. The word is used for a garment made from the silk spun by the *bombyx*. And for cotton, as made from the down or wool on leaves, which in its softness resembled the silk spun by the *bombyx*.

*Bōnus*, good. For *vonus* fr. *ὀνάω*, *ὀνῶ*, *Vonῶ*, (as *Vetus* from *ἔτος*,) I help, am useful. So *χρηστὸς* is good, from *χράομαι*, pp. *πέχρησται*: Properly, useful. So *bonus* is used by Virgil: "At myrtus validis hastilibus

et *bona bello Cornus*." That is, useful for.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Al. for *benus* (whence *bene*) from *beo*. That which blesses us or makes us happy. Hence *bonus* became ramified into numerous senses. ¶ Al. from *πονῶ*, (as *Buxus* from *Πύξος*,) to labor, to be industrious; goodness being estimated by industry. As the Greek *σπουδαῖος*, diligent, was put for *ἀγαθὸς*, good.<sup>2</sup>

*Boo*, I roar aloud. Fr. *βοῶ*. ¶ Al. from the voice (*boum*) of oxen.

*Boōtes*, the keeper of the Bear in the heavens. *Βοώτης*.

*Bōreas*, the North wind. *Βορέας*.

*Borra*, the North wind. *Βορράς*.

*Bos*, *bōvis*, an ox or cow. Fr. *βοῦς*, *βοῶς*, whence *boVis*, *boVs*, *bos*. Or *bos* is the Doric *βῶς*.

*Boschis*, *Boscis*, *Boscas*, a marsh bird. *Βοσκάς*.

*Bostrȳchus*, a lock of hair. *Βόστρυχος*.

*Bōthynus*, a kind of comet in the form of a pit. *Βόθυρος*.

*Bōtrōnātum*, an article of female dress, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a (*βότρυς*) cluster of grapes.

<sup>1</sup> So Wachter derives Germ. *BASSI* bonus, from *BATTEN*, juvare.

<sup>2</sup> It is objected that *duenus* and *duonus* were the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*. But it may be answered that *duenus* and *duonus* were used, not as the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*, but as imitative of *Duellum* the original form of *Bellum*, and of *Duis* the original form of *Bis*.

*Bōtryo*, a bunch of grapes or of preserved grapes.<sup>1</sup> *Βοτρυών*.

*Bōtūlus*, a sausage. For *bothulus* fr. *βύβαλον*,<sup>2</sup> which, says Vossius, the ancients explain by *βύσμα*, a cramming or stuffing. As Farcimen from Farcio. ¶ Al. from *βοτὸς*, food.

*Bōvīle*, an ox-stall. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. So Cubile.

*Bōvīnor*, I shuffle, shift, am inconstant. Fr. *boves*. Taken from lean oxen taking breath in ploughing. See Strigosus, which Lucilius joins with Bovinator.

*Bōvo*, I roar aloud. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. Or fr. *βοῶ*.

*Brābēum*, *Brābium*, *Brāvīum*, the meed of victory. *Βραβείον*.

*Brābeuta*, one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. *Βραβευτής*.

*Brāca*, *Bracca*, breeches, trowsers. Todd: "*Brek*, old Goth., the knee; *brok*, the covering or breeches. *Brag*, Celt. *Brec*, Sax., whence *breeks*, still a common word for breeches in the north of England." Wachter: "Germ. *bruch*, Anglo-Sax. *brac*, Belg. *broek*. Hence Gr. *βράχα*, Lat. *bracca*. Diodorus says they were so called by the Gauls and the Germans. Lucan attributes the origin of them to the Sarmatians. Sperling explains them as being divided between the thighs.

The word is not from *brechen*, to break, but from *brechen*, to rend or cut." Theocritus speaks of water *βράκη* such as women wear. Some write it *bracha*, referring it to *βραχὺς*, short.

*Brāchium*, the arm. *Βραχίον*. ¶ Wachter refers both the Greek and Latin to Celtic *braich* or *brech*, from *brechen*, to break. The arm being broken in the middle.

*Bractea*, a thin leaf or plate of gold, &c. Fr. *βράχα*, pp. *βίβραχται*, I crack, crackle. Virgil: "Leni CREPITABAT *bractea* vento."

*Branchia*, the gill of a fish. *Βράγχιον*.

*Brassica*: See Appendix.

*Brēvia* (loca), shallows, shoals. Fr. *brevis*, in imitation of Gr. *βραχεία* from *βραχὺς*. Places where the water is short.

*Brēvis*, short. From *βραχὺς*, *brachis*, might be *brahis*, as *veCHO* became *veHo*. Then, as *δαής* became *dEVir*, (whence *Levir*), *brahis* might become *brevhis*, *brevis*.

*Bria*, ———

*Brīmo*, Hecate. *Βριμώ*.

*Brisa*, a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Fr. *βρίζω*, *βρίσω*, explained by Hesychius, to press. Our word *bruise* seems not remote. ¶ Al. for *brysa* fr. *βρύω*, *βρύσω*, to make to flow out. "Quia, cū calcatur, vini liquorem effundit." F.

*Broccus*, *Brochus*, having one's teeth standing out. Fr.

<sup>1</sup> "Alii intelligunt liquamen ex ovīs piacium, quia ova sic condita ita mutuò adherescunt, ut in uvâ acini." F.

<sup>2</sup> *βύβαλον* is from *βύω*, *εβύθη*.



προχῆς, projecting, or a word πρόχος, like ἔχος.

*Brōmīus*, Bacchus. *Brōmos*.

*Brōmōsus*, fetid, smelling strong. Fr. *brōmos*, stink.

*Brūchus*, a kind of locust.

*Brōūchos*, *βροῦχος*.

*Brūma*, the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice; winter. For *brevissima*, whence *brevima*, (as *Exterrima*, *Extima*), *breuma*, (as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*), *bruma*. Or for *brevissima*, *breuma*. Haigh seems to understand by *bruma*, *brevissima* TEMPESTAS: "Because the days are then shortest."

*Bruttiāni*, slaves whose business it was to attend on the provincial magistrates, and to be runners or letter-carriers. From the *Bruttii*, a people of Italy, who were the first to join with Hannibal, and were hence degraded by the people of Rome. Gellius, 10, 3.<sup>1</sup>

*Brūtus*, dull, senseless. From *βαρύτης*, (*βρύτης*), heaviness. Hence *bruta*, senseless things, is applied to brutes. ¶ "From Chald. *briut*, folly." Tt.

*Bryōnia*, a wild vine. *Βρυωνία*.

*Bu—*, a prefix expressing hugeness. From *βου—*.

*Būbālus*, a wild animal in Africa, like a calf and stag. *Βούβαλος*.

*Būbile*, an ox-stall. Fr. *bu-bus* dat. pl. of *bos*. We have also *Bovile*.

*Būbo*, a horned owl. From the sound *bu* which it makes. Gr. *βύας*. Or from *βύας*, whence *buo*, and *bubo*, like *πία*, *biBo*. "Monstrum illud noctis Latinis per imitationem dicitur *bubo*, Germanis *uhu*. Unde nisi a clamore lugubri? Est enim *bubo*, ut Plinius ait, funebris, nec cantu aliquo vocalis sed gemitu." W.

*Bubsčyua*, a herdsman. A *bubus sequendis*. Or it is for *bovisequa*, whence *bovsequa*, *buvsqua*, *buhsequa*.

*Būbulcīto*, I declaim more in the manner (*bubulcorum*) of herdsmen than of orators.

*Būbulcus*, a herdsman. Fr. *bubus* pl. of *bos*. So *Subulcus*, *Hiulcus*, *Petulcus*. Or, as *bu* in *bubus* is long, *bubulcus* is for *buulcus*, for *boviulcus*, *boiulcus*: the second *B* added as in *biBo*.

*Būbus*, dat. pl. of *bos*. For *bovibus*, whence *boibus*, *bubus*, as *Providens*, *Proïdens*, *Prudens*.

*Būcāda*, *Būcīda*, one who (*cāditur*) is beaten with thongs made from ox-hide. *Bu* is for *bovi*, *boi*, from *bovis*.

*Bucca*, the inner part of the cheek; the cheek. A flute-player and a mob-orator, from their swelling their cheeks. "From Hebr. *buca*, hollow, empty. The interior cavity of the cheeks. Or from *βύζω*, I inflate." V. ¶ Or from *φυσή-τιχη*, capable of blowing or in-

<sup>1</sup> Dacier: "Ab ultimis usque sæculis victoribus is mos fuit ut gentes devictas, quas penitus nollent exscindere, ad vilia servilia cogerent. Sic Josue Gabaonitas, quos delere ei nefas erat propter sacramentum, aquatores fecit et lignarios."

flating; cut down to *φουκῆ*, *φουκά*, whence *butca*, as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*; and for softness *bucca*.

*Buccæ*, a mouthful. Fr. *bucca*.

*Buccella*, a small mouthful or morsel. Fr. *bucca*. Also, bread made like a crown and distributed by the Emperors to the Romans.

*Buccellārius*, an attendant acting as a body guard of his lord for the sake (*buccellæ*) of bread or a livelihood.

*Bucco, ōnis*. "An arrogant fellow, puffing out (*buccas*) his cheeks; a talker, and particularly one who publishes his praises (*plenis buccis*) with full cheeks." V. "A fool, blockhead. For such, as have (*magnas buccas*) large cheeks, are usually blockheads." F. ¶ Al. from *βουκός*, foolish.

*Buccula*, a little cheek; the beaver of a helmet as covering the cheeks; the boss of a shield as bearing the face of a man whose cheek is in the middle; a shield itself. Fr. *bucca*.

*Būcerus*, having ox-horns or great horns. *Βούκερας*.

*Būcētum*, a pasture for cattle. For *bovicetum*, as *Providens*, *Prudens*. But the word seems badly formed. For the C in *Fruticetum*, *Salicetum*, is from *FrutiCis*, *SaliCis*.

*Bucīna*, *Buccīna*, a trumpet, horn. Fr. *βουκάνη*, as *Τρυπάνη*, *Trutina*.

*Bucōlicus*, pastoral. *Βουκολικός*.

*Būcula*, a heifer. For *bovicula*, as *Providens*, *Prudens*.

*Etym.*

*Būfo*, a toad. "From Germ. *puffen*, to puff. *Rana inflata*." W. ¶ Al. from *βύβος*, full, loaded, large.

*Būglossa*, the herb ox-tongue. *Βούγλωστος*.

*Bulbus*, a bulb, bulbous root; onion, leek, &c. *Βολβός*.

*Būlē*, a Senate. *Βουλή*.

*Bulga*, a leathern bag, budget. For *bolga* fr. *βολγός*, Æolic form of *μολγός*. "*Balg*, *belg*, *balg*, &c. a leathern sack. A very ancient Celtic word, used by the Gauls, Britons, Goths, Saxons, and Franks." W.

*Būlimans*, famished. *Βουλιμῶν*.

*Bulla*, a bubble in water; and, from the form, the head of a nail or studd; a boss or ornament in the shape of a heart worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years old. Fr. *φυσάλη*, same as *φυσάλης*, a bubble. Hence *phusla*, *busla*, (as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*) *bullā*. ¶ Al. from *βολή*, *βολά*, *βολλά*, a throw. As said of a bubble made by throwing a stone in the water. ¶ Or from *πάλλα*, a round ball, Æol. *πόλλα*, whence *bolla*, *bullā*. Or from the northern *boll*, a ball, sphere.<sup>1</sup>

*Būmamma*, a kind of large grape swelling like a teat. Fr. *βου*—, a prefix expressing magnitude, and *mamma*.

*Būmastus*, the same as *Bumamma*. *Βούμαστος*.

<sup>1</sup> Varro refers it to *βουλή*: the *bullā* being given at a time when persons came to years of prudence.

*Burdo*, a mule engendered of a horse and she-ass. "From Hebr. *pered*, (*perd*,) the same as *burdo*." Becman. ¶ "From Germ. *burden*, to carry a burden." W. The word *burdo* is "vox cadentis Latinitatis."

*Būra*, *Būris*, a crooked piece of wood forming the trunk or principal part of the plough and lying between the beam and the plough-share. Quayle explains it the curved hinder part of the plough, called the plough-tail or plough-handle. "From βούρᾱ, [βουοῦρᾱ,] as being curved like the tail of an ox. Rather, for *bunis*, (as μόνᾱ, *moRa*; δεινᾱς, *diRus*,) Æolic for ὄνις, a plough-share." V. From ὄνις might be *vunis*, *bunis*, then *buris*.

*Burgus*, a castle, fort; a town shut in by a fort. Fr. *πύργος*, a tower; or from the northern languages, in which we have *burg*, *burgh*, *burh*, for a citadel or city.

*Būrīcus*, *Burrīcus*, a little sorry horse. For *purricus*, from *πύρριχος*, of a red color.

*Burræ*: See Appendix.

*Burrio*, said of the humming noise made by ants, and formed from the sound *burr*. But the reading is disputed.

*Burrus*, red, ruddy. Πυρρός.

*Burrus*, a coarse outer garment (*burri coloris*) of a red color.

*Būsēqua*, for *buſsequa*: or for *bovisequa*, *boisequa*.

*Bustuārii*, gladiators who fought at the (*bustum*) grave of

some great man, in honor of his memory.

*Bustum*, a place where the bodies of the dead were burnt and buried; a tomb. Fr. *buſo*, (whence Comburo,) *bustum*, as Uro, Ustum.

*Būteo*, ———

*Būthŷsia*, a sacrifice of oxen. Βουθύσια.

*Būtio*, ———

*Būtjrum*, butter. Βούτυρον. *Buxeus*, of a pale yellow color like that of the *burus*.

*Burus*, the box-tree, box-wood. Πύξος.

*Byrsa*, a hide. Βύρσα.

*Byssus*, a kind of fine flax or lint. Βύσσης.

## C.

*Cāballus*, a pack-horse. Καβάλλος.

*Cācābātus*, blacked like a (*cacabus*) kettle.

*Cācābo*, I cry like a (κακκάβα) partridge.

*Cācābus*, *Caccābus*, a pot, kettle. Κάκκαβος.

*Cāchinno*, I laugh right out. For *cachino* from καχανῶ (as *Fascinus* from βάσκανος) fut. of καχαίνω<sup>1</sup> same as καχάζω.

*Cāco*, I go to stool. Κακῶ. Celt. *kek*.

*Cācoēthes*, a bad habit. Τὸ κακόηθες.

*Cācozēlus*, a bad imitator. Κακόζηλος.

*Cācūla*, the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's drudge.

<sup>1</sup> So καχαίνω exists as well as καχάζω.

Fr. *κακός*, timid, runaway. "*Cacula* non sunt in numero militum, sed imbellium et qui primi fugam capessere solent." Scal.

*Cācūmen*, the sharp point or top of anything. For *acacumen* (as *Rarus* for *Ararus*, *Lamina* for *Elamina*,) reduplicated from *acumen*; or from an Æolic word *ἀκύω*, *ἀκακύω*; or fr. *ἀκίω*, whence *ἀκακίω*, *ἀκακούμενον*, pointed. ¶ Al. for *coacumen*, as said of divers things converging to a point. "*Ubi acumina in unum coeant*." Ainsw.<sup>1</sup>

*Cādāver*, a dead body. Fr. *cado*. As a dead body cannot support itself. Or as being made to FALL in battle. Virgil: "*Belloque caduci* Dardanidæ." The Greeks say *πέσημα* and *πτῶμα* from *πίσσω* and *πτῶω*, to fall. And perhaps Carcass is *Carocasa*.

*Cādīvus*, falling of itself. Fr. *cado*. As *Subseco*, *Subsecivus*.

*Cādo*, I fall. Fr. *κάτω*, downwards; or *κατέω*, *κατῶ* same as *κάτειμι*, I go down. ¶ Al. from *χαδῶ* fut. 2. of *χάζω*, I fall back, yield. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kadyw*.<sup>2</sup>

*Cādūceum*, *Cādūceus*, a herald's staff; the staff of Mercury with the figure of two snakes twisted about it. For *caruceum*, *καρύκειον*, the Syracusan form of *κηρύκειον*.

*Cādūcus*, ready to fall; that under which one is ready to fall,

as in *Morbus caducus*, the falling sickness; &c. From *cado*.

*Cādurcum*, a blanket or quilt; or a cushion or mattress. From the *Cadurci*, a people of Gaul. Pliny: "*Nullum est candidius linum lanæve similis; sicut in culcitis præcipuam gloriam Cadurci obtinent Galliarum*."

*Cādus*, a cask; measure. *Kādos*. "Hebr. *kadh*, Germ. *cad*." W.

*Cacias*, the north-east wind. *Καικίας*.

*Cæcus*, blind. From a word *δοκκος*, as Sophocles has *ἀνόμματος*, without eyes; transp. *κάοκος*, whence *cæcus*, as *μούσΑΟ*, *musÆ*. Somewhat similarly from *ἴσκω* we have *σκίω*, scio.

*Cædes*, a cutting, felling, killing, &c. From *cado*.

*Cædo*, I cut, fell, kill. From *καίδην* formed from *κείταιι* pp. of *καίω*, (whence *καίνω*, I kill) same as *κάω*, *κίω*, *κεάζω*, I split. ¶ Or fr. *κεάδην* (transp. *καέδην*) formed from *κεκείταιι* pp. of *κεάζω*. ¶ Al. from *παίω*, to beat; Æol. *καίω*, as *πόσος*, Æol. *κόσος*.

*Cæl*, short for *cælum*, heaven. As *δῶ* for *δῶμα*.

*Cælebs*, *Cælebs*, *ibis*, unmarried, single. And a widower. Fr. *κοίλιψ* for *κοιτόλιψ*, "*carens concubitu*," as *κερκόλιψ* is one who is without a tail.

*Cælo* or *Cælo*, I carve, engrave, emboss. Fr. *κοιλῶ*, I hollow, excavate. Compare *γλύφω* with *γλάφω*, *γλαφυρός*. ¶ Or for *cæsulo* fr. *cæsum*, as *Ustulo* from *Ustum*, *Postulo* from *Postum*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *acumen*, as some derive *Caula* from *Aula* or *αὐλή*.

<sup>2</sup> Classical Journal, Vol. 3, p. 121.

*Cælum, Cælum*, the heaven. Fr. κοῖλον, hollow. That is, the concave of the sky. ¶ Al. from *cælo*. Embossed with stars.

*Cæmentum*, stones as they come from the quarry, as CUT OFF from larger stones. For *cædimentum* from *cædo*, as Monneo, Monimentum. It is translated also any stuff of which walls are built, as stones, rubbish, &c. But that it does not properly mean "cement" is evident from Livy: "*Cæmenta muri non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto.*"

*Cæna*. See *Cæna*.

*Cæpa, Cæpe, Cēpa, Cēpe*, an onion. "Saumaise thinks that the Æolians for γήτιον said also γήπιον, whence *cæpe*. Or that *cæpe* is from the Æolic γῆφυ for γῆθυ; or even from γαῖφυ, for the Æolians changed η into αι, as σκηῆ, σκαινῆ whence *Scæna*." V. ¶ Donnegan in his Lexicon has: "*Κάπια*, onions." ¶ Some in too general a sense refer *cepa* to κῆπος; so as to mean garden stuff.

*Cærimōnia, Cærimōnia, Cērimōnia*, sacred rites, solemn worship, religious ceremony, state. From *cerus*,<sup>1</sup> sacred. Wachter: "Germ. *her*, sacred; from *īpōs*, whence *cerus* and *cerimonia*." Or *cerus* is from *īpōs*, same as *īpōs*; the aspirate changed to C, as Ἑτερος, *Ceterus*; and I to E, as in *Vena* from Ἰνός. From *cerus* is *cerimonia*, as from *Sanctus* is *Sanctimonia*. ¶ Al. from the town

*Cære*, to which the Romans carried their sacred utensils in the war with Gaul. Livy calls *Cære* "*sacrarium populi Romani, diversorium sacerdotum, ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum.*" By way therefore of recompence, says Vossius, the Romans are thought to have given to their sacred rites the name of *cerimonia* from *Cære*.<sup>2</sup>

*Carites tabulæ*. "*Carites*, a people of Italy, near *Cære*; who, from entertaining the Vestal Virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasions of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections or to execute any office in the state. Hence '*In Cæritum tabulas referre aliquem*' was applied to a citizen deprived of his right of voting." Ainsw.

*Carūlus, Cærūlus, Carūleus*, sky-blue. Soft for *calulus*, from *cælum*, the sky. So *meRidies* for *meDidies*.

*Cæsaries*, hair. From *cædo*, *cæsum*; as *Luxuries* from *Luxus*. From the hair being cut; whence it is more properly applied to men's hair, but not more truly so. Or *cædo* is, to tear to pieces or mangle, to divide; as from *κτείνω*, future *κτενῶ*, is *κτελες*, *κτενός*, a comb.

*Cæsicius*. Plautus: "*Tunicam spissam, linteolum cæsicium.*" "Fine linen cut about

<sup>1</sup> See Vossius in Etymol. ad *Cærimonia*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *gerimonia* from *gero*, as *Queror*, *Querimonia*. As applied to such sacred things as were carried in the processions. ¶ Al. for *calimonia* from *cælum*.

the edge. From *cædo*, *cæsum*. But Nonius will have it to have been whited, by beating in the buck." Ainsw. "Crediderim id esse, cui TONSI sunt villi, quod ait Virgilius." Bailey.

*Cæsius*: See Appendix.

*Cæspes*, *Cespes*, a turf, sod. For *cæsipes* fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*. Festus explains it: "Terra in modum lateris *cæsa* cum herbâ." *Pes* is a termination, as perhaps in *Sospes*, and as *Pis* in *Cuspis*, and *Ber* in *Saluber*. ¶ "Cæspites, quod cæsione petantur," says Martini. ¶ Al. from *σκέπω*, (whence *σκέπαρον*) I dig, &c. like *σκάπτω*. *Σκέπω*, *κίεπω*, whence *cespes*.

*Cæstus*, gauntlets, boxing gloves. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to strike, beat. ¶ Al. from *κίεπισται* pp. of *καίω*, I beat. See *Cædes* and *Cajo*.

*Catērus*. See *Ceterus*.

*Caia*, a stick. See *Cajo*.

*Cajo*, I beat. For *caio*, *καίω*. See *Cædo*. ¶ Al. from *καίω*, Æol. *καίω*, as *πόσος*, Æol. *κόσος*.

*Caipor*, the boy or servant of *Caius*. For *Caii poer* from *πίρ* whence *puer*.

*Cāla*, a staff. *Κάλον*.

*Cālābra curia*, a place of convocation for the appointment of festivals, games, and sacrifices. Fr. *culo*, I call.

*Cālābrica*: See Appendix.

*Calamenta*: See Appendix.

*Cālāmister*, —*trum*, an iron to curl the hair with. From *καλαμῖς*, the same; whence *καλαμίζω*, pp. *κεκαλάμισται*.

*Cālāmītas*, a storm which

breaks (*calamos*) the reeds or stalks of corn; a violent assault of fortune, a misfortune, &c.

*Cālāmus*, a reed, &c. *Κάλαμος*.

*Cālāthus*, a basket. *Κάλαθος*.

*Cālātor*, a crier, clerk, herald, public servant. It is applied also to a private servant.<sup>1</sup> Fr. *calo*, I call.

*Calcar*, a spur. As tied (*calci*) to the heel.

*Calceus*, a shoe. From *calx*, *calcis*. "For it covers the heel contrarily to the Solea which covers only the sole of the feet." V. ¶ Al. from *calco*.

*Calcitro*, I kick. That is, I strike (*calce*) with the heel. So *Monstro*, *Lustro*.

*Calco*, I tread. That is, I press (*calce*) with the heel.

*Calcūlo*, I calculate. Fr. *calculus*, a pebble, counter.

*Calcūlus*, a pebble. Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, a stone.

*Caldus*, hot. For *calidus*.

*Cālēfacio*, I heat. For *calere facio*. So *Candefacio*.

*Cālēndæ*, the calends or first day of each month. Fr. *calo*, I call. Varro: "Primi dies inensium nominatæ *Calendæ* ab eo, quod iis *calentur* ejus mensis

<sup>1</sup> "Sed et in privatis familiis *calatores* fuere. Festus docet hoc nomine omne servorum genus significari, quia semper vocari possunt ob necessitudinem servitutis. Alii dicunt *calatorem* esse qui nomina dictat domino, qui et nomenclator appellatur. Alii eum qui alios vocat ad ministerium. Verius puto servos privatos a similitudine publicorum nomen accepisse, quod ultro citroque cum mandatis a domino mitterentur." V.

nonæ a pontificibus, quinctæne an septimanæ sint futuræ, in Capitolio in curiâ calabrâ sic : Dies te quinque *calo*, Juno Novella : Septem te dies *calo*, Juno Novella."

*Cālendārium*, a calendar ; a book in which was registered an account of the interest on money which was paid on the calends of each month. See above.

*Cāleo*, I am warm or hot. Fr. *κάλεος*, Doric of *κήλεος*, burning ; or *καλόω* Doric of *κηλόω*, I burn. The A should thus be rather long. ¶ Or from *χαλέω*,<sup>1</sup> *χαλάω*, I relax, or am relaxed. As from *χαλίω* is *χλίω*, *χλιαίνω*, I heat. ¶ Some, who suppose the C to be prefixed to *Caula* and *Cacumen*, derive it from *ἀλέα*, the heat of the sun.

*Cāliendrum*, an ornament for a woman's head. Fr. *κάλλυντρον*, an ornament, whence *caliuntrum*, (as *ἄλλος*, *allus*,) *caliundrum*, *caliendrum*.

*Cālīga*, a half boot set with nails and worn by the common soldiers. Fr. *κάλον*, wood ; whence *calica*, (like *Manica*,) then *caliga*. ¶ "Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, whence *calcia*, *calica*, *caliga*." V. ¶ Al. for *calyga* from a word *καλυγή* formed from *καλυγῶ* fut. 2. of *καλύσσω*, (whence *καλύξ*, *υκος*,) I cover.

*Cālīgo*, darkness. Fr. *κάω*, I burn ; whence *κάελος*, *κᾶλος*, burnt black, black ; whence *ca-*

*ligo*, blackness, darkness. *Igō*, as in *Origo*, *Vertigo*. ¶ Al. for *calygo* fr. *καλύγη* or *καλλύγη* for *καταλύγη* from *λύγη*, darkness. ¶ Al. by transp. for *actīgo* from *ἄχλῦς*, darkness. As *Verto*, *Vertigo*.

*Calim*. See *Clam*.

*Cālīx*, a cup, &c. Fr. *κύλιξ*, as *cAnis* from *κῑνός*.

*Callaicus*, pertaining to the *Callaici* or *Gallaici*, the inhabitants of *Gallicia* in Spain.

*Callaicus* or *Callainus* : See Appendix.

*Callais* : See *Callaicus*.

*Calleo*, said of any thing hard or callous. From *callum*. Hence it is transferred to the mind. Sulpicius : "In illis rebus exercitatus animus *callere* jam debet." Hence *callere* is to be well practised or versed in, to know well by experience, to be skilful or cunning. Properly, to be hardened in or inured to. "Quoniam, sicut pes vel manus ex longo labore *callum* obducit, ita mens longâ experientiâ colligit habitum quendam rerum in quibus versatur." F. This is confirmed by Plautus : "Satin' ea tenes? Magis *calleo* quàm aprugnum *callum* *callet*." From *calleo* is *callidus* ;<sup>2</sup> which is well explained by Cicero : "Is, cujus,

<sup>1</sup> "Χαλέπτω, from *χαλέω* same as *χαλάω*." Lennep.

<sup>2</sup> Tooke contends that *callidus* (and of course *calleo*) is from the northern verb *scylan*, whence our word *Skill*. "And it is not unentertaining," he adds, "to observe how the Latin etymologists twist and turn and writhe under the word." This censure is most unreasonable.

tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit."

*Callidus*, practised, experienced, shrewd. Fr. *calleo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

*Calliōpe*, one of the Muses. *Καλλιόπη*.

*Callis*, a beaten track, made by beasts. From a word *callus*, hard; whence *callum*, which see. Or, at least, from the same word which produced *callum*. ¶ Or from *callum* itself. As trodden by the *callum* of the feet of beasts. So *πίδος* is perhaps from *πῆς*, *πιδός*.

*Callum*, hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh; callosity. From a word *callus*, hard; formed from *κᾶλον*, or rather *κᾶλλον*, (whence *κᾶλλινος*,) wood; as *Durus*, hard, from *Δούρυ*, wood. ¶ Al. from *κᾶλη*, Doric of *κᾶλη*, a tumor.

*Cālo*; I call, summon. *Καλῶ*. "Island. *Kala*, Suec. *Kalla*." W.

*Cālo*, a slave employed in bringing wood and stakes for an army. Fr. *κᾶλον*, wood; or *cala*, a club, &c.

*Cālōphanta*, a hypocrite. *Καλοφάντης*.

*Cālor*, heat. Fr. *caleo*, as *Ardeo*, *Ardor*.

*Calpar*, an earthen wine vessel. Fr. *κάλπη*, an urn, &c.

*Caltha*, the marigold. Fr. *κάλχα*, as *ὄρνιχες* and *ὄρνιθες* were interchanged.

*Calva*, a scalp, scull. Fr. *καλυφή*, *καλφή*, a covering; whence *calpha*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from *κεφαλή*, *κεφλή*, the head; whence *καλφα*, *calfa*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from *calvus*. The head without the hair.

*Cālumnia*, false accusation, slander; a cavil, quirk. Fr. *caluo*, *calvo*, I deceive, mislead. ¶ Or from *καλέω*, I accuse, whence *καλουμένη*, *calumina*, *calumnia*.<sup>1</sup>

*Calvo*, I deceive, mislead. Fr. *καλύπτω*, I conceal, pf. *κέκλυφα*, whence a verb *καλύφω*, *κάλφω*. That is, I conceal or cover my motive, act towards in a covert manner. Similarly *κλέπτω* is translated by *Donne-gan* "to conceal; to steal; to mislead or deceive." "*Κλέπτω*," says *Lennepe*, "*videtur dici a TEGENDO, quod clam fit et TECTÈ*." ¶ *Vossius*: "Fr. *calvus*. I deceive like bald men; who, when going to fight, assail the hair of others; whereas, having no hair themselves, they elude the assault of others. So *Nonius*, who confines it to the stage: *Calvitur tractum est a calvis mimis quoddam sint omnibus frustratui*."

*Calvus*, bald; shorn. From *calva*. That is, one who has merely the *calva*. Hence it was afterwards applied more loosely to one who is bald. *Calva* is defined by *Forcellini* "*Os capitis CARNE vel capillis nudatum*." ¶ Al. for *calphus*, for *alphus* (as the C has been thought to be prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, *Caleo*), from *ἄλφος*, white; as *φαλακρός*, bald, is from *φᾶλός*,

<sup>1</sup> "*Σηλατεύω*, from *σηλή*, to inscribe on a pillar: a term either of honor or reproach, unlike the Latin *calumnior* for *calumnia* from *columna*, by the same analogy, but which is used only in a bad sense." *Class. Journ.* No. 66.



white. ¶ Al. for *carvus* fr. *κα-  
ρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I shear. As  
piLgrim is for piRgrim from  
peRegrinus. ¶ “From Chald.  
*kalaph*, to make bare.” Tt.

*Calx*, a heel. Fr. *callum*,  
whence *callix*, (as Matrix,) *calx*,  
the hard part of the foot, the  
heel. ¶ Al. from *calco*. ¶ Al.  
from *λάξ*, with the heel. Hence  
*lacs*, by transp. *cals*, thence  
*calx*, as *Αἶα*Σ, *Aja*X. ¶ Al.  
for *alx*, *ἀλξ* for *λάξ*. C being  
here prefixed, as some suppose it  
prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, &c.  
¶ Or fr. *calx*, the end of a  
course.

*Calx*, limestone, lime, mortar.  
Fr. *χάλιξ*, *χάλξ*, a flintstone;  
or, as it is translated by Schnei-  
der, “limestone.” ¶ Al. from  
the northern languages. Germ.  
*kalch*, *kalk*; Engl. *chalk*.

*Calx*, the end of a course,  
goal. “Either metaphorically,  
in relation to the heel; or rather  
because it consisted of a white  
line drawn with (*calx*) mortar  
or some kind of chalk.” V.

*Calx*, a die. Fr. *χάλιξ*, *χάλξ*,  
a pebble.

*Cályba*, a hut. *Καλύβη*.

*Cályx*, the cup or calix of a  
flower. *Κάλυξ*.

*Cambio*, *campsi*, I change,  
exchange, barter. From *κατα-  
μείβω*, *κατμείβω*, *καμείβω*, *κάμβω*  
or by transp. *καμβείω*. ¶ Wach-  
ter says it is manifestly from  
Germ. *cam*, the hand, and ex-  
plains *cambio* “de manu in ma-  
num trado.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *κάμπτω*, fut. 2. *καμβῶς* but  
the senses are not analogous.

*Cāmēlus*, a camel. *Κάμηλος*.  
*Cāmēna*, *Cāmēna*: See Ap-  
pendix.

*Cāmēra*, a vault, arched roof  
or ceiling; an upper gallery.  
Fr. *καμάρα*, as it is also written.

*Cāmīnus*, a furnace. *Κάμι-  
νος*.

*Cammārus*, *Camārus*, a kind  
of crab-fish. *Κάρμαρος*, *Κάμα-  
ρος*.

*Campāgus*, a kind of shoe or  
buskin worn by senators and  
emperors. A word of a later  
age. “From the many (*καμπαι*)  
twinings of the latchets which  
wrapped round the leg crosswise  
and like network.” Salm.

*Campāna*, a bell. A word  
of very late date, and derived  
from the circumstance of Pau-  
linus, bishop of Nola, a city of  
*Campania*, in the time of Jerom,  
having been the first to intro-  
duce bells into churches.

*Campe*, *Campa*, a caterpillar.  
Also, a dolphin or sea horse.  
*Κάμπη*.

*Campestre*, a girdle or pair  
of drawers worn by those who  
contended naked in the *Campus*  
*Martius*.

*Campso*, I bend. Fr. *κάμψω*  
fut. of *κάμπτω*.

*Campter*, the winding of a  
goal in a course. *Καμπτήρ*.

*Campus*, a plain, open field,  
&c. “I embrace Scaliger’s  
opinion that a plain or level  
place was called *campus* from  
the notion of the circus or  
riding-course which was called  
by the Sicilians *καμπός* from  
*καμπή*, the act of bending or  
turning round horses; whence

the goal or pillar, round which the chariots turned in a course, was called *καμπτήρ*." V.

*Camum*, a kind of beverage, mentioned by Ulpian. From the Gothic.<sup>1</sup>

*Cāmūrus*, crooked, crumpled: Fr. *κίκαμμαι*, *κίκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάπτω*, I bend. Or for *cammurus*. Or fr. *κίκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάω*, whence *κάπτω*. ¶ Macrobius states it to be a foreign word. "*Cam* in Welsh is crooked; and *cam* in Lancashire is awry. *Cam*, Gaelic, is crooked." Todd.

*Cāmus*, a kind of bridle or bit, a snaffle. Hence, a cord or chain with which slaves and malefactors were fastened to the fork and gallows which they were obliged to carry. *Καμὸς*, Doric of *καμὸς*.

*Cānālicōlos*: See Appendix.

*Cānālis*, a conduit pipe; bed of a river; &c. Fr. *χάνος*, an opening, cavity. As *Aqua*, *Aquhis*. ¶ Or fr. *κάνα*, (a word existing as well as *κάνα*) a reed. Virgil: "*Mellaque ARUNDINEIS inferre canali-bus*."

*Cancellārius*, a porter or waiter in the Emperor's court (ad *cancellōs*) at the grated door. "*Etiam tribunalia habebant cancellata septa, quibus excludantur turbæ; atque iis præpositi Cancellarii dicti; secretaries, scribes, notaries*." F.

*Cancelli*: See Appendix.

*Cancellō*, I cross out, erase. Fr. *cancelli*.

*Cancer*, a crab. For *cancerus* fr. *καρκίνος*, *κάρκινος*, by transp. *κάνκρος*. Also, a cancer. From the same Greek word.

*Candēla*, a torch, made by besmearing cord with pitch, wax or tallow. Fr. *candēo*, as *Suadeo*, *Suadēla*. From its shiny color. "*Candēo . . . . dicitur et de iis rebus quæ igneo colore splendent*." F.

*Candelābrum*, a candlestick. Fr. *candēla*.

*Candēo*, I am white or shiny, glister. Fr. *γανδαω* or *γανδῶ*,<sup>2</sup> I shine. From *γανδῶ* may have been also *cando*, (whence *Acceendo*,) I make to shine. Or *cando* was formed from *candēo*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*; that is, *Fugere facio*. ¶ Al. from *caneo*, whence *canidus*, *canideo*, *candēo*, as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*.

*Candidātus*, a candidate for a post of honor or preferment. Fr. *candidus*. That is, arrayed in a white garment, which was the dress of candidates.

*Candidus*, white. Fr. *candēo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

*Cando*: See *Candēo*.

*Cāneo*, I am hoary, white. From *γανῶ*, I am white. ¶ Wachter notices Celtic *can*, white.

*Cānēphōra*, a maid bearing a basket. *Κανέφορος*.

*Cānica*, wheat-bran. Fr. *canis*. From its being mixed up with dogs'-meat.

<sup>1</sup> See Wachter in *Bier. Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> See Morde. *Γανδῶ* is explained *λάνττω* by Hesychius.

*Cānis*, a dog. Fr. κυνός gen. of κύων, a dog; as κτηλίζ, cAliz. *Canis* was also the lowest throw at dice. "Because," says Vossius; "it bites, as a dog, the person who throws it." That is, one *canis* bites the body, the other the mind. In the language of Euripides, this throw is καρδίας δηκτήριος.<sup>1</sup>

*Cānistrum*, a basket. Κά-νιστρον.<sup>2</sup>

*Canna*, a cane or reed. Κά-να.

*Cannābis*, hemp. Κάναβις.

*Cāno*, I sing. Fr. χανῶ fut. 2. of χαίνω, I open my mouth.<sup>3</sup> Burgess: "Vossius objects: 'Immane distat CANTUS ab HIANDO.' But the inventors i. e. the first users of the names of things took a vast number of them from external signs and adjuncts, and formed them after the shapes and forms of things, and for no other reason. And so *cano* was formed from the conformation of the mouth, so as to satisfy the sense of vision. Χαίνειν διζυρόν, 'lamenta HIA-RE,' is used by Callimachus of Niobe just turned to stone." ¶ Or χαίνω is to speak; for Hesychius has Χάνοιμι εἴποιμι. So *cano* will be here much the

same as λέγω in Anacreon: θέλω λέγειν Ἀτρεΐδης. ¶ Al. from κάνα, a reed. I sing on a reed. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kanym*.<sup>4</sup>

*Cānon*, a rule, canon. Κά-νών.

*Cānōrus*, melodious, musical, shrill. Fr. *canor*, *ōris*, the sound or melody of song. So *Sonorus*.

*Cantābrum*, ———

*Cantērinum*, coarse barley for canterii.

*Cantērius* or *Canthērius*, a gelding; an ass. Fr. κανθήριος, a large sumpter ass.

*Cantērius*, the rafters of a house which extend from the ridge to the eaves. For, when taken on both sides, they resemble a horse's back. (See above.) The Italian carpenters call such *cavalli*, i. e. *caballi*.

*Cantērius*, a rail or stake with two reeds across to prop up a vine. "For, as the *canterius* sustains a weight on its back, so this sustains the vine." V.

*Canthāris*, a fly of the beetle species. Κανθαρίς.

*Canthārus*, a cup or pot; a waterspout. Κάνθαρος.

*Canthus*, the felly of a wheel, or iron with which a wheel is bound. Fr. κάνθος, which is not only described as the orb of the eye, but as the iron or brass upon a wheel. ¶ Quintilian states it to be an African or Spanish word.

<sup>1</sup> Possibly the face of the die, which was called *canis*, had the representation of a dog. Among the Greeks a coin stamped with the figure of an ox was called βοῦς.

<sup>2</sup> Stephens has this word from Hesychius. Vossius derives it from κά-νιστρον. From κάνα might come κανίζω as well as κανέζω.

<sup>3</sup> Χάνω: ἀνοίξαι στόμα. Hesych.

<sup>4</sup> Classical Journal, Vol. 3, p. 121. *Cano* is referred by Haigh to γάνος, joy.

*Canto*, I sing. Fr. *cano*, *canitum*, *cuntum*.

*Cānus*, hoary. Fr. *canéo*.

*Cāpax*, capacious, large. That is, able (*capere*) to hold or contain.

*Cāpēdo*, a large pot or jug with handles or ears, used at sacrifices. Fr. *capio*; as being taken up or held by its handles. So Torpeo, Torpēdo.

*Cāper*, *capri*, a he-goat. Quayle refers to Celtic *gaver*.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Hesychius says: “*Κάπρα* αἶξ. *Τυρρηνία*.” That is, Among the Tyrrhenians *κάπρα* is a goat.

*Cāper* is used like *Hircus* for the smell arising from the armpits; and called from the smell of the he-goat.

*Cāpērāre* is applied to the wrinkling of the forehead; from the curled forehead or the curled horns of the (*caper*) goat. ¶ Or from *καπυρὸς*, parched, and so wrinkled.

*Cāpresso*, I take up, undertake. Fr. *capio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*.

*Cāpides*, the same as *capedines*. From *capis*, *idis*, which from *capio*, like *capēdo*.

*Cāpillus*, the hair. From *capitis pilus*, whence *capitipilus*, cut down to *capitlus*, *capillus*. ¶ Or from *capitis pilulus*, *capipilulus*, *capipillus*, *capillus*. ¶ Al. from *κάμπυλος*, *κάπυλος*, curled.

*Cāpio*, I receive, contain, take, take up; undertake; &c. Fr. *κατέω*, *κατῶ* fut. 2. of *κάπτω*. *Κάπτω* is explained (inter alia) by Hesychius ἀποδέχασθαι, to receive; and by the Etymologicum

*χωρεῖν*, to hold or contain. Terence: ‘*Quid turbæ est? Ædes nostræ vix capient.*’ Or fr. *κάπτω*, formed from *χάω*, (as *κύω*, *κάπτω*, *σπάπτω*; *δάω*, *δάπτω*) whence *χάω*, I hold, contain. Or from *χάω*, whence *χαίω*; and, as *paVio* is from *παίω*, *παίω*, so from *χαίω* we should have *caVio*. But for *V* we have *P*, *caPio*, as *λαῖας*, *λαῖς*, *laPis*; and *δαῖς*, *δαῖς*, *daPis*. ¶ Al. from Hebrew *cap* or *caph*, the hollow of the hand. That is, I take in my hand. As from *χεῖρ* is *ἐγχειρίζω*.

*Cāpistērion*, a vessel in which grains of corn are put and cleansed by the infusion of water. Fr. *σκαπιστήριον*, as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*.

*Cāpistrum*, a halter or head-stall for horses. For *capitis-trum* fr. *caput*, *capitis*. ¶ Al. from *capio*, (as *Luo*, *Lustrum*); from its holding or detaining them. “*Capī* was used by the ancients for *Impediri*, as *Oculis captus*. So Varro: ‘*Capiuntur sequi matrem*,’ i. e. *impediuntur*, *prohibentur*.” F. ¶ Al. from *κάπη*, a manger. ¶ *Καπιστήριον* occurs in Hesychius and Suidas, but is supposed to have been received by the later Greeks from the Latins.

*Cāpītal*, a coif, covering (*capitis*) of the head. Also, a crime committed at the risk (*capitis*) of one’s head or life.

*Cāpītālis*, pernicious. As affecting one’s (*caput*) head or life.

*Cāpītātio*, a tribute or tax paid (in singula *capitu*) by the head.

<sup>1</sup> Classical Journal, No. 7. p. 121.

*Căpitum*, a woman's stomach. Varro: "Quodd *capit* pectus; i. e. ut antiqui dicebant, indutu comprehendit."

*Căpito*, one with a big head. Fr. *caput*, *capitis*.

*Căpitoliā*, the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which was the citadel and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Fr. *caput*, *itis*. As being the head of the hills and of the city.

*Căpitum* or *Căpētum*, fodder. *Καπῆτόν*.

*Căpo*, *Căpus*, a capon. "Germ. *capp-han*, gallus castratus. Armoric *cabon*, Anglo-Sax. *capur*, Gr. infer. *κάπρον*, Lat. *capo*. Vox Germanica, quæ ceteris clarior et melior, a castratione desumpta est." W.

*Căppāris*, *Căppāri*, a shrub bearing fruit called capers. *Κάππαρίς*.

*Căpra*, a she-goat. See Caper.

*Căprea*, a wild she-goat. Fr. *capra*. As Ferrum, Ferrea.

*Căpreolus*, a young roe-buck. Fr. *caprea* or *capreus*. Also, a tendril of a vine; from its winding like the horns of roe-bucks. From the same horns *capreolus* is applied to a forked instrument to dig with. So also *capreoli* are applied to cross pieces of timber which hold fast larger beams and keep them together. "Similitudinem in eo esse censet Barbarus, quodd, sicut *capreolus* vires, ita ligna illa canterios, complectuntur. Sed magis placeat sententia Baldi, qui ita dici censet a *capreolo* animali; quia, ut illi incurvant adversis cornibus et renituntur, ita *capreoli*

istæ assurgentes capita, seu cornua et frontes, canteriorum ponderibus opponunt." V.

*Căpricornus*, Capricorn, one of the signs of the Zodiac. Its top part is represented with the fore feet, breast, head, and (*cornibus*) horns (*capri*) of a goat.

*Căprificus*, a wild fig. "This tree was similarly called *εργός* (a goat) by the Messenians, as Suidas informs us from Pausanias." V. It is accounted for by Turton as being a chief food of goats.

*Caprineus*, contemptuously applied by Suetonius to Tiberius, as being detestable for his vices in his retreat at *Caprea*. Others derive it à *capro*. From the odious smell of the armpits. But others read differently.

*Caprônæ*, *Caprônæ*: See Appendix.

*Capsa*, a chest. Fr. *capio*, *capsum*, (See *Capao*,) to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from *κάψα*. ¶ Al. from *κάψα*, which however Vossius contends the later Greeks took from the Latins.

*Capso*, is, it, for *capsero*, is, it, formed from *capsi*, ancient perfect of *capio*. As *Faxo* from *Facio*, *Facsi*.

*Capsus*, a driver's box; a stall, pen. See *Capsa*.

*Captiosus*, given to craft and cavil. Fr. *captio*, a sophism, quirk, cavil; made (ad *captiendum*) for taking a person unawares, taking advantage of a person. Or *capio* is here *decapio*, *decipio*.

*Căptivus*, a captive. One (*captus*) taken prisoner.

*Capto*, I catch at. Fr. *cupio*, *capitum*, *captum*.

*Capulāris*, at death's door. Just ready to be carried (in *capulo*) on a bier.

*Căpula*, diminutive of *capis*. See *Capides*.

*Capulātor*, an officer employed to distribute oil as a dole amongst the people. Fr. *capulo*. "Qui factoribus olei inseruit et ex uno in aliud vas oleum vinumve diffundit." F.

*Căpulo*, I deal or tilt out oil from one (*capulă*) vessel into another.

*Căpulo*, I strike, wound. From the (*capulus*) hilt of a sword.

*Căpulus*, the huddle or hilt of a sword.<sup>1</sup> Fr. *capio*. That part by which I take or hold it in my hand.

*Căpulus*, a bier, coffin; tomb. Fr. *capio*. (See above.) As holding or containing. ¶ Al. from *capis*, like *capula*. A funeral chest or urn.

*Căput*, *căpitis*, the head. Fr. *capitum*, ancient supine of *capio*, I hold, contain. Thus the Head is defined by Johnson "that part of the animal that CONTAINS the brain or the organ of sensation or thought." ¶ Al. from *κέφα*, (pf. *κέκεφα*, whence *κεφαλή*;) same as *σκέπω*, I cover. E into A, as in *mAneo* from *μᾶνειν*, *rAtus* from *rEor*. Or from fut. 2. *καπῶ*. ¶ "Belg. *Kop*, Germ. *Kopf*. The Goths

and Saxons say *haubt*, which is nothing but *caubt*." W.<sup>2</sup>

*Cara* or *Chara*: See Appendix.

*Cărăcalla*, a name of Antoninus. A Gaulish word. "*Cărăcalla* was a cassock or side-coat, worn by the ancient Gauls, introduced into Rome and lengthened down to the feet by Antoninus who thence obtained the name." F.

*Carbāsus*, fine flax or linen; a garment, curtain, sail made of it. *Κάρπασος*.

*Carbătina*, a coarse kind of shoe. *Καρβάρην*.

*Carbo*, a bit of wood burning or burnt, charcoal, coal. After deriving Car, Cart, Chair, &c. from an Anglo-Saxon verb signifying To turn, Tooke adds: "So Char-coal is wood TURNED coal by fire. We borrow nothing here from *Carbo*; but the Latin etymologists must come to us for its meaning, which they cannot find elsewhere. As they must likewise for *Cardo*, that on which the door is TURNED and RETURNED." ¶ Yet it seems not so misplaced to derive *carbo* from *χάρψω* (as *ἄμψω*, *Ambo*), I parch, dry up. Coal, i. e. Charcoal, is defined by Johnson "the cinder of SCORCHED wood." Though it is true that *χάρψω* is used rather of things parched by the sun than scorched by fire. Or

<sup>1</sup> "Hæc notione habet obscenum sensum apud Plautum." F.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *θωρον*, the highest part. The aspirate changed to C, as in *Ceterus* from *Ἐρεπος*; and T into A, as in *cAlix* from *κΤΑξ*, *cAnis* from *κΤρός*.

*carbo* might be explained wood dried and fit for burning.

¶ “From Hebr. *charbah*, burnt or dried.” Tt.

*Carbunculus*, a small coal. Fr. *carbō*, as *Furunculus* from *Furis*. Also, a gem resembling a hot burning coal. Also, a hot inflammatory red ulcer, a carbuncle.

*Carcer*, a prison. For *coarcer*, fr. *coarceo*, *coerceo*. Fronto has “*coerceri carcere*.” ¶ Or from *καρχυρα* for *γέφυρα*, a prison. ¶ Or from *καρχαροι*, stated by Hesychius to mean chains. ¶ Or from *καρχαρα*, stated by the same to mean pens for cattle. ¶ Al. from the north.<sup>1</sup>

*Carcer*, a starting-place. As detaining the horses within it as a prison.

*Carchædonius*, a kind of carbuncle, a precious stone. From *Καρχηδών, ὄνος*, Carthage, once famous for collecting and dispersing these stones to other parts of the world.

*Carchesium*, holes through the tunnel in a ship whereby the cords, ropes or shrouds are fastened. Also, a kind of cup narrower in the middle than at the top or bottom. *Καρχήσιον*.

*Carcinoma*, a cancer. *Καρκίνωμα*.

*Cardiacus*, a person laboring under disease in the regions of the heart, called “*cardiacus morbus*” from *καρδιακή*.

<sup>1</sup> Germ. *kerker*, Goth. *karkar*, Welsh *carchar*, Irish *carcan*. After offering a northern derivation of these words, Wachter adds: “Sed præstat vocem Latinis relinquere.”

*Cardo*: See Appendix.

*Carduelis*, a bird feeding among (*carduos*) thistles. Supposed to be the linnet.

*Carduus*, *Cardus*, a thistle, teazle. Fr. *caro*, *ëre*, I card. As fit for teasing wool. Or fr. *καρδην* fr. *καρχαται* pp. of *καρπῶ*, fut. 2. *καρῶ* whence *caro*, *ëre*.

*Cārectum*, a place where sedges grow. For *caricetum*, from *carex*, *icis*.

*Carënum*, *Carænum*: See Appendix.

*Cāreo*, I am without, in want of, free from. Fr. *χαρίτω*, Doric of *χρηύω*, I am deprived, am without. ¶ Or fr. *χαέω*, *χάω*, I am empty. R added, as in *nuRus* fr. *νῶς*, *uRo* from *εὔω*. ¶ Or fr. *καρῶ* (i. e. *καρέω*) fut. 2. of *καρπῶ*. In a neuter sense, I am clipped, cut short of.

*Cārex*: See Appendix.

*Cārica* for *Carica* *ficus*, a Carian fig.

*Cāries*, rottenness, corruption. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *καρπῶ*, I eat, devour. Ainsworth explains it “rottenness in wood or other things, being WORM-EATEN.” ¶ Some may be disposed to derive it from the same Saxon word, signifying To turn, from which Tooke derives *Carbo*.

*Cārīna*, the keel of a ship. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *καρπῶ*, I cut: like *Ango*, *Angina*. Thus Grew: “Her sharp bill serves for a KEEL to CUT the air before her.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> As the Greeks call a keel *τρώις* apparently from *τρέω*, *τέτρωα*, it may be

*Cāris*, a prawn. *Kapls.*

*Carmen*, a card to card wool with. For *carimen* fr. *caro*, *cre.*

*Carmen*, a verse; verse, poetry; a song. Fr. *cano*, whence *canimen*, *canmen*, and for softness *carmen*, as *Genimen*, *Genmen*, *Germen*. ¶ Al. for *har-men*, (as *Ceterus* for *Heterus*) fr. *ἀρμὸς*, the harmonious proportion of parts.

*Carnifex*, *icis*, a hangman. Fr. *carnificio*, *carnifacio*. As making living men mere flesh. ¶ Some understand *facio* here to be *conficio*, *interficio*.

*Cāro*, I card wool. Vossius: "Doubtless, as Scaliger says, from *καίω*, *ἐκαρον*." That is, from fut. 2. *καρῶ*. Forcellini says: "A *καίω*, *tondeo*." But *Tondeo* has little to do with *caro*. *Καίω* is, I cut in pieces; and so may hence perhaps have meant, to dissipate, distract, separate.

*Cāro*, *carnis*, the flesh of animals, of birds, beasts, fishes. Fr. *καρῶ*, fut. 2. of *καίω*, I devour. Or, I cut in pieces, dissect. From *caro* is *carinis*, (as *Homo*, *Hominis*,) thence *carnis*. ¶ Al. from *κρέατα*, (plural of *κρέας*, flesh,) whence *κρέαα*, *κρέω*, transp. *κίρω*, whence *caro*, as *rAtus* for *rEtus* from *rEor*. ¶ "From Hebr. *carah*, food." *Tt.*

*Carōta*: See *Cara* in Appendix.

as well to remind the reader of the northern word for turning, from which Tooke derives *Car*, *Char*, *Carbo*, *Cardo*, &c. See *Carbo*.

*Carpentārius*, a maker (*carpentorium*) of chariots or waggons, a carpenter.

*Carpentum*, —

*Carpiscūlus*: See Appendix.

*Carpo*, I pull, pluck, gather, crop. Fr. *ἀρπῶ* (as *Ceterus* from *ἔτερος*), i. e. *ἀρπάω*<sup>1</sup> same as *ἀρπάζω*, I seize. ¶ Or fr. *καρπῶ*, i. e. *καρπῶω*. So *καρπόμαι* is explained by Donnegan "to gather fruits or crops;" and *καρπιζω*, "to gather fruits, to gather."

*Carpo*, I carp at, find fault with, asperse. That is, I pluck at, pull to pieces.

*Carptor*, a carver. One who (*carpit*) cuts meat into pieces. Seneca has "*carpere artus in frusta*." Livy has "in multas parvasque partes *carpere exercitum*," i. e. to parcel out.

*Carpus*, the wrist. *Καρπός*.

*Carrāgo*, a fortification made in haste (ex *carris*) of waggons, baggage, &c. And, a camp equipage. So *Farrago*.

*Carrūca*, a kind of carriage. Fr. *carrus*.

*Carrus*, a car, cart. Tooke derives it from the Saxon word signifying To turn, mentioned in *Carbo*, &c.: "*Car*, *cart*, *chariot*, &c. and the Latin *carrus* are the same participle. This word was first introduced into the Roman language by Cæsar, who learned it in the war with the Germans. Vossius mistakingly supposes it derived from *currus*." Wachter

<sup>1</sup> A word acknowledged by Donnegan.



refers it to Germ. *karren*, to carry: and adds: "In Germ. *karr*. It is a Celtic word, which in the Armoric and Irish still exists as *carr*."<sup>1</sup>

*Carthāgo*, Carthage. From *Καρχηδών*, Doric *Καρχιδών*; transposed *Καρδαχών*, was *Cardago*, *Carthago*. Al. for *Carthago* (as *ὄρνιθες* and *ὄρνιθες* were commuted) from *Καρχιδών*.

*Cartilāgo*, cartilage, gristle. Fr. *κάρτος*, for *κράτος* whence *κρταρός*, firm, solid.<sup>2</sup>

*Cārus*, dear, expensive, precious; dear, beloved, very precious. Fr. *καρός*, Doric of *κηρός* fr. *κηρ*, want.<sup>3</sup> That of which there is want. As Dear and Dearth are allied. ¶ Or from *careo*, I am wanting. Or fr. *κηρός*, Dor. *κᾰρός*, bereft, deprived. ¶ Al. from *κᾰρῶ* fut. 2. of *κᾰίρω*, I clip, cut short. ¶ If "dear, deloved" is the primary sense, we may refer it to *κᾰρ*, the heart; Æol. *κᾰρ*. "Qui nobis cordi est." ¶ The Celtic *Kar*,<sup>4</sup> or *Kara*, *Karid*,<sup>5</sup> is friendly.

*Cāryātides*, images of women, used for supporters in buildings, &c. *Καρυάτιδες*.

*Cāryōta*, *Cāryōtis*, a kind of date. *Καρυῶτις*.

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *καρερός*, strong: by syncope *καρρός*."

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *cartilago* from *carnis*. But why N into T? It is not much to the purpose that *CaTāmitus* has probably been corrupted from *GaNymēdes*.

<sup>3</sup> "Κᾰρ, fate, destiny; misfortune; unhappiness; want," &c. Donnegan.

<sup>4</sup> Wachter in *Kar*.

<sup>5</sup> Classical Journal, III, 121.

*Cāsa*, a hut, cottage. Fr. *χάσω* fut. of *χάζω*, I contain; or for *gasa* fr. *γᾰσω* fut. of *γᾰώ*; (whence *γαστήρ*,) I contain. ¶ "From Hebr. *casa*, he covered; whence also *κασᾰς*, a carpet or coverlet." V. Our word *case*, as in Book-case; Knife-case, is allied. *Kasa* Germ. is the same as Lat. *ca-sa*.<sup>6</sup>

*Cascus*: See Appendix.

*Cāseus*, cheese. Probably a Celtic word. Germ. *kaes*, Sax. *cese*, Welsh *caws*. Pliny: "MIRUM BARBARAS GENTES, quæ lacte vivunt, ignorare aut spernere tot sæculis casei dotem, densantes id alioquin in acorem jucundum et pingue butyram." But this seems not true of all the barbarous nations. For Strabo says of the British that they were so much more barbarous than the Celts that they did not know how to make cheese.

*Cāsia*, an aromatic shrub. *Κασία*.

*Cassis*, a hunter's net. Fr. *κᾰχασσαι* pp. of *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or, I take. Or fr. *χᾰώ*, I have gaps. So *γαγγάμη*, a net, is from *γᾰώ*, same as *χᾰώ*. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. From its empty or hollow meshes.

*Cassis*, a helmet. Fr. *χάζω*, *κᾰχασσαι*, to contain. See *Casa* and *Cassis* above. ¶ Al. for *carassis* fr. *κάρα*, the head. A covering for the head. As *κᾰρῖς* fr. *κᾰρ*, the head. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. Facciolati: "Quod *cassa*, i. e. vacua, sit ad caput

<sup>6</sup> Wachter in *Kasa*.

endum." ¶ Goth. *kas* is a  
*ssita*, a lark. From its  
 esembling a (*cassis*) hel-  
 So it is called *Galerita*  
*Galērus*.

*ssus*, void, wanting; void,  
 y; vain, frivolous. Fr.  
*ssai* pp. of *χάω*, I am  
 p. ¶ Al. for *carsus* fr. *ca-*  
*carsi* anciently for *carui*;  
 what as *Jussus* for *Jubsus*  
*Jubeo*, *Jubsi*.

*stānea*, a chestnut tree.  
*avov*.

*stellum*, a fortress. That  
 little *castrum*. Also, a  
 voir of water, supplying  
 through pipes. "Ap-  
*ur castellum*, quia altius  
 opere assurgit, et latius  
 ditur, ut militaris *castelli*  
 um referat." F.

*steria*: See Appendix.

*stigo*, I chastise, punish.  
*ssiya* for *κατέστιγα* pf.  
 of *καταστίζω*, I prick, goad,  
 l. ¶ Or fr. *κατρός*, Doric  
*κατρός*, a thong. I beat  
 thongs. ¶ Or fr. *κατρός*,  
 k.

*stīmōnia*, chastity. Fr.  
*s*; as *Sanctus*, *Sanctimonia*.

*stor*, a beaver. *Κάστωρ*.

*stra*, the order of tents  
 d by armies when they  
 the field. Fr. *καταστρέω*,  
*τρέω*, *καστρέω*, I spread on  
 ground. As fr. *στέγω* is  
 ὄς, "properly, a camp,"  
*Donnegan*. ¶ Al. for *ca-*  
 from *casa*. "*Casarum*

conjunctio," says Scaliger. As  
*Vicus* is a collection (*ὄικον*) of  
 houses. *Tra*, as in *Claustra*. ¶ Al.  
 from *castrum*, a fort. Being so  
 many fortresses, and, like a for-  
 tress, being fortified by a wall  
 and ditch.

*Castro*, I castrate. Fr. *στε-*  
*πέω*, *στεπέω*, I bereave; whence  
*καταστέπω*, *καστεπέω*, *castro*. ¶ Al.  
 from *castus*. *Castum* facio.

*Castrum*, a castle, fort. Pro-  
 perly, apparently, a tent, forti-  
 fied by a ditch and wall; and  
 so applied at length to a fort.  
 See *Castra*. ¶ Or from *κέ-*  
*χασται* pp. of *χάζω*, I retire.  
 A place to which troops retire  
 for security. Or *χάζω* is to  
 make to retire. "Primo ex-  
 strui cœpta sunt hujusmodi loca  
 ad custodiam regionis, ARCE-  
 DOSQUE HOSTES." F.

*Castus*, chaste, continent, &c.  
 Fr. *κέχασται* pp. of *χάζω*, I  
 draw back, retire. *Castus* is  
 one who retires or abstains  
 from any kind of vice. Varro  
 explains it in one passage as  
 signifying "a furtis et rapinis  
 abstinens." ¶ Al. from *κέχασ-*  
*ται*, "he is adorned;" as applied  
 to the mind, with the graces of  
 virtue.

*Cāsus*, a misfortune, mishap.  
 Fr. *cado*, *cāsum*. Gr. *πτῶμα*.  
 As that which befalls us, or  
 which falls out or happens.  
 Some explain it as a falling  
 from a former state of happiness  
 or wealth.

*Cāsus*, a case of nouns. *Fes-*  
*tus*: "Quia vocabulorum formæ  
 in aliam atque aliam CADUNT  
 effigiem."

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Topfer.  
*Etym.*

*Cātāclista*, a close garment. Or, a garment shut up except on high days and holidays. *Κατακλειστός*.

*Cātālogus*, an enumeration. *Κατάλογος*.

*Cātāpūtus*, a corruption of *Γανυμήδης*, *Ganymēdes*. In C for G, and T for Δ, there is nothing new. But in T for N is a greater difference. (See *Cartilāgo*.) Some derive it from *κατά* and *μισθός*, for *catamisthus*, *catamithus*: "puer meritorius." But some latitude must be allowed to ancient and popular corruptions.

*Cātāphracta*, suit of armor, breastplate, &c. Fr. *κατάφρακτος*, armed.

*Cātāpulta*, a catapult. *Καταπέλτης*.

*Cātāracta*, *Cātarrhacta*, a cataract; dam; portcullis. *Καταράκτης*, *καταβράκτης*.

*Cātascōpus*, a spy. *Κατάσκοπος*.

*Cātasta*, a cage or stall in which slaves were exposed to sale that their limbs might be exhibited. Also, some machine in which criminals were placed to be tortured. Fr. *καταστάω*, *καταστῶ*, I place, fix.

*Cātastus*, a slave purchased from the *catasta*. But the reading is much disputed.

*Cātax*, crippled. Fr. *κατάγω*, *κατάξω*, I break. The Greeks say *καταγῶς τοὺς πόδας*. ¶ Al. for *cadax*, fr. *cado*. One who is perpetually slipping.

*Cātēchēsis*, *Cātēchīzo*, &c. Greek words.

*Cāteia*, a missile weapon.

Of northern origin. Virgil: "TEUTONICO ritu soliti torquere *cateias*."

*Cātella*, a little chain. For *catenella* fr. *catēna*.

*Cātēna*, a chain. Fr. *δέω*, to bind; whence *καταδέω*, *καδέω*, then *cadēna*, as *Habeo*, *Habēna*. ¶ Or from *κατέω*, I let down, suspend. ¶ Al. for *canitēna*, from *cunēs teneo*. As properly a dog-chain.<sup>1</sup>

*Cātēra*, a troop, battalion. Of northern origin. Vegetius: "Macedones, Græci, Dardani PHALANGES habuerunt; Galli atque Celtiberi pluresque barbaricæ nationes *catervis* utebantur in prælio; Romani LEGIONES habent." "Cat, war, warfare, battle, was an old Celtic word. Boxhorn in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: "Cad, a fight: *Catorfa*, *catyrfa*, a military crowd, from *Tyrfa*, turba." Hence *catēra*." W.<sup>2</sup>

*Cāthēdra*, a seat, chair. *Καθῆδρα*.

*Cāthōlicus*, universal. *Καθολικός*.

*Cātillo*, I lick (*catillos*) dishes, feed greedily. ¶ Or, I go about licking dishes as a (*catillus*) whelp.

*Cātillus*, a little (*catinus*) dish. For *catinellus*. Also, a whelp. Fr. *catulus*.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter refers it to the Belgic *kastēn*; which is the same as the Swedish *kasta* and our *cast*, the first T (as Wachter says) being softened into S.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *κατ' ἑνα*, i. e. *ἐς καθ' ἑνα*. A chain consisting of links one after the other.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *ἐλπω*, I link, join, arrange; whence *κατελπω*, then *catēra*, as *Sylva*, *Arvum*. Al. from *κατερόω*.

*Platum*, *Cātīnus*, a large  
or platter. From the Sici-  
άτινον or κάτανον. ¶ Al.  
κέχεται pp. of χέω, χάζω,  
l, contain.

*Plaster*, a grown boy, strip-  
For *catulaster* fr. *catulus*,  
pēta, Poëtaster) a whelp.  
wn cub.

*Tomidio*: See Appendix.

*Tōnium*, the shades below.  
τω, below.

*Tta*, a kind of ship. Of  
ern origin. Bryant:  
re are vessels at this day,  
are common upon the  
ern parts of the English  
and are called *cats*."

*Tūlus*: See Appendix.

*Tūlus*, a gibe or iron collar  
by slaves. Dacier: "It  
to have meant at first a  
i) dog's collar. As σκύλαξ  
d for a puppy and an iron  
"

*Tumeum*: See Appendix.

*Tus*, a cat. Todd: "Sax.  
eutononic *katz*, Persian and  
n French *chat*, low Latin  
*cattus*." ¶ Some refer  
*atus*, cunning.

*Tus*, cunning, artful. For  
s fr. *caveo*, *cavatum*, I am

¶ Al. from κέχεται pp.  
o, χάζω, I retire, get away.  
it Varro says that *catus*  
rly signifies acute, shrill;  
hat the sense of acute,  
ig, is metaphorical. En-  
"Jam *cata* signa ferè so-  
dare voce parabant." We  
thus refer *catus* to a word  
formed from κέχεται from  
rb χέω, from which have  
various words expressive

of sharpness or cutting, as σχάω,  
σχάζω, κάρχαρος (for χάρος by  
redupl.), χαράσσω, σκάριφος, &c.

*Cauda*, a tail. For *cavda*,  
*cavida* (as from *Aviceps* is *Au-*  
*ceps*) fr. *caveo* (as *Aveo*, *Avi-*  
*da*): As being that which Na-  
ture has provided to animals for  
a guard or protection of the  
hinder parts of their bodies.  
Hence applied improperly to  
the tails of fishes, birds, &c.  
¶ "Fr. *cado*. Because it hangs  
or falls down behind." Tt.  
From *cado* is *cadiva*, whence  
*cadva*, *cadua*, *cauda*.

*Cauder*: See Appendix.

*Cavea*, a hollow place, cave,  
den. Fr. *cavus*. Also, the ca-  
vity or hollow made by the seats  
of the theatres; the seats them-  
selves; the theatre; and am-  
phitheatre. "Cavea nomine  
cūm theatrum, tum amphithea-  
trum dictum, quodd interior pars  
*concava* esset, capaci quādam  
profunditate." V.

*Caveo*, I beware, take heed,  
avoid; I see to, look to, provide  
for. Fr. χείω, (from χέω,  
whence χάζω) I retire, get away.  
Thus *caveo* is defined by For-  
cellini "fugito, declino, evito."  
*Caveo* is from χείω, as γείω,  
gaVio; παίω, paVio.

*Caverna*, a hollow place;  
cavern. Fr. *carus*. So *Laterna*,  
*Æterna*.

*Cävillor*, I reason unfairly,  
argue captiously, quibble. Fr.  
*caveo*, as *Sorbeo*, *Sorbillo*. Ex-  
plained well by Scheide: "*Ca-*  
*veo* mihi ac SUBTERFUGIO  
identidem." And by Vossius:  
"TERGIVERSOR ne vera cogar

agnoscere." ¶ Al. from *cavus*, hollow, vain, futile. "*Cavillor*: subtiles et INANES quæstiones moveo." F.

*Caula*, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. αὐλή, αὐλά. As S is not only put for H as in Sex from ἕξ, but is added as in Si from εἰ; so C may be not only put for H as in Ceterus from ἕτερος, but added as in the case before us. ¶ Al. for *caveola*, fr. *cavus*. "Lucretius favors this opinion, who often uses *caula* for a hollow place: Per *caulas* corporis omnes, &c." V. But in such cases the use may be metaphorical.

*Caulis*, the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; specially, a cabbage stalk. Καυλός.

*Caunæ*, figs. From *Caunos*, a town of Caria.

*Cāvo*, I hollow. Fr. χάω, (as Δίος, DiVus,) whence χαίνω, I open, gape. Or fr. κάω, whence κάπτω, (as δάω, δάπτω,) σκάπτω, I excavate. ¶ "In Celtic *kaw* is hollow." W.

*Caupo*, a viutner, innkeeper, huckster. Fr. καύπη for κάπη, (as νοῦσος for νόσος,) a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence κάπηλος, which is much the same as *caupo*. Lennep: "*Κάπη* propriè notat præsepe unde animalia edunt; transiit ad locum ubi pas-cuntur animalia, TUM UBI ESCULENTA PROSTANT VENALIA." "Goth. *kaupan*, Germ. *kaufen*, is to buy, traffic." W.

*Caupōna*, an inn. Fr. *caupo*, ōnis.

*Caurus*, Cōrus, the north-west

wind. Parkhurst: "From the Hebrew KR, cold. Virg. Spirantes FRIGORA *causis*." ¶ The word χᾶρος occurs in the New Testament for the north-west. Whether this is formed from the Latin, or the Latin from the Greek word, the reader will decide.

*Causa*, *Causa*, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. "Sensus a causâ quæ in questione est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. αἰτία." W. A side, party, the ground or principle of support or opposition, as we speak of The Protestant *cause*. Cause or ground of ailment or disease; &c. Fr. καύσω fut. of καίω, καίω, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from καῦσις, as *pausa* from παῦσις. ¶ Or for *causa* fr. *caveo*, *causi*, *causum*, as Jubeo, Jubi, Jubsum. The first sense of *causa* being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. "*Causam* dicere, significat excusationem afferre, utcumque se DEFENDERE." F. *Caveo* bearing here the same sense as in *Cavillor*; i. e. subterfugio.<sup>1</sup>

*Causia*, a broadbrimmed hat. *Kausia*. Also, a mantlet or

<sup>1</sup> Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from *caveo*: "Cum, ut *cavere* jura vox est; ita et *causa* sit, immo *causidici* vocentur, quia *causas* rerum plurimum expediunt." But *caveo*, even as law term, never seems to be connected meaning with *causa*.

and way used in sieges. *causa*, as *causa solem*, its cause et tela, capiti defensionem. F.

*causor*, I plead or pretend an excuse.

*causticus*, caustic. *Καυστικός*. *cauter*, *Cauterium*, *Cauteri*—Greek words.

*cautes*, a ragged rock. Fr.

*cautum*. Applied pri-

or to a dangerous crag on

shore or out at sea, of

it is necessary for a pilot

wary. Cæsar: "Naves

saxa et *cautes* TIME-

r." ¶ Al. from *cavalus*,

*caus*, *cautus*.

*cautus*, wary, provident. Le-

provided against assault,

y secured. Fr. *caveo*, *ca-*

*vi*, *cavtum*, *cavutum*.

*cavus*, hollow. Fr. *cavo*.

*ca*, a postfix, as in *Hicce*.

*ca*, or *ca*, or *ca*.

*ca*, I give place, yield, re-

lepart, go; yield, give up.

*καθαίω*, *καθαίω*, formed from

*κα* Ionic of *καθαίω* pf. mid.

*καθαίω*.

*καθαίω*, give me, fetch me,

me; explain to me, tell me.

pardon me. That is, *cedo*

me. Formed from *cēdo*, or

to it. The difference in

quantity of the first syllable

well be accounted for by

becoming a quick word in

versation.

*cedrus*, the cedar tree. *Κέ-*

*δρεον*, one of the Harpies. Fr. *καλαυός*, black.

*Cēlēber*, *cēlēbris*, renowned,

famous, talked of, much resorted

to, frequented, as in Cicero:

"Loca plana an montuosi, *cele-*

*bres* an deserti." From *κλέος*, *κλος*,

transp. *κείλος*, *κλος*, renown. *Ber*,

*bris*, as in *Saluber*, *Salubris*;

*Funebris*; &c. ¶ Some sup-

pose *celeber* to mean swift, as in

Accius: "*Celebri gradu gressum*

*accelerasse decet*." Here it may

be referred to *κελῶ* (fut. of *κέ-*

*λλω*), whence *celer*.

*Cēler*, swift. Fr. *κελῶ* (whence

*κέλης*, a race-horse) fut. of *κέ-*

*λλω*, I urge, impel. As *ἀκὺς* fr.

*ἀκα* pf. of *ἄθω*. Or at once fr.

*κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*.

*Cēlēres*, three hundred horse-

men chosen by Romulus as a

body guard. From their ra-

pidity. Or fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*,

a race horse; whence *κεληρίζω*,

I ride on horseback.

*Cēles*, a swift-sailing vessel;

a race-horse. *Κέλης*.

*Celku*: See Appendix.

*Cello*, (whence *antecello*; &c.)

I move, drive, urge. *Κέλλω*.

*Cēlo*, I hide, secrete, conceal.

From a verb *χηλάω*, *χηλῶ*,

formed from *χηλός*, a box, chest.

¶ Al. from *κλείω*, I shut up;

transp. *κείλω*, whence *celo*, as

from *Λείος* is *Lēvis*. ¶ Wachter

refers to Celtic *celu*, Quayle to

Celtic *kelym*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ "From the

Chaldee *CEL*." V.

*Cēlor*, a fly-boat. Fr. *κέλης*.

*Celsus*, erect, lofty, high.

<sup>2</sup> *κέληρα* (perf. mid. of *κέλλω* same) is *κέληρα*.

<sup>2</sup> Wachter in *Helen*. Quayle in *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3.

agnoscere." ¶ Al. from *cavus*, hollow, vain, futile. "*Cavillor*: subtiles et INANES quæstiones moveo." F.

*Caula*, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. αὐλή, αὐλά. As S is not only put for H as in Sex from ἕξ, but is added as in Si from σί; so C may be not only put for H as in Ceterus from ἕτερος, but added as in the case before us. ¶ Al. for *caveola*, fr. *cavus*. "Lucretius favors this opinion, who often uses *caula* for a hollow place: Per *caulas* corporis omnes, &c." V. But in such cases the use may be metaphorical.

*Caulis*, the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; specially, a cabbage stalk. Καυλός.

*Caunæ*, figs. From *Caunos*, a town of Caria.

*Cāvo*, I hollow. Fr. χάω, (as Δίος, DiVus,) whence χαίνω, I open, gape. Or fr. κάω, whence κάπτω, (as δάω, δάπτω,) σκάπτω, I excavate. ¶ "In Celtic *kaw* is hollow." W.

*Caupo*, a viutner, innkeeper, huckster. Fr. καύπη for κάπη, (as νοῦσος for νόσος,) a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence κάπηλος, which is much the same as *caupo*. Lennep: "*Κάπη* propriè notat præsepe unde animalia edunt; transiit ad locum ubi pasuntur animalia, TUM UBI ESCULENTA PROSTANT VENALIA." "Goth. *kaupan*, Germ. *kaufen*, is to buy, traffic." W.

*Caupōna*, an inn. Fr. *caupo*, ōnis.

*Caurus*, Cōrus, the north-west

wind. Parkhurst: "From the Hebrew KR, cold. Virgil: Spirantes FRIGORA *cauri*."

¶ The word χῶρος occurs in the New Testament for the north-west. Whether this be formed from the Latin, or the Latin from the Greek word, the reader will decide.

*Causa*, *Causa*, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. "Sensus a causâ quæ in quæstione est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. αἵτια." W. A side, party, the ground or principle of support or opposition, as we speak of The Protestant *cause*. Cause or ground of ailment or disease; &c. Fr. καύσω fut. of καύω, κάω, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from καῦσις, as *pausa* from παῦσις. ¶ Or for *causa* fr. *caveo*, *cavsi*, *cavsum*, as *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*, *Jubsum*. The first sense of *causa* being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. "*Causam* dicere, significat excusationem afferre, utcumque se DEFENDERE." F. *Caveo* bearing here the same sense as in *Cavillor*; i. e. subterfugio.<sup>1</sup>

*Causia*, a broadbrimmed hat. *Kausia*. Also, a mantlet or

<sup>1</sup> Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from *caveo*: "Cum, ut *caveri* juris vox est; ita et *causa* sit, immo *causidici* vocentur, quia *causas* rerum plurimum expediunt." But *careo*, even as a law term, never seems to be connected in meaning with *causa*.

covered way used in sieges. "Quis, sicut *causis* solem, ita vinea saxa et tela, capiti defendant." F.

*Causor*, I plead or pretend (*causam*) an excuse.

*Causticus*, caustic. *Καυστικός*.

*Cauter*, *Cautarium*, *Cauterizo*: Greek words.

*Cautes*, a ragged rock. Fr. *caveo*, *cautum*. Applied primarily to a dangerous crag on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. *Cæsar*: "Naves nihil saxa et *cautes* TIME-BANT." ¶ Al. from *cavatus*, *cavtus*, *cautus*.

*Cautus*, wary, provident. Legally provided against assault, legally secured. Fr. *caveo*, *cavatum*, *cautum*, *cautum*.

*Cavus*, hollow. Fr. *cavo*.

*Ce*, a postfix, as in *Hicce*. From *κη*, or *κι*, or *γι*.

*Cēdo*, I give place, yield, retire, depart, go; yield, give up. Fr. *χηδα*, *χηδᾶ*, formed from *κέχῃδα*<sup>1</sup> Ionic of *κέχᾶδα* pf. mid. of *χάζα*.

*Cēdo*, give me, fetch me, show me; explain to me, tell me. Also, pardon me. That is, *cedo* *veniam*. Formed from *cēdo*, or allied to it. The difference in the quantity of the first syllable may well be accounted for by *cēdo* becoming a quick word in conversation.

*Cēdrus*, the cedar tree. *Κέδρος*.

*Cēlato*, one of the Harpies.

Fr. *κλεινός*, black.

*Cēlēber*, *cēlēbris*, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in *Cicero*: "Loci plani an montuosi, *celebres* an deserti." From *κλέος*, *εὺς*, renown. *Ber*, *bris*, as in *Saluber*, *Salubris*; *Funebris*; &c. ¶ Some suppose *celeber* to mean swift, as in *Accius*: "*Celebri gradu gressum accelerasse decet*." Here it may be referred to *κελῶ* (fut. of *κέλλω*), whence *celer*.

*Cēler*, swift. Fr. *κελῶ* (whence *κέλης*, a race-horse) fut. of *κέλλω*, I urge, impel. As *ἀκὺς* fr. *ἄκα* pf. of *ἄδω*. Or at once fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*.

*Cēlères*, three hundred horsemen chosen by *Romulus* as a body guard. From their rapidity. Or fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*, a race horse; whence *κελητίζω*, I ride on horseback.

*Cēles*, a swift-sailing vessel; a race-horse. *Κέλης*.

*Cellu*: See Appendix.

*Cello*, (whence *antecello*, &c.) I move, drive, urge. *Κέλλω*.

*Cēlo*, I hide, secrete, conceal. From a verb *χηλάω*, *χηλῶ*, formed from *χηλός*, a box, chest. ¶ Al. from *κλείω*, I shut up; transp. *κείλω*, whence *celo*, as from *Λεῖος* is *Lēvis*. ¶ *Wachter* refers to Celtic *celu*, *Quayle* to Celtic *kelym*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ "From the Chaldee *CL.A*." V.

*Cēlox*, a fly-boat. Fr. *κέλης*.

*Celsus*, erect, lofty, high.

<sup>1</sup> From *κέπηδα* (perf. mid. of *κάζω* same as *χάζω*) is *κῆδος*.

<sup>2</sup> *Wachter* in *Helen*. *Quayle* in *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3.



Fr. *cello*, *celsum*, I move, move up. So Excelsus from Excello.

*Cenchris*, a kind of snake.

*Κενχρίς*.

*Censeo* seems to mean properly, as *Recenseo* does, I count, reckon. The Romans were ordered by Servius "*censere bona sua*," to sum up or count their goods and declare the sum to him. The business of the Censors was "*censere populi ævitates, soboles, et pecunias*," to count or compute the ages, children, and property of the people, that they might fix what each man should pay to the state. Hence *censeo* is, I assess, tax, rate. Again, from meaning to reckon, *censeo* (like *λογίζομαι*) is, I estimate, reason, come to a conclusion, judge, think, (as we say, I reckon so); hence, I determine, resolve; and, in regard to a legislative body, I decree. Fr. *κένσται*, to prick. Thus *Dispungo* is explained by Forcellini "*supputo sive numero, quasi PUNCTO NOTO*." Haigh explains it similarly in its sense of decreeing: "*Censeo* might at first mean to vote by a point or mark, and thereby show one's choice or opinion." ¶ Others suppose N added as in *Frango*, &c., and *censeo* to be put for *ceseo* from the Hebrew CS, he computed. ¶ Jones: "The origin of *censeo* is perhaps *γίνεσις*, (*γίνσις*), production; and signifies to number one's family or effects."

*Censor*, one who (*censet*) rates or assesses the people.

*Census*, a valuation or as-

essment of estates, a cessing, taxing; a book of rates or assessments; goods, effects, property assessed. Fr. *censeo*, *cen-sum*.

*Centaurēum*, the herb centaury. *Κενταυρείον*.

*Centaurus*, a centaur. *Κένταυρος*.

*Centimālis* or *Centimalis* fistula, a surgical instrument. Faccioliati: "A *κέντημα*, a *κέντιω*, pungo. Est enim apta ad *paracentēsin*."<sup>1</sup>

*Cento*, *ōnis*, a patched garment made up of several shreds or rags of various colors; a composition formed by joining scraps from different authors. Soft for *centro* fr. *κέντρον*, *ωνος*, as *Flagellum* for *FlagRellum*, *Flagito* for *FlagRito*. ¶ Or from *κέντιω*, *κέντῶ*, whence *κέντρον*.

*Centrum*, the centre or middle point of a circle or sphere. A hard knot in timber or marble which mars tools. *Κέντρον*.

*Centum*, hundred. Fr. *ἐκατόν*, whence *ἐκντόν* (as vice versâ *τετύφεται* for *τέτυφνται*), then *κντόν*, *centum*. Or N is added, as in *deNsus*: then from *ἐκατόν* we have *κατόν*, *κετόν*, *cetum*, *centum*. Or *ἐκατόν*, *ἐκτόν*, *κετόν*.<sup>2</sup>

*Centūria*, applied to a squadron of a (*centum*) hundred

<sup>1</sup> It might be referred to *κέντιω* for another cause; for Forcellini defines it "instrumentum multis FORAMINIBUS minutisque pertusum."

<sup>2</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *κέντιω*, *κέντῶ*, to prick. Because they probably made a point at every hundred."

horse, to the subdivision of the Romans into hundreds, &c.

*Centurio*, a captain over a (*centum*) hundred infantry.

*Centussis*, a hundred asses. Fr. *centum asses*. As *Insalto*, *Insulto*.

*Cæpa*. See *Cæpa*.

*Cæra*, wax; a bust or image of wax; a waxen tablet, register, roll, paper, will. *Κηρός*. "Celt. *keir*." Quayle.

*Cērastes*, a horned serpent. *Κεράστis*.

*Cērāsus*, a cherry-tree. *Κέρασος*.

*Cēraules*, a trumpeter. *Κεραύλης*.

*Cēraunus*, *Cēraunia* gemma, the thunderstone. Fr. *κεραυνός*, thunder.

*Cerbērus*, the infernal dog. *Κέρβερος*.

*Cercōpithēcus*, a marmoset. *Κερκοπίθηκος*.

*Cercops*, *ōpis*, a monkey. *Κέρκωψ*.

*Cercūrus*, a kind of light ship. *Κέρκυρος*.

*Cerdo*, a mean mechanic. Fr. *κέρδος*, gain. One who by every possible way gets gain in trade.

*Cērēbrōsus*, crazy, headstrong, passionate. As affected in the (*cerebrum*) brain.

*Cērēbrum*, the brain; the mind, sense. Fr. *κέρας*, which Hesychius interprets (*inter alia*) *κεφαλή*, the head. *Brum*, as in *Candelabrum*.

*Cērēmōnia*. See *Cærimonia*.

*Cēres*: See Appendix.

*Cēreus*, a wax light. Fr. *cera*.

*Cērīntha*, a kind of honey-suckle. *Κηρίνθη*.

*Cerno*, I sift; toss about; I distinguish, judge between. decide, determine; resolve, am determined; discern, descry; perceive, comprehend. Fr. *κρίνω*, (*κρίνω*) I sift; and, I judge. The perfect *crevi* is from *creno* transposed from *cerno*, as *Sperno*, *Spreno*, *Sprevi*.

*Cerno*, I contend, fight. That is, I determine or settle a dispute by fighting. Or, I determine or settle my life by fighting: for Ennius has: "Nāter sub armis malim VITAM *cernere*, Quān &c." *Cerno* may be to endanger, as *Discrimen* is danger from *cerno*.

*Cerno* *hæreditatem* is explained by Varro: *CONSTITUO me hæredem esse*. "*Cernere est, decernere se hæredem esse et hæreditatem acceptare*." F.

*Cernuus*, hanging down the head, bowing forwards. Fr. *cerno*, as *Irrigo*, *Irriguus*; *Pasco*, *Pascuus*. For "*cernuus terræ*." "*Quodd terram cernat*," says Nonius. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Falling on the head. As *κυβιστάω* from *κύβη*.

*Cērōma*, an oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed. *Κήρωμα*.

*Cerritus*, frenzical. For *cereritus*, i. e. percussus a *Cerere*, struck by Ceres. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Affected in the head.

*Cerrus*, ———

*Certo*, I contend, strive. For *cernito* from *cerno*, *supine cern-*

refers it to Germ. *karren*, to carry: and adds: "In Germ. *karr*. It is a Celtic word, which in the Armoric and Irish still exists as *carr*."<sup>1</sup>

*Carthāgo*, Carthage. From *Καρχηδών*, Doric *Καρχιδών*; transposed *Καρδῆχων*, was *Cardago*, *Carthago*. Al. for *Carthago* (as *ὄρνιθες* and *ὄρνιθες* were commuted) from *Καρχιδών*.

*Cartilāgo*, cartilage, gristle. Fr. *κάρτος*, for *κράτος* whence *κρᾶσις*, firm, solid.<sup>2</sup>

*Cārus*, dear, expensive, precious; dear, beloved, very precious. Fr. *καρὸς*, Doric of *κηρὸς* fr. *κηρ*, want.<sup>3</sup> That of which there is want. As Dear and Dearth are allied. ¶ Or from *careo*, I am wanting. Or fr. *κηρὸς*, Dor. *κᾶρὸς*, bereft, deprived. ¶ Al. from *κᾶρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I clip, cut short. ¶ If "dear, beloved" is the primary sense, we may refer it to *κηρ*, the heart; Æol. *κᾶρ*. "Qui nobis cordi est." ¶ The Celtic *Kar*,<sup>4</sup> or *Kara*, *Karid*,<sup>5</sup> is friendly.

*Cāryātides*, images of women, used for supporters in buildings, &c. *Καρύαιδες*.

*Cāryōta*, *Cāryōtis*, a kind of date. *Καρύαις*.

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *καρπεδός*, strong: by syncope *καρπός*."

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *cartilago* from *carnis*. But why N into T? It is not much to the purpose that *CaTāmitus* has probably been corrupted from *GaNymēdes*.

<sup>3</sup> "Κηρ, fate, destiny; misfortune; unhappiness; want," &c. Donzegean.

<sup>4</sup> Wachter in *Kar*.

<sup>5</sup> *Classical Journal*, III, 121.

*Cāsa*, a hut, cottage. Fr. *χάσω* fut. of *χάζω*, I contain; or for *gasa* fr. *γάσω* fut. of *γάω*, (whence *γαστήρ*,) I contain. ¶ "From Hebr. *casa*, he covered; whence also *κατάς*, a carpet or coverlet." V. Our word *case*, as in Book-case; Knife-case, is allied. *Kasa* Germ. is the same as Lat. *casa*.<sup>6</sup>

*Cascus*: See Appendix.

*Cāseus*, cheese. Probably a Celtic word. Germ. *kaes*, Sax. *cese*, Welsh *caws*. Pliny: "MIRUM BARBARAS GENTES, quæ lacte vivunt, ignorare aut spernere tot sæculis casei dotem, densantes id alioquin in acorem jucundum et pingue butyrum." But this seems not true of all the barbarous nations. For Strabo says of the British that they were so much more barbarous than the Celts that they did not know how to make cheese.

*Cāsia*, an aromatic shrub. *Κασία*.

*Cassis*, a hunter's net. Fr. *κίχασσαι* pp. of *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or, I take. Or fr. *χάω*, I have gaps. So *γαγγάμη*, a net, is from *γάω*, same as *χάω*. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. From its empty or hollow meshes.

*Cassis*, a helmet. Fr. *χάζω*, *κίχασσαι*, to contain. See *Casa* and *Cassis* above. ¶ Al. for *carassis* fr. *κάρα*, the head. A covering for the head. As *κέρυς* fr. *κερ*, the head. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. Facciolati: "Quodd *cassa*, i. e. vacua, sit ad caput

<sup>6</sup> Wachter in *Kasa*.

recipiendum." ¶ Goth. *kas* is a vessel.<sup>1</sup>

*Cassīta*, a latk. From its tuft resembling a (*cassis*) helmet. So it is called *Galerita* from *Galērus*.

*Cassus*, void, wanting; void, empty; vain, frivolous. Fr. *κίχασται* pp. of *χάω*, I am empty. ¶ Al. for *carsus* fr. *carreo*, *carsi* anciently for *carui*; somewhat as *Jussus* for *Jubsus* from *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*.

*Castānea*, a chestnut tree. *Κάστανον*.

*Castellum*, a fortress. That is, a little *castrum*. Also, a reservoir of water, supplying water through pipes. "Appellatur *castellum*, quia altius cetero opere assurgit, et latius extenditur, ut militaris *castelli* figuram referat." F.

*Casteria*: See Appendix.

*Castīgo*, I chastise, punish. Fr. *κάστιγα* for *κατίστιγα* pf. mid. of *καταστιζω*, I prick, goad, brand. ¶ Or fr. *καστός* Doric for *καστός*, a thong. I beat with thongs. ¶ Or fr. *καστός*, a stick.

*Castīmōnia*, chastity. Fr. *castus*; as *Sanctus*, *Sanctimonia*.

*Castor*, a beaver. *Κάστωρ*.

*Castra*, the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field. Fr. *καταστρέω*, *καταστρέω*, *καστρέω*, I spread on the ground: As fr. *στέλω* is *σπαρτός*, "properly, a camp," says Donnegan. ¶ Al. for *casitra* from *casa*: "*Casarum*

*conjunctio*," says Scaliger. As *Vicus* is a collection (*οἴκων*) of houses. *Tra*, as in *Claustra*. ¶ Al. from *castrum*, a fort. Being so many fortresses, and, like a fortress, being fortified by a wall and ditch.

*Castro*, I castrate. Fr. *στερίω*, *στερῶ*, I bereave; whence *καταστρέω*, *καστρέω*, *castro*. ¶ Al. from *castus*. *Castum* facio.

*Castrum*, a castle, fort. Properly, apparently, a tent, fortified by a ditch and wall; and so applied at length to a fort. See *Castra*. ¶ Or from *κίχασται* pp. of *χάζω*, I retire. A place to which troops retire for security. Or *χάζω* is to make to retire. "Primum extrui cœpta sunt hujusmodi loca ad custodiam regionis, ARCENDOSQUE hostes." F.

*Castus*, chaste, continent, &c. Fr. *κίχασται* pp. of *χάζω*, I draw back, retire. *Castus* is one who retires or abstains from any kind of vice. Varro explains it in one passage as signifying "a furtis et rapinis abstinens." ¶ Al. from *κίχασται*, "he is adorned;" as applied to the mind, with the graces of virtue.

*Cāsus*, a misfortune, mishap. Fr. *cado*, *cāsum*. Gr. *πῶμα*. As that which befalls us, or which falls out or happens. Some explain it as a falling from a former state of happiness or wealth.

*Cāsus*, a case of nouns. Festus: "Quia vocabulorum formæ in aliam atque aliam CADUNT effigiem."

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Topfer.

*Cātāclīsta*, a close garment. Or, a garment shut up except on high days and holidays. Κατακλειστός.

*Cātālogus*, an enumeration. Κατάλογος.

*Cātāmītus*, a corruption of Γανυμήδης, *Ganymēdes*. In C for Γ, and T for Δ, there is nothing new. But in T for N is a greater difference. (See *Cartilāgo*.) Some derive it from κατά and μισθός, for *catamisthus*, *catamithus*: "puer meritorius." But some latitude must be allowed to ancient and popular corruptions.

*Cātāphracta*, suit of armor, breastplate, &c. Fr. κατάφρακτος, armed.

*Cātāpulta*, a catapult. Καταπέλτης.

*Cātāracta*, *Cātarrhacta*, a cataract; dam; portcullis. Καταράκτης, καταρράκτης.

*Cātascōpus*, a spy. Κατάσκοπος.

*Cātasta*, a cage or stall in which slaves were exposed to sale that their limbs might be exhibited. Also, some machine in which criminals were placed to be tortured. Fr. καταστάω, καταστῶ, I place, fix.

*Cātastus*, a slave purchased from the *catasta*. But the reading is much disputed.

*Cātax*, crippled. Fr. κατάγω, κατάξω, I break. The Greeks say καταγῶς τοὺς πόδας. ¶ Al. for *cadax*, fr. *cado*. One who is perpetually slipping.

*Cātēchēsis*, *Cātēchīzo*, &c. Greek words.

*Cāteia*, a missile weapon.

Of northern origin. Virgil: "TEUTONICO ritu soliti torquere cateias."<sup>1</sup>

*Cātella*, a little chain. For *catenella* fr. *catēna*.

*Cātēna*, a chain. Fr. δέω, to bind; whence καταδέω, καδέω, then *cadēna*, as *Habeo*, *Habēna*. ¶ Or from κατέω, I let down, suspend. ¶ Al. for *canitēna*, from *cunes teneo*. As properly a dog-chain.<sup>2</sup>

*Cātēra*, a troop, battalion. Of northern origin. Vegetius: "Macedones, Græci, Dardani PHALANGES habuerunt; Galli atque Celtiberi pluresque barbaricæ nationes catervis utebantur in prælio; Romani LEGIONES habent." "Cat, war, warfare, battle, was an old Celtic word. Boxborn in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: 'Cad, a fight: *Catorfa*, *catyrfa*, a military crowd, from *Tyrfa*, turba.' Hence *catēra*." W.<sup>3</sup>

*Cāthēdra*, a seat, chair. Καθῆδρα.

*Cāthōlicus*, universal. Καθολικός.

*Cātillo*, I lick (*catillos*) dishes, feed greedily. ¶ Or, I go about licking dishes as a (*catillus*) whelp.

*Cātillus*, a little (*catinus*) dish. For *catinellus*. Also, a whelp. Fr. *catulus*.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter refers it to the Belgic *katen*; which is the same as the Suedish *kasta* and our *cast*, the first T (as Wachter says) being softened into S.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from κατ' ἑνα, i. e. εἰς καθ' ἑνα. A chain consisting of links one after the other.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from εἶπω, I link, join, arrange; whence κατεῖπω, then *catēra*, as *Sylva*, *Arvum*. Al. from κατερόω.

*Cātinum, Cātinus*, a large dish or platter. From the Sicilian *κάτινον* or *κάτανον*. ¶ *Al.* from *κίχεται* pp. of *χάω, χάζω*, I hold, contain.

*Catlaster*, a grown boy, strippling. For *catulaster* fr. *catulus*, (as *Poëta, Poëtaster*) a whelp. A grown cub.

*Catomidio*: See Appendix.

*Cātōnium*, the shades below. Fr. *κάτω*, below.

*Catta*, a kind of ship. Of northern origin. Bryant: "There are vessels at this day, which are common upon the northern parts of the English coast, and are called *cats*."

*Cātūlus*: See Appendix.

*Cātūlus*, a gibe or iron collar worn by slaves. Dacier: "It seems to have meant at first a (*catuli*) dog's collar. As *σκύλαξ* is used for a puppy and an iron chain."

*Catumeum*: See Appendix.

*Catus*, a cat. Todd: "Sax. *cat*, Teutonic *katz*, Persian and modern French *chat*, low Latin *catus, cattus*." ¶ Some refer it to *catus*, cunning.

*Cātus*, cunning, artful. For *cavitus* fr. *caveo, cavitum*, I am wary. ¶ *Al.* from *κίχεται* pp. of *χάω, χάζω*, I retire, get away. ¶ But Varro says that *catus* properly signifies acute, shrill; and that the sense of acute, cunning, is metaphorical. Ennius: "Jam *cata* signa ferè sonitum dare voce parabant." We might thus refer *catus* to a word *ατδς* formed from *κίχεται* from the verb *χάω*, from which have arisen various words expressive

of sharpness or cutting, as *σχάω, σχάζω, κάρχαρος* (for *χάρος* by redupl.), *χαράσσω, σκάριφος*, &c.

*Cauda*, a tail. For *cavda*, *cavida* (as from *Aviceps* is *Auceps*) fr. *caveo* (as *Aveo, Avida*): As being that which Nature has provided to animals for a guard or protection of the hinder parts of their bodies. Hence applied improperly to the tails of fishes, birds, &c. ¶ "Fr. *cado*. Because it hangs or falls down behind." *Tt.* From *cado* is *cadiva*, whence *cadva, cadua, cauda*.

*Cauder*: See Appendix.

*Cāvea*, a hollow place, cave, den. Fr. *cavus*. Also, the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the theatres; the seats themselves; the theatre; and amphitheatre. "*Cavea* nomine cum theatrum, tum amphitheatrum dictum, quod interior pars *concata* esset, capaci quādam profunditate." *V.*

*Cāveo*, I beware, take heed, avoid; I see to, look to, provide for. Fr. *χαίω*, (from *χάω*, whence *χάζω*) I retire, get away. Thus *caveo* is defined by Forcellini "fugito, declino, evito." *Caveo* is from *χαίω*, as *γαίω, γαVio; παίω, παVio*.

*Cāverna*, a hollow place; cavern. Fr. *carus*. So *Laterna, Æterna*.

*Cāvillor*, I reason unfairly, argue captiously, quibble. Fr. *caveo*, as *Sorbeo, Sorbillo*. Explained well by Scheide: "*Caveo* mihi ac *SUBTERFUGIO* identidem." And by Vossius: "*TERGIVERSOR* ne vera cogar

agnoscere." ¶ Al. from *cavus*, hollow, vain, futile. "*Cavillor*: subtiles et INANES quæstiones moveo." F.

*Caula*, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. αὐλή, αὐλά. As S is not only put for H as in Sex from ἕξ, but is added as in Si from σί; so C may be not only put for H as in Ceterus from ἕτερος, but added as in the case before us. ¶ Al. for *caveola*, fr. *cavus*. "Lucretius favors this opinion, who often uses *caula* for a hollow place: Per *caulas* corporis omnes, &c." V. But in such cases the use may be metaphorical.

*Caulis*, the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; specially, a cabbage stalk. Καυλός.

*Caunæ*, figs. From *Caunos*, a town of Caria.

*Cāvo*, I hollow. Fr. χάω, (as Δίος, DiVus,) whence χαίνω, I open, gape. Or fr. κάω, whence κάπτω, (as δάω, δάπτω,) σκάπτω, I excavate. ¶ "In Celtic *kaw* is hollow." W.

*Caupo*, a viutner, innkeeper, huckster. Fr. καύπη for κάπη, (as νοῦσος for νόσος,) a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence κάπηλος, which is much the same as *caupo*. Lennep: "Κάπη propriè notat præsepe unde animalia edunt; transiit ad locum ubi pascentur animalia, TUM UBI ESCULENTA PROSTANT VENALIA." "Goth. *kaupan*, Germ. *kaufen*, is to buy, traffic." W.

*Caupōna*, an inn. Fr. *caupo*, ōnis.

*Caurus*, Cōrus, the north-west

wind. Parkhurst: "From the Hebrew *KR*, cold. Virgil: Spirantes *FRIGORA cauri*."

¶ The word χῶρος occurs in the New Testament for the north-west. Whether this be formed from the Latin, or the Latin from the Greek word, the reader will decide.

*Causa*, *Causa*, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. "Sensus a causâ quæ in quæstione est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. αἵσις." W. A side, party, the ground or principle of support or opposition, as we speak of The Protestant *cause*. Cause or ground of ailment or disease; &c. Fr. καύσω fut. of καίω, καίω, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from καῦσις, as *pausa* from παῦσις. ¶ Or for *causa* fr. *caveo*, *cavsi*, *cavsum*, as *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*, *Jubsum*. The first sense of *causa* being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. "*Causam* dicere, significat excusationem afferre, utcumque se DEFENDERE." F. *Caveo* bearing here the same sense as in *Cavillor*; i. e. subterfugio.<sup>1</sup>

*Causia*, a broadbrimmed hat. *Kavsia*. Also, a mantlet or

<sup>1</sup> Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from *caveo*: "Cum, ut *cavere* juris vox est; ita et *causa* sit, immo *causidici* vocentur, quia *causas* rerum plurimum expediunt." But *caveo*, even as a law term, never seems to be connected in meaning with *causa*.

covered way used in sieges. "Quis, sicut *causis* solem, ita vinea saxa et tela, capiti defendant." F.

*Causor*, I plead or pretend (*causam*) an excuse.

*Causticus*, caustic. *Καυστικός*.

*Cauter*, *Cautarium*, *Cauterizo*: Greek words.

*Cautes*, a ragged rock. Fr. *caveo*, *cautum*. Applied primarily to a dangerous crag on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. Cæsar: "Naves nihil saxa et *cautes* TIME-BANT." ¶ Al. from *cavatus*, *cavtus*, *cautus*.

*Cautus*, wary, provident. Legally provided against assault, legally secured. Fr. *caveo*, *cavium*, *cavtum*, *cautum*.

*Cavus*, hollow. Fr. *cavo*.

*Ce*, a postfix, as in *Hicce*. From *κη*, or *κι*, or *γς*.

*Cēdo*, I give place, yield, retire, depart, go; yield, give up. Fr. *χηδαίω*, *χηδῶ*, formed from *κίχηδα*<sup>1</sup> Ionic of *κίχᾶδα* pf. mid. of *χάζω*.

*Cēdo*, give me, fetch me, show me; explain to me, tell me. Also, pardon me. That is, *cedo* veniam. Formed from *cēdo*, or allied to it. The difference in the quantity of the first syllable may well be accounted for by *cēdo* becoming a quick word in conversation.

*Cēdrus*, the cedar tree. *Κέδρος*.

*Cēlæno*, one of the Harpies. Fr. *καλαινὸς*, black.

*Cēlēber*, *cēlēbris*, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in Cicero: "Loca plani an montuosi, *celebres* an deserti." From *κλέος*, *εὖος*, transp. *κέλος*, *εὖος*, renown. *Ber*, *bris*, as in *Saluber*, *Salubris*; *Funebri*; &c. ¶ Some suppose *celeber* to mean swift, as in Accius: "*Celebri* gradu gressum accelerasse decet." Here it may be referred to *κελῶ* (fut. of *κέλλω*), whence *celer*.

*Cēler*, swift. Fr. *κελῶ* (whence *κέλης*, a race-horse) fut. of *κέλλω*, I urge, impel. As *ἀκὺς* fr. *ἄκα* pf. of *ἄθω*. Or at once fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*.

*Cēlēres*, three hundred horsemen chosen by Romulus as a body guard. From their rapidity. Or fr. *κέλης*, *Æol.* *κέληρ*, a race horse; whence *κελητίζω*, I ride on horseback.

*Cēles*, a swift-sailing vessel; a race-horse. *Κέλης*.

*Cellu*: See Appendix.

*Cello*, (whence *antecello*, &c.) I move, drive, urge. *Κέλλω*.

*Cēlo*, I hide, secrete, conceal. From a verb *χηλάω*, *χηλῶ*, formed from *χηλῶς*, a box, chest. ¶ Al. from *κλείω*, I shut up; transp. *κείλω*, whence *celo*, as from *Λεῖος* is *Lēvis*. ¶ Wachter refers to Celtic *celu*, Quayle to Celtic *kelym*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ "From the Chaldee *CLĀ*." V.

*Cēlox*, a fly-boat. Fr. *κέλης*.

*Celsus*, erect, lofty, high.

<sup>1</sup> From *κίχηδα* (perf. mid. of *κάζω* same as *χάζω*) is *κῆδω*.

<sup>2</sup> Wachter in *Helen*. Quayle in *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3.



Fr. *cello, celsum*, I move, move up. So Excelsus from Excello.

*Cenchris*, a kind of snake. *Κενχρίς*.

*Censeo* seems to mean properly, as *Recenseo* does, I count, reckon. The Romans were ordered by Servius "*censere bona sua*," to sum up or count their goods and declare the sum to him. The business of the Censors was "*censere populi ævitates, soboles, et pecunias*," to count or compute the ages, children, and property of the people, that they might fix what each man should pay to the state. Hence *censeo* is, I assess, tax, rate. Again, from meaning to reckon, *censeo* (like *λογίζομαι*) is, I estimate, reason, come to a conclusion, judge, think, (as we say, I reckon so); hence, I determine, resolve; and, in regard to a legislative body, I decree. Fr. *κίεσαι*, to prick. Thus *Dispungo* is explained by Forcellini "*supputo sive numero, quasi PUNCTO NOTO*." Haigh explains it similarly in its sense of decreeing: "*Censeo* might at first mean to vote by a point or mark, and thereby show one's choice or opinion." ¶ Others suppose N added as in *Frango*, &c., and *censeo* to be put for *ceseo* from the Hebrew CS, he computed. ¶ Jones: "The origin of *censeo* is perhaps *γένεσις*, (*γένσις*,) production: and signifies to number one's family or effects."

*Censor*, one who (*censet*) rates or assesses the people.

*Census*, a valuation or as-

essment of estates, a cessing, taxing; a book of rates or assessments; goods, effects, property assessed. Fr. *censeo, censum*.

*Centaurēum*, the herb centaur. *Κενταυρεῖον*.

*Centaurus*, a centaur. *Κένταυρος*.

*Centimālis* or *Centimalis* fistula, a surgical instrument. Facciolati: "A *κέντημα*, a *κέντιω*, pingo. Est enim apta ad *paracentēsin*."<sup>1</sup>

*Cento*, *ōnis*, a patched garment made up of several shreds or rags of various colors; a composition formed by joining scraps from different authors. Soft for *centro* fr. *κέντρων, ωνος*, as *Flagellum* for *FlagRellum*, *Flagito* for *FlagRito*. ¶ Or from *κέντιω, κεντῶ*, whence *κέντρων*.

*Centrum*, the centre or middle point of a circle or sphere. A hard knot in timber or marble which mars tools. *Κέντρον*.

*Centum*, hundred. Fr. *ἐκατὸν*, whence *ἐκντὸν* (as vice versa *τετύφεται* for *τέτυφνται*), then *κεντὸν, centum*. Or N is added, as in *deNsus*: then from *ἐκατὸν* we have *κεατὸν, κετὸν, cetum, centum*. Or *ἐκατὸν, ἐκτὸν, κετόν*.<sup>2</sup>

*Centūria*, applied to a squadron of a (*centum*) hundred

<sup>1</sup> It might be referred to *κέντιω* for another cause; for Forcellini defines it "instrumentum multis FORAMINIBUS minutisque pertusum."

<sup>2</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *κεντέω, κεντῶ*, to prick. Because they probably made a point at every hundred."

horse, to the subdivision of the Romans into hundreds, &c.

*Centurio*, a captain over a (*centum*) hundred infantry.

*Centussis*, a hundred asses. Fr. *centum asses*. As *Insalto*, *Insulto*.

*Cæpa*. See *Cæpa*.

*Cæra*, wax; a bust or image of wax; a waxen tablet, register, roll, paper, will. *Κηρός*. "Celt. *keir*." Quayle.

*Cērastes*, a horned serpent. *Κεράστης*.

*Cērāsus*, a cherry-tree. *Κέρασος*.

*Cēraules*, a trumpeter. *Κεραύλης*.

*Cēraunus*, *Cēraunia* gemma, the thunderstone. Fr. *κεραυνός*, thunder.

*Cerbērus*, the infernal dog. *Κέρβερος*.

*Cercōpithēcus*, a marmoset. *Κερκοπίθηκος*.

*Cercops*, *ōpis*, a monkey. *Κέρκωψ*.

*Cercūrus*, a kind of light ship. *Κέρκουρος*.

*Cerdo*, a mean mechanic. Fr. *κέρδος*, gain. One who by every possible way gets gain in trade.

*Cērēbrōsus*, crazy, headstrong, passionate. As affected in the (*cerebrum*) brain.

*Cērēbrum*, the brain; the mind, sense. Fr. *κέρας*, which Hesychius interprets (*inter alia*) *κεφαλή*, the head. *Brum*, as in *Candelabrum*.

*Cērēmōnia*. See *Cærimonia*.

*Cēres*: See Appendix.

*Cēreus*, a wax light. Fr. *cera*.

*Cērīntha*, a kind of honey-suckle. *Κηρίνθη*.

*Cerno*, I sift; toss about; I distinguish, judge between. decide, determine; resolve, am determined; discern, descry; perceive, comprehend. Fr. *κρίνω*, (*κρίνω*) I sift; and, I judge. The perfect *crevi* is from *creno* transposed from *cerno*, as *Sperno*, *Spreno*, *Sprevi*.

*Cerno*, I contend, fight. That is, I determine or settle a dispute by fighting. Or, I determine or settle my life by fighting: for Ennius has: "Nante sub armis malim VITAM cernere, Quam &c." *Cerno* may be to endanger, as *Discrimen* is danger from *cerno*.

*Cerno* hæreditatem is explained by Varro: CONSTITUO me hæredem esse. "Cernere est, decernere se hæredem esse et hæreditatem acceptare." F.

*Cernuus*, hanging down the head, bowing forwards. Fr. *cerno*, as *Irrigo*, *Irriguus*; *Pasco*, *Pascuus*. For "*cernuus terræ*." "Quod terram cernat," says Nonius. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Falling on the head. As *κυβιστάω* from *κύβη*.

*Cērōma*, an oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed. *Κήρωμα*.

*Cerrītus*, frenzical. For *cererītus*, i. e. percussus a *Cerere*, struck by Ceres. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Affected in the head.

*Cerrus*, ———

*Certo*, I contend, strive. For *cernito* from *cerno*, supine *cer-*

*nitum*, to contend. AL. from *cretum* (supine of *cerno*), transp. *certum*.

*Certus*, determined, resolved; established; having a thing well established, well founded, sure, certain, &c. From *cerno*, *cernitum*, *certum*.

*Cērūchi*, the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the sailyards are managed. *Κερούχι*.

*Cervical*, a pillow. Fr. *cervix*, *icis*.

*Cervisia*, a kind of beer or ale. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "Zythum in Ægypto, ceria in Hispaniâ, *cervisia* et plura genera in Galliâ aliisque provinciis."

*Cervix*, ———

*Cerussa*: See Appendix.

*Cervus*, a stag. Fr. *κέρως*, a horn, whence *cerivus*, *cervus*. See Arvum. Homer. has *ἐλαφὸν καράον*.

*Cercus*, a forked stake, palisade; a forked beam with which cottages were propped. As resembling the horns (*cervorum*) of stags.

*Cespes*: See Cæsper.

*Cesso*, I give over, intermit; am tardy. Fr. *cedo*, *cedum*, *cessum*.

*Cestus*, the girdle of Venus. *Κεστός*.

*Cête*, large sea-fishes. *Κήτη*. *Cētērōqui*, otherwise. See Alioqui.

*Cētērūm*, but. That is, otherwise. Fr. *ceterus*. As *ἀλλὰ* from *ἄλλος*.

*Cēterus*, other. From *ἕτερος*, the aspirate changed to C, as otherwise to S. ¶ AL. from *καὶ ἕτερος*, *oĒterus*. But Forcellini states the reading of *cĒterus* to be entirely preferable.

*Cetra*, a short square leathern target, used by the Moors and Spaniards. "It might seem to be put for *centra*, *κέντρα*, fr. *κάνεται* pp. of *κρύβω*, I hide. But it is plainly a Moorish word." V.

*Ceu*, like as. For *ceut*, from *κεύτ*, i. e. *κεύτε*, *καὶ εὐτε*, "and just as." ¶ "From Hebr. *ke*." V.

*Cēveo*, to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn, like Gr. *σαίνω*. Fr. *cieo*, *cievi*, whence *cieveo*, *ceveo*. ¶ AL. from *cevi* pf. of a verb *ceo*, *κίω*, allied to *κίω*, I move. Lennep: "*Κίλλω*, impello: a motu qui originali ejus verbo *κίω* designatur."<sup>3</sup>

*Chalcidicum*: See Appendix.

*Chālo*, I let down, slacken. *Χαλῶ*.

*Chālybs*, steel; a sword. *Χάλυψ*.

*Chāmæleon*, a chameleon. *Χαμαιλέον*.

*Chāmūlcus*, a cart. *Χαμουλκος*.

*Chaos*, a vast depth, &c. *Χάος*.

<sup>1</sup> "The derivation of *cervisia* from *Cereris vis*, was that of men who were ignorant that very many Latin words are to be sought from the Celts. Hence the many ridiculous etymologies of Varro and Isidorus." Leibnit, quoted by Wachter, who mentions the Celtic *ciorwif*, which is the same as *cervicius*.

<sup>2</sup> Etiam, clunes *ΜΟΝΕΟ* ἀφροδισιαστικῶς.

<sup>3</sup> AL. for *seveo* fr. *σείω*, to shake.

*Chāra*cter, a mark impressed on anything; character or style of writing. *Χαρακτήρ*.

*Chāra*zo, I scratch. Fr. *χαράσσω* fut. of *χαράσσω*.

*Chāris*ma, *Chāristia*, *Chāristicon*: Greek words.

*Chāritēs*, the Graces. *Χάριτες*.

*Chāron*, Charon. *Χάρων*.

*Charōnium*, hell. From *χαρῶντιον*, which Donnegan explains "a dark cavern or grotto, seeming a passage to the infernal regions." But the reading is dubious.

*Charta*, paper; a book, &c. *Χάρτης*.

*Chārybdis*, Charybdis. *Χάρυβδις*.

*Chasma*, a yawning, opening. *Χάσμα*.

*Chēla*, the arms of a scorpion, claws of a crab-fish. *Χηλαί*.

*Chēlydrus*, a kind of water-snake. *Χέλυδρος*.

*Chēlys*, a harp, &c. *Χέλυς*.

*Chētiarches*, a commander over a thousand men. *Χιλιάρχης*.

*Chimæra*, the monster. *Χίμαιρα*.

*Chirāgra*, the gout in the hand, &c. *Χειράγρα*.

*Chirōgrāphum*, a hand-writing; note of hand, &c. *Χειρόγραφον*.

*Chirōnōmon*, a graceful gesticulator. *Χειρονομῶν*.

*Chlāmys*, a cloak. *Χλαμύς*.

*Chōrāgus*, one who had the charge of furnishing dresses, &c. to the actors. *Χοράγος*, Doric for *χορηγός*.

*Chōraules*, a minstrel. *Χοράυλης*.

*Etym.*

*Chorda*, the string of a musical instrument; a cord. *Χορδή*.

*Chordus*, *Cordus*, ———

*Chōrēa*, a dance. *Χορεία*.

*Chōrēus*, a trochee. *Χορείος*.

*Chors*, *chortis*; and *Cors*, *cortis*, a yard, pen, fold, coop. Fr. *χόρτος*. ¶ Or for *cohors*, the same as *chors*.

*Chōrus*, a chorus, dance, &c. *Χορός*.

*Chrestus*, a mistaken mode of writing *Christus* by the Romans.

*Christus*, JESUS CHRIST. *Χριστός*.

*Chrōnica*, chronicles. *Χρονικά*.

*Chrysōlithus*, a chrysolite. *Χρυσόλιθος*.

*Cibōrium*, a large drinking cup. *Κιβώριον*.

*Cibus*: See Appendix.

*Cicāda*: See Appendix.

*Cicātrix*, a scar. Properly, a scar from a burn. For *cica*trix. From *καυτήρ*, *ἥρως*, whence *καυτηρίξω*, I burn with a hot iron; fut. *καυτηρίσω*, Æol. *καυτηρήξω*, *καυτηρίξω*, redupl. *κικαυτηρίξω*.

*Ciccus*. Plautus: "Eluas tu an exungare, *ciccum* non interduim:" I would not give a straw. Fr. *κίκκος*, explained by Donnegan, "the paring of fruit; metaph. a worthless thing."

*Cicer*, a vetch, chick-pea. "From Hebr. *kikkar*, a round mass." Tt.

*Cichōrēum*, the herb succory. *Κικχόρειον*.

*Cicindela*, a glow-worm. From *candeo*, redupl. *cicandeo*, (as Titillo from *τίλλω*, Peperci

from Paroo,) whence *cicandela*, *cicindela*.

*Cicōnia*: See Appendix.

*Cicur*, tame, mild. From a word *πίπος*, (the same as *πίπων*, mild,) Æol. *πίπορ*, *χέπορ*, whence *cicor*, (as Iber was formerly Iber; and as nlger, pllco, for nEger, plEco,) then *cicur*.

*Cicūta*, —

*Cicio*, I move, stir, rouse, excite; call upon, summon, i. e. make to move. As “*Ciere aliquem in pugnam*.” Fr. *κίτω*, from *κίω* whence *cio*.

*Cilicium* (textum), a close cloth made of goats’ hair. “As being best woven from the hair of the *Cilician* goats, which was long and shaggy.” V.

*Cilium*, the utmost edge of the eyelid from which the eyelashes grow; the eyelid itself. Fr. *χαῖλος*, *ιος*, an edge, rim. ¶ Or from *κίλω* fut. of *κίλλω*, I move. From the perpetual motion of this part. Or the second λ in *κίλλω* is changed to I, as ἄλλος becomes allus.

*Cillus*, an ass. *Κιλλός*.

*Cimex*, —

*Cinadus*, wanton, &c. *Κίναϊδος*.

*Cināra*, an artichoke. *Κινάρα*.

*Cincinnus*, a curled lock of hair. Fr. *κίκιννος*.

*Cingo*, I gird, tie about, encompass. Fr. *circumago*, (I drive or draw round,) cut down into *cimgo*, *cingo*. ¶ Al. soft for *zingo*, changed from *zongo*, (as clnis from *χοις*, Imbris from \*Ομβρος,) from *zona* or *zonā ago*, as from Lite or Lite-

ago is Litigo; from Jure or Jure-ago is Jurgo; from Mitis is Mitigo; from Purus is Purgo, *Cinīfes*, *Cynīphes*, *Scynīphes*, *Scinīfes*, small flies or gnats. Fr. *κνίπες* and *σκνίπες*.

*Cinīflo*, one who (*cineres flat*) blows up the embers to heat the iron for women to frizzle their hair.

*Cinis*, ashes. Fr. *κόνις*. We have Imbris from \*Ομβρος.

*Cinnātmōtum*, cinnamon. *Κιννάμωμον*.

*Cinnātum*, cinnamon. *Κιννάμων*.

*Cinnus*: See Appendix.

*Cio*, I move, stir, excite. Fr. *κίω*, I move,

*Cippus*, a little square pillar, gravestone. “From the Syriac and Chaldaic *cip* and *cipa*, a stone, whence Peter was called *Cephas*.” V. *Cippus* is also a sharp stake or palisade, mentioned by Cæsar in the Gallic War, (7,79) and seems to be a Gallic word. “Hos [vallos] *cippos* [Romani] appellabant,” says Cæsar.

*Circà*, around. Fr. *κίρκος*, a circle.

*Circensis*, relating to the *Circus*. “*Circense tomentum*” was coarse flocks or stuffing sold in the *Circus* to the poorer sort to make beds of. Turnebus supposes it so called as having been strewed on the ground originally at the *Ludi Circenses*.

*Circinus*, a pair of compasses. An instrument with which (*circi*) circles are described.

*Circūter*, about, somewhere about. Fr. *circà*, around, about.

*Circītis olea*, a kind of oblong olive. Fr. *κερκίς*, same as Lat. *RADIUS*, which is another name of this olive.

*Circītor*, a watchman, soldier on guard, overseer. Fr. *circūm itum*. One who goes round.

*Circius ventus*. "It is called *Cercius* by Cato. It is doubtful which way it should be written. Salmasius thinks it is a Sicilian word, and reads *Κερκίαν* for *Δερκίαν* in Theophrastus on Winds. Some derive it from *circus* or *κίρκος*, from the boisterous nature of this whirlwind. Cambden derives it from the Celtic, as according to Gellius and Seneca it blows from Gaul through Italy, and as *cyrch* means among the British, impetuosity or violence." V.

*Circūlātor*, a mountebank, &c. As getting round them (*circulos*) crowds of men. Or because (*circulat*) he wanders about.

*Circūlus*, a circle; anything circular. Fr. *circus*.

*Circūm*, around. Fr. *κίρκος*, a circle.

*Circumfōrāneus*, a quack doctor. *Circūm forā versans*.

*Circus*, a circle; the Circus, as being round. *Κίρκος*.

*Cīris*, a kind of lark. "The Poets fable that Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was metamorphosed: and was called *Cīris*, as having privily cut her father's hair on which the fate of his kingdom rested. Fr. *κείρω*, I cut. Ovid: *Plumis in avem mutata vocatur Cīris*, et a TON-

so est hoc nomen adepta capillo." F.

*Cirnea*, a can, jug. Fr. *κίρ-νάω*, I mix. As *κρατήρ* fr. *κίρ-νάω*, *κράω*.

*Cirrus*, "a lock or curl of hair; also, the tuft of feathers or crest on the heads of certain birds; also, a fringe or border at the end garments." F. "*Κίρ-ρος*, same as *σκήρρος*, *scirrhus*, a hard knotty tumor. Hence *cirrus*, a knot of hair." Salmas. ¶ "From *κέρρος* Æol. of *κέρρος*." Salm. As *ὄμβρος*, Imbris."

*Cis*, on this side. Fr. *κείσθ*, *κείσθαι*, "ad illum locum," to that point and no further. So that whatever is within the space extending to that point, is (*cis*) on this side of it. ¶ Al. from *κείω*, fut. of *κείω*, I sever, part. ¶ Or suppose,—as S is put for H in Sic for Hic, and as C takes the place of H in Ceterus from *Ἐτερος*,—so *cis* is for *his*, i. e. in *his* locis, opposed to "in illis locis." See Uls.

*Cisium*: See Appendix.

*Cisōrium*, the edge of a weapon. Fr. *cisum* for *casum*. With which we cut.

*Cista*, a chest, box. *Κίστη*. Todd: "Sax. *cest*, Germ. *kist*, Welsh *cist*."

*Cisterna*, a cistern. Fr. *cista*, as *Laterna*, *Lucerna*.

*Cīter*, on this side. Fr. *cis*, whence *cister*, as Sub, Subter. Then from *cister* is *cisterus*, whence *citerus*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from a verb *κίρω*, to curve; perf. *κέρκω*, whence *κίρκος*, a circle. Forcellini defines *cirrus* "capillus contortus."

*Cithāra*, a harp. *Κιθάρα*.

*Citō*, speedily, soon. Fr. *citus*.

*Cito*, I move, excite, rouse; summon, i. e. make to go. Fr. *cio*, *citum*.

*Citrà*, on this side. That is, *ex citerà parte*.

*Citrus*, the citron tree. "A Latin word, which the Romans received not from the Greeks, but from the Africans. The ancient Greeks did not use the word *κίτρος*. The most ancient Grecian who used the word *κίτριον* is Juba, as appears from Athenæus." V.

*Citus*, moved, excited. Excited or exciting myself in my course, quick. From *cio*.

*Civīlis*, courteous, polite. Acting as becomes (*civem*) a citizen. So *ἄστειος* for *ἄστὴς*.

*Civis*, a citizen. Fr. *coëo*, *coīvi*,<sup>1</sup> *coīvi*, *civi*, as *Οἶνος*, *Voinum*, *Vinum*. Isidorus: "*Cives* vocati quòd in unum *coeuntes* vivant, ut *vita communis* et *ornatio sit et tutior*." ¶ Al. from *civi* pf. of *cio* or *cieo*. "Quia *cives sunt vocati* in unum *corpus*." V.<sup>2</sup>

*Civitas*, an assemblage (*civium*) of citizens, a city.

*Clādes*, overthrow, destruction, disaster. Fr. *κλάδην* formed fr. *κέκλασται* pp. of *κλάω*, to break; whence *κλαδαρὸς* is bro-

ken or fragile. ¶ Or from *κλαδάω*, *ᾶ*, to cut off young shoots, amputate, destroy. ¶ Or from *κλάδος*, a young shoot. Said properly of young shoots overwhelmed, as *Calamitas* from *Calamus*.

*Clam*, privily, secretly. Fr. *κλέμμα*, anything taken or done by stealth. That is, *κατὰ κλέμμα*, by stealth. ¶ Festus says that it was anciently written *calim*; and some therefore refer *clam* to *κάλυμμα*, formed from *κεκάλυμαι* pp. of *καλύπτω*, I cover. However, it is not at all certain that *clam* was the same word as *calim*.

*Clāmo*, I cry out, cry aloud. Fr. *κέκλᾶμαι*, Doric of *κέκλημαι*, pp. of *καλέω*, I call, call out. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a whining, crying. ¶ Al. from *κλάζω*, I utter a loud cry.

*Clancūlum*, privily. A diminutive for *clamculum*, fr. *clam*. So from *Senatus* is *Senaticulum*, *Senaculum*.

*Clandestīnus*, secret, hidden. For *clandestinus* fr. *clam*. If D is inserted, (as in *Indigeo*) *clandestinus* may be compared with *Intestinus*.

*Clango*, I sound as a trumpet. *Κλάγγω*.

*Clāriġo*, I demand with a loud voice amends of an enemy for injuries done. Fr. *clarus*, as *Mitis*, *Mitigo*; or fr. *clarè ago*, as from *Lite-ago* is *Litigo*. Pliny: "*Cùm ad hostes clariġatumque* nitterentur, *id est, res raptas clarè repetitum*."

*Clārus*, sheeny, bright, splendid, famous. Fr. *γλαρὸς* or

<sup>1</sup> So from *Vexi*, the perfect of *Veho*, is *Vexillum*; from *Anxi* is *Anxius*. So perhaps from *Nosco*, *Novi*, is *Novimen*.

<sup>2</sup> Vossius adds: "A *κίω*, *eo*, *vado*: quòd in unum *veniant coetum*."

γλαυρός,<sup>1</sup> formed fr. γλάω or γλαύω, whence γλαυκός, bright, and γλάυσσω, I shine. Compare Gloria.

*Classicum*, the sound of a trumpet; a trumpet. As being used to call the (*classes*) classes of the Roman people to an assembly. Or *classicus* was the primary word; one whose business it was to do so, a trumpeter.

*Classicus*, belonging to the *Classici*, those of the first and highest (*classis*) class of Roman writers. Hence "*classici scriptores*."

*Classis*. "A class, company, order, or rank of citizens; one of the five DIVISIONS of the Roman people made by Servius. A fleet of ships of war; an armament. It was formerly said of land forces." F. From κέκλασσαι pp. of κλάω, to break. A fraction of the citizens, or of an army, or of a navy, as a squadron. ¶ Al. from κλάσσις, Dor. of κλήσσις for κλήσις, a convocation or summoning of the citizens to a meeting, or of soldiers to the field, or of sailors to the sea. ¶ Al. for *calassis* fr. *calo*, I call, summon.

*Clāthri*, *Clāthra*, balusters. Κλάθρα, Doric of κλήθρα.

*Clāva*, a club, cudgel. For *clan*, (as δῖς, οὔς) fr. κλάω, to break, and so mutilate; whence κλαμβός is mutilated. ¶ Al. from κολάπτω, to beat; fut. 2.

κολαβῶ, κλαβῶ, whence *claba*, *clava*. Or from pf. κικόλαφα, whence κολαφή, κλαφή, κλαφά, *clava*. ¶ Al. from κλάδος, a stick; whence *cladiva*, (as *Cadiva*), *clava*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Kolb Germ. dicitur Latinis *clava*, Cambris Celticâ linguâ utentibus *clwppa*, Suecis *klubba*, Anglis *club*, Sorabis *klapa*." W. ¶ Vossius refers to the Hebrew *CLPH*, to strike.

*Claudico*, I halt, limp. Fr. *claudus*. As *Fodico*.

*Claudo*, I shut, close. Fr. κληίζω, fut. 2. κληιδῶ, Dor. κλαιδῶ, whence *clavido*, then *claudio*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*.

*Claudus*, lame. That is, mutilated. Fr. κλάω or κλαίω, to mutilate; whence *clāidus*, (as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*), *clavidus*, then *claudus*, as *aviceps*, *auceps*. ¶ Al. for *cladus* fr. κλάδην from κέκλασται pp. of κλάω.

*Clāvis*, a key. Fr. κλείς, Ion. κληίς, Dor. κλαίς, whence *clavis*, as δῖς, οὔς.

*Claustum*, a bar, bolt. Fr. *claudio*, *clausum*, as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*. *Trum* is from Gr. τρον, as in Κλήιστρον; or is from τερον, τρον, as in δέξω, δεξιτερον.

*Clausula*, a short sentence in conclusion, a finishing clause. Fr. *claudio*, *clausum*.

*Clāvus*, a nail; hence, anything fixed to another, as a rudder to a ship, a corn on the foot, a stripe or stud of purple with which the robes of the Senators and Equites were

<sup>1</sup> "CLEAR: Dutch, *kleër*; Germ. *klar*; Welsh *clær*; Lat. *clarus*; Gr. γλαυρός." Todd. Γλαυρός is in Hesychius.



adorned. Fr. *κλείω*, I shut in; Ion. *κληῖω*, Dor. *κλαῖω*, *κλάω*, whence *clavus*. Cato has, "*Clavis corneis OCCLUDERE*." Ainsworth says: "A *claudendo*. Quodd *claudat*, figat, contineat." From *claudio* might be *claudivus*, (as Cado, Cadivus,) thence *clivivus*, *clavus*. ¶ Al. from *κολάπτω*, to thump; fut. 2. *κολαβῶ*, *κλαβῶ*.<sup>1</sup>

*Clēmens*, placid, calm, gentle. Fr. *κέκλημαι* pp. of *κλάω*, to break. Suetonius has "*FRACTÆ iræ*," broken, appeased, allayed. *Ens*, somewhat as in *Cliens*, *Triens*, and in participles as *Providens*. ¶ Al. from *κηλήμων*, (*κλήμων*), formed from *κεκήλημαι*, pp. of *κηλέω*, to soothe, calm. ¶ Al. from *τλήμων*, Æol. *κλήμων*, enduring, patient.

*Clēpo*, *clepsi*, I thief. Fr. *κλεπῶ* fut. 2. of *κλέπτω*, *ψω*.

*Clepsydra*, a water hour glass. *Κλεψύδρα*.

*Clēricus*, a clergyman. *Κληρικός*.

*Clibanārius*, a cuirassier. "A soldier armed with a breastplate, formed not of rings or plates, but of solid iron bent back somehow in the form of a *clibanus*." F. "Unless it is a Persian word. Ammianus: 'Sparsi cataphracti equites, quos *clibanarios* dicitant PERSÆ.' This however may be understood as implying that the Persians call the cataphracts by a term answering to the Greek term *clibinari*; and that they

were so called by the Persians from some kind of resemblance to the *clibanus*." V.

*Clībānus*, a portable oven. *Κλίβανος*.

*Cliens*, *entis*, one under the protection of a patron. For *clyens* fr. *κλύων*, *οντος*, listening to, attending to, i. e. the advice of his patron. ¶ Or fr. *κλείων*, *οντος*, celebrating, honoring. "Quodd *clientes* patronos coherent et honorarent." V. ¶ Al. from *καλέω*, *καλείω*, *κλείω*, I call upon, appeal to.

*Clīma*, a clime. *Κλίμα*.

*Clīnicus*, a bed-ridden person; a physician attending such. *Κλινικός*. Also, a gravedigger: fr. *κλίνη*, a bed. For they carried out the dead on litters.

*Clīno*, I bend. *Κλίνω*.

*Clīo*, the Muse. *Κλειώ*.

*Clitellæ*, dorsels set on the backs of beasts of burden, that they may carry their loads with greater ease. Fr. *κέκλιται* pp. of *κλίνω*. As intended for loads to rest upon.<sup>2</sup> ¶ Al. for *cillitellæ* fr. *cillus*, an ass. ¶ Al. from *κλιτύς*, a sloping.

*Clīvus*, the slope of a hill; a steep, cliff. Fr. *κλιτύς*, Æol. *κλιπύς*. ¶ As from Subseco is Subsecivus, and from Cado Cadivus, so from *clino*, (whence *inclino*), might be *clinivus*, thence *clivus*. ¶ Al. from the north. Anglo-Sax. *clif*, Engl. *cliff*, Germ. *klippe* and *cleve*. All perhaps allied to our verb

<sup>1</sup> "Fr. *κέλλω*, I drive; fut. *κελώ*, whence *κελάω*, *κλάω*." Scheide.

<sup>2</sup> "Κλίσια, a place for reposing in or resting upon. Ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, leaning on their shields." Donnegan.

To *cleave*. The Germ. *cleve* Wachter refers to the Island. *klifia*, to climb.

*Cloāca*, a sink. For *cluaca* fr. *cluo*, I cleanse. ¶ Al. for *colluaca* fr. *colluo*, I rinse.

*Clodo*, for *claudio*. As

*Clostrum*, for *claustrum*.

*Clōtho*, one of the Fates.

*Κλαθή*.

*Cluacīna*, or *Cloacīna*: See Appendix.

*Cluden*, a sword or dagger used on the stage, and so contrived that, in seeming to penetrate the body, the blade in reality slid back into the hilt and (*cludi* soleret) was inclosed in it. But the reading is disputed.

*Cludo*, I shut. For *claudio*. So *Cludus* for *Claudus*.

*Clueo*, I am esteemed, am famous. Fr. *κλύω*, *κλύειω*, I am heard of.

*Clunācūlum*: See Appendix.

*Clūnis*, the buttock. Fr. *cluo*, to cleanse. "As being the parts through which the fæces of the body are ejected." Tt. ¶ Al. from *γλουτινός*, whence a word *γλουτινός*, *γλουνός*, hence *glūnis*, *clūnis*.

*Cluo*, same as *Clueo*, which see.

*Cluo*, I cleanse. Shortened from *colluo*. ¶ Or from *κλύζω*, I wash, rinse; fut. *κλύσω*, *κλυῶ*.

*Clūsilis*, easily shut. Fr. *cludo*, *clusum*.

*Clūpeus*, a shield. Fr. *καλύπτω*, *καλύπω*, *κλύπω*, to hide, cover. Or for *clýbeus* from fut. 2. *καλυβῶ*, *κλυβῶ*. ¶ Al. soft for *clýpheus* fr. *γλύφω*, I embellish; whence *glypho*, *clýpho*.

As having figures embossed on it. ¶ Al. from *κύκλος*, an orb; transp. *κλύκος*, whence *clýpus*, as from *λύκος* is *luPus*.<sup>1</sup>

*Clysmus*, *Clyster*, &c. Greek words.

*Co—*, for *con—*, *com—*.

*Coa vestis*, a vest from the island of *Cos*.

*Coactīlia*, felt. Fr. *cogo*, *coactum*. That is, wool or hair stuffed close. So *πίλημα* from *πρίω*.

*Coagmentum*, a fastening of things together. For *coagimentum* fr. *coago*, *cogo*, I drive together.

*Coāgūlum*, whatever fastens or binds; runnet used in thickening or curdling milk. Fr. *coago*, *cogo*.

*Coāleo*, *Coālesco*, I grow together, unite, &c. From *co*; *alo*, I nourish. ¶ Al. short for *coadoleo*, *coadolesco*.

*Coaxo*, I croak as a frog. From *καῶξ*, the sound of frogs.

*Coccum*, the grain with which cloth is dyed of a scarlet color. A thread or piece of cloth dyed with it. *Κόκκος*.

*Cocētum*, a kind of cake made of honey and poppy. Fr. *κυκητόν*, mixed.

*Cochlea*, a snail; periwinkle; anything in a periwinkle or spiral form, as the screw or spindle of a press, a pair of winding stairs, a pump to draw out water. *Κοχλίας*.

*Cochleāre*, *Cochlear*, a spoon.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *κλεπῶ* fut. 2. of *κλέπτω*, I steal. "Quia abscondit et furatur quodammodo hanc partem hominis," F.

From the *cochlea*, whose shell its bowl represents. Or because shells were used for spoons.

*Cōcles*, blind of one eye. From *Κύκλωψ*, (a Cyclops, as having one eye only) whence *κύκλωψ*, as *μΤλη*, *mOla*; *νΤχτὸς*, *nOctis*; hence *cōcles*, by giving it a Latin termination, somewhat as from *ἀλώπηξ* is *vulpeS*.

*Cōcyltus*, a river of Hell. *Κωκυτός*.

*Cōda*, for *cauda*. So *Clodo*.

*Cōdex*, for *cauder*. (See *Co-da*.) The stump or stock of a tree. Also, a book, or volume; being anciently made of boards, smeared with wax; as some at this day. "*Cōdex*, a paper book; called (à *codicibus*) from the trunks of trees; THE BARK whereof being stripped off served the ancients to write their books on." Black. Also, a book of accounts, a memorandum book. And, a will.

*Cōdicillus*, dimin. of *codex*, *icis*.

*Cālē-Syria*, hollow-Syria, as lying low between the high mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. Fr. *κολη*, hollow.

*Cælo*. See *Cælo*.

*Cælum*. See *Cælum*.

*Cæna*, a dinner, the principal meal of the Romans. Fr. *κοινή* i. e. *δαίς*, an entertainment taken in common with one's family or friends. *Communis victus*. ¶ Al. from *αἶκνον*, (same as *αἶκλον*) a supper; transp. *καῖνον*.

*Cænium*, dirt, mire. Fr. *κοινόν*, unclean. Or *κοινόν* is common. Common refuse.

*Capio*, I begin. Usually re-

ferred to *cepi* pf. of *capio*, I take in hand, I undertake. But the diphthong is thus unaccounted for. Perhaps, as *Capio* is from *κάω* or *χάω*, so from *χόω*, (whence *χοῖνιξ*), the same as *χάω*, is *capio*. Or, as *ἄπτομαι* is to undertake from *ἄπτω*, whence *apio*; suppose that from *coapio*, *coēpio*, (as *coArceo*, *coErceo*), is *capio*, to undertake. Or may *capio* be for *concupio*, cut down to *coipio*, whence *coepio*, as *coltus*, *coEtus*?

*Coërceo*, I environ, keep in. For *coarceo*.

*Cæro*, same as *Curo*, which see.

*Cætus*, an assembly. For *coitus* (as *πOινά*, *πOεα*) fr. *coeo*, *coitum*.

*Cōgito*, I ponder, consider, think. For *coagito*, as *Coago*, *Cogo*. Sallust: "*Mihi multa cum animo agitantī consilium fuit*." Horace: "*Hæc ego mecum Compressis agito labris*." *Con* in *cogito* refers to the variety of subjects, or increases the force of *agito*.

*Cognātus*, related by birth. *Gnatus* from *gnascor*.

*Cognitus*, known well. For *cognōtus* from *gnosco*.

*Cōgo*, I drive together, compel, collect together. For *coago*. So *Compello* is used. Or *co* in *cogo* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*.

*Cohibeo*, for *Cohabeo*, I hold, hold in, hold off.

*Cohors*, *ortis*, a coop; small inclosure. Fr. *co*, and *hortus* for *chortus*, *χόρτος*, (as *Hir* from

*Xēlē*), an inclosure. ¶ Al. from *co*, and *hors*, fr. ὄρος, (as *Mors* from *Móros*) a boundary. ¶ Al. from *χόρτος*, *chortus*, lengthened into *cohortus*, somewhat as *Vēhemens* for *Vemens*.

*Cohors*, *ortis*, a band of soldiers or of men. Varro: "Quodd, ut *cohors* in villā ex pluribus tectis conjungitur et quiddam fit unum; sic hæc ex manipulis copulatur *cohors*." Vossius: "Quodd, ut villica *cohors*, ita militaris etiam *cohors* rotunda esse soleat, quomodo *GLOBUS* militum dicitur." ¶ Al. from *cohortor*. From the idea of mutual excitement.

*Cōlāphus*, a blow with the fist. Κόλαφος.

*Cōleus*, testiculus. Α κουλάς, unde et *Culeus*.

*Cōlīphium*, a kind of dry diet which wrestlers took, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed. Fr. κῶλον, a limb; ἰσ-, strongly, robustly. As making the limbs robust. ¶ "Salmasius deduces it fr. καλήπια, the ends of the limbs of animals; fr. κῶληψ, ἦπος, the ham or ankle-bone. For they made use of the pieces of meat which had least juice and moisture." F.

*Cōlis*, for *caulis*. As *Cauda*, *Coda*.

*Collēga*, a copartner in office. For *comlēga* fr. *lēgo*, as. One to whom the care of a business (*legatur*) is intrusted (*cum*) with another. Plautus: "*Legatum est tibi negotium*."

*Collēgium*, said properly of a partnership in OFFICE. Thus *Etym*.

Livy of the two Consuls: "Nil concordi *collegio* firmius ad rempublicam tuendam esse." Hence of a partnership in any business. Fr. *collēga*. We say a Committee from Mitto, which is the same as *Lēgo*. ¶ Al. from *lex*, *lēgis*. As said of men under the same laws and regulations.

*Collīcia*, gutters or drains in the fields. Fr. *lacio*, I draw, lead. ¶ With *collīcia* is confounded *colliquia*, which is referred to *liquor*, I drop, run, flow.

*Collīdo*, I dash against, clash, bruise. Fr. *lædo*. That is, (*lædo*) I hurt by bringing into contact (*cum*) with.

*Collīneo*, I aim at or hit a mark. That is, I aim, my eyes keeping on straight (*cum lineā rectā*) with a right line.

*Collis*, a hillock, hill. Fr. κολωνός, κολνός, (as from Κορώνη is \*Cornix) whence *colnis*, and for softness *collis*, as δσTā became οσSa, as θάρσος became θάρρος, as σμύρνα or μύρνα became μύρρα, and as Pollucis is for Polducis from Πολυδεύκης, Πολδεύκης. ¶ Al. from *collum*, a neck. As λόφος is not only a neck, but also a hillock.<sup>1</sup>

*Collūco*, I cut away trees so as to give (*lucem*) light. See *Interluco*. ¶ "From Germ. *lucke*, an opening; allied to *lakis*, a cleft." W.

*Collum*, the neck. Fr. *collis*, a hill. "Because it rises from

<sup>1</sup> "Fr. κωλύω, to hinder." Haigh.

the shoulders like a hill." Tt. It rises above the body, as a hill rises above the plain country. The Greeks reverse this comparison in their word *λόφος*: "*Λόφος*, the upper part of the neck of an animal—the crest, summit, or high peak of a mountain—a hill or eminence." Dn.<sup>1</sup>

*Collustro*: See *Illustro*.

*Colluvies*, a conflux of different impurities, properly of offscourings. For *colluies* fr. *luo*, I rinse. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvium*. So *Exuviae* from *Exuo*.

*Collibus*, the exchange of coins of different kinds or of different countries. The profit or loss in such exchange. *Κόλλυβος*.

*Collīra*, a bun, roll. *Κόλλύρα*.

*Collīrium*, an external application for sore eyes, made in small round cakes; an internal application for fistulas. *Κόλλύριον*.

*Cōlo*, I strain liquor through a cloth or sieve. Fr. *ύλέω*, *ύλῶ*, same as *ύλίζω*, I strain, filter. Whence *culo*, (as *Ceterus* from *εἰτερος*;) and *colo*, as *μῆλη*, mOla. ¶ Al. from *χυλόω*, *χυλῶ*, I squeeze out juice. *Χύλος* in Hippocrates, says Donnegan, means the expressed and STRAINED juice of barley, called STRAINED ptisan. ¶ Al. from *κουλεύς*, whence *-culeus*, a sack. As *σακκεύω*, I strain, fr. *σάκκος*.<sup>2</sup>

*Cōlo* seems primarily to mean,

I clip, prune, as Cicero has "*Colere vitem*;" and to come from *κολάζω*, fut. *κολάσω*, *κολᾶω*, *κολῶ*,<sup>3</sup> I clip, prune. Hence *colo* means, I clear from excrescences, I trim; as we speak of a bird PRUNING its feathers. Hence, I adjust, make neat, dress, as Dryden uses the word Prune: "Grows a fop, PRUNES up, &c." Hence, I pay great attention to, study, pursue; regard, honor, venerate. In regard to the fields, it means, I am attentive and sedulous about cultivating or tilling them. Lastly, it means, I frequent a spot, "assiduus sum in loco aliquo," as Forcellini explains it; and hence, I dwell in, inhabit.

*Cōlobicus*, mutilated. Fr. *κολοβός*.

*Cōlocāsia*, the Egyptian bean. *Κολοκασία*.

*Cōlon*, the longest of the intestines; the disease of it, the colic. *Κόλον*.

*Cōlon*, the member of a sentence. *Κῶλον*.

*Cōlōnia*, a colony or plantation which persons are sent to till and to dwell in. Fr. *colo*; or nearer fr. *colōnus*, a tiller of the ground.

*Cōlōnus*, a tiller, husbandman, labourer, farmer, &c. Fr. *colo*.

*Cōlor*, *Cōlos*, a color, complexion, tint, hue; false color given to a thing, pretext, cloak. Fr. *χρῶς*, the color; or more properly, as Damm explains it,

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *κῶλον*, a limb. The neck being one of the chief. In Greek *κῶλον* is applied specially to the foot.

<sup>2</sup> "*Colum* a *κωλύω*, arceo: quod sor-des *colando* ARGENTUR." Ainsw.

<sup>3</sup> Hægh refers *colo* to *καλῶς*, fair. As *θαμῶ*, dōmo.

a surface with its color; whence *croor* (as *κρύοΣ*, *cruoR*); by transp. *coror*; and for softness *color*, somewhat as fr. *λίλιον* is *liLium*. Or fr. *χρόος*, whence *coros*, *colos*. ¶ Al. from *χλός* (whence *cloor*, *color*), a greenish yellow color. Hence transferred to color generally. ¶ Al. from *colo*, to pay attention to, adorn, embellish. But the sense of "embellishment, ornament, dress," is rather, as Forcellini remarks, a metaphorical meaning derived from those above. ¶ Al. from *χυλός*, any extracted juice, and so paint: Æol. *χυλός*, whence *color*, as *μῆλη*, *mOla*.

*Cōlossus*, an enormous statue. *Κολοσσός*.

*Cōlostra*: See Appendix.

*Cōlüber*, a snake. Haigh: "Fr. *καλύβη*, a covering, a cavern. Because it is fond of holes and secret retreats." *Καλύβη* might have been written *κολύβη* by the Æolians. "The Æolians said *θεΟσίως* for *θεΑσίως*, *βροθείως* for *βραδείως*, &c." V.

*Cōlum*, a strainer. See *Cōlo*.

*Cōlumba*, a dove. Fr. *κολυμβᾶν*, to dive, duck. Ovid: "*Oscula dat cupido blanda cōlumba mari*." Turton explains it of its swimming motion in the air. Aristotle uses *κολυμβίς* of a dab-chick. ¶ The *Encycl. Britannica* refers to the British words *k'lommen*, *kylob-man*, *kolm*, which signify the same as *columba*. We may add *culver*.

*Cōlubar*, a kind of collar put

round the necks of slaves as a punishment, a kind of pillory. "From its likeness to the holes of dovecots or places where (*columbæ*) doves build their nests." F.

*Cōlumbārium*, a pigeon-hole, dovecot. And, from likeness to it, the mortise-holes in which the ends of rafters are fastened in buildings; &c. Fr. *columba*.

*Cōlūmella*, a small pillar. For *columnella*.

*Cōlūmen*, the principal beam extending along the roof of a house, and on which all the parts of the roof depend; used also in an extended sense for the top or roof of a house. Metaphorically, the principal, head, or chief of a party; and a prop, stay, support. Fr. *columis*. "Quodd domum columem præstet." Ainsw.

*Cōlūmis*, whole, sound, safe, healthy. For *holumis* (as *Ceterus* for *Heterus*) fr. *ὅλος*, whole, sound. Or perhaps from a word *ἔλιμος* or *ἐλυμος*. ¶ Al. from the Chaldee *KLYM*, strong, sound.<sup>1</sup>

*Cōlumna*, a pillar. For *columina* fr. *columen*, *inis*, a prop, support.

*Cōlumnārii*, bankrupts, spendthrifts, &c. who were prosecuted at the *columna Mænia*.

*Cōlūri*, the colures. *Κόλουροι*.

*Cōlūria*, pilasters. "Fr. *κόλουρος*, having the tail mutilated.

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Properly, under shelter. Fr. *κάλυμμα*, (*κάλυμα*,) a covering." ¶ "A barbarico *kal*, *hail*, [whence our *hole*,] *sanus*." W.

For on the top they are without the proper ornaments of pillars. [Or merely fr. κολούω, mutilo.] Some read *collyria*. For the figure of the *collyria* approaches nearly to that of a column." F.

*Cōlurnus*, of the hazel-tree. For *corylurnus* fr. *corylus*, as Tacitus, Taciturnus. ¶ Al. transposed for *corulnus*, *corulinus*, fr. *corylus*.

*Cōlus*, a distaff. Fr. *cōlo*, to labor at. So Forcellini defines *colo*, "studium, operam, laborem pono in re aliquā perficiendā, assiduus sum circā rem aliquam." Rather in the sense of Ovid: "Creditur et LANAS excoluisse rudes," where *excolo* seems to mean to trim. Others understand *colo* here to adorn. "Quia eā nentur quæ ad ORNATUM pertinent." V.

*Cōlustra*: See Colostra in Appendix.

*Com*—: See Cum.

*Cōma*, the hair of the head; the leaf of a tree, which is to the tree what the hair is to the head. Κόμη.

*Combīno*, I combine. *Bina* conjungo.

*Combūro*, I burn up. Fr. *πυρῶ*, I burn. ¶ Al. for *comūro*.

*Cōmē*, a village. Κώμη.

*Cōmes*, *cōmitis*, a companion. *Comitis* is fr. *com* and *itum* supine of *eo*. One who goes with another.

*Cōmestus*, eaten up. Fr. *edo*, *estum*.

*Cōmētes*, a comet. Κομήτης.

*Cōmicus*, relating to or befitting comedy. Κωμικός.

*Cōminus*, hand to hand, in

close combat; close at hand, forthwith. From *co* and *manus*. Manus cum manu. Compare Eminus.

*Cōmis*, courteous, mild, affable. Fr. *cōmo*, I trim, polish, as Quintilian has "*Comere et expolire orationem*." Hence *comis* is much the same as our word Polite from Polio. ¶ Al. from *κομῶ*, I adorn with care. ¶ Al. for *cosmis* fr. *κοσμῶ*, I adorn. ¶ Al. from *κάμος*, festivity, hilarity. ¶ Al. from *com*, i. e. *cum*, and *eo*. Somewhat as the Greeks use *συμπιπέσθαι* for, I am obsequious or complaisant. But O would be short, as in Comes.

*Cōmissor*, I banquet; revel. For *comassor* fr. *καμάζω*, *καμάδω*, *καμάσσω*. Or *comissor* is fr. *κάμος*, a revelling, whence *comissor*, as from Pater is Patrisso. Or a word *καμίζω* may have existed, of the same sense as *καμάζω*.

*Cōmites* (plural of *comes*) were persons who attended on the magistrates on their journey to the provinces. And hence, under the later Emperors, *comites* were counts or persons who attended the Emperors in their expeditions.

*Cōmitia*, a public meeting of the people for voting. Fr. *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*. See Comes.

*Cōmitialis* morbus, the falling sickness. For, if any one was seized with this disease at the time of holding the *comitia*, the meeting was suspended.

*Cōmitor*, I go along with,

accompany. Fr. *comes*, *itis*; or at once from *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*.

*Comma*, a comma. *Κόμμα*.

*Commendo*, I commit or recommend to another's care, recommend, praise. Fr. *mando*.

*Commentārius*, a book of short comments, reflections, memoirs. Fr. *commentari*.

*Commentor*, I meditate, muse on; plan, contrive; make reflections, comment. Fr. *mens*, *mentis*. I put things together in my mind. ¶ Or from a verb *meno*, supine *mentum*; from *μῆνός*. "Μῆνός, in the plural, projects, purposes, designs." Dn. Hence *comminiscor*, I devise, contrive.

*Comminiscor*: See *Commentor*.

*Commī*, gum. *Κόμμι*.

*Commissura*, a joint. Fr. *committo*, *commisum*, to join.

*Committo*. *Mitto* in compounds often means to place. See the first *Admitto*. Hence *committo* is to place together or join. As in Virgil: "Manum *committere* Teucris." Hence the expressions *Committtere pugnam*, *prælium*, *bellum*, *rixam*, *quadrigas*, &c. mean to join battle with another, to join one's car with that of another, side by side in action. *Committo* is also to consign, entrust, trust. As in "*committere se populo, periculo*," &c. That is, to PLACE oneself so as to come into contact WITH.

*Committo*, I do, commit, as in *Committtere flagitium*, *adulterium*, &c. Ernesti supposes

this notion to arise from a battle which is said *committi*. (See above.) That is, as we say *Committtere bellum*, so we may say *Committtere adulterium*, &c.

*Commōdo*, I tender service to, accommodate, supply, give, lend. That is, I profit, help; from *commodum*.

*Commōdum*, convenience, advantage, profit; reward, stipend. Neuter of *commodus*.

*Commōdus*, proper, fitting, meet, convenient, suitable; accommodating, agreeable, obliging. That is, being *cum modo*, as Cicero uses *Bono modo*: "Hæc tibi tam sunt defendenda quàm mœnia; mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur." That is, as far as shall seem proper or convenient.

*Commūnīco*, I share with any one, or make another share with me, impart, &c. That is, facio *communem*.

*Commūnio*, mutual participation in the same privileges, &c. Fr. *communis*. ¶ Al. from *mune*, pl. *munia*, office, function; or fr. *munus*, boon, favor.

*Commūnis* seems properly to refer to (*munia*) offices or duties common to individuals, or to individuals having offices or duties in common. Cicero: "Ut *commune officium* censuræ *communi* animo defenderent." Hence it is extended to the offices or duties of general society; and to the inhabitants of a town or of a country fulfilling mutual duties; and lastly to all the human race. General, common, uni-



versal. ¶ Al. from *munia*. Within the same walls as another. ¶ “From Germ. *mæne*, common, the Latin *communis*, which can hardly be accommodated to the Latin language, seems to originate.” W.

*Cōma*, I comb, dress, or adorn, the hair; I trim, polish. Fr. κομῶ, κομμῶ, I dress, adorn with care. ¶ Al. from κομῶ, κομῶ, I attire, adorn. But O would be short. ¶ Al. from κοσμέω, κοσμῶ, I arrange, adorn. ¶ Al. from *cōma*.

*Cōmædia*, comedy. Κωμῳδία, i. e. κωμῳδία.

*Compactus*, joined closely or firmly together. Fr. *pango*, *pactum*.

*Compāges*, a joining together. Fr. τάγω, Doric of πήγω, I fix. Or from *compago*, *compango*.

*Compāra*, I liken. That is, I make (*compar*) like with.

*Compello*, as, I call, summon. Also, I accost, address; accost so as to interrogate, reprove. Fr. *pello*, I urge, i. e. urge to come to me. See *Appello*. *Com* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*. ¶ Al. from πελάω, πελῶ, to approach. ¶ “From Hebrew *PLL*, i. e. *pilel*, to address.” Becman.

*Compendium*, a saving, gain got by saving, profit, advantage; a saving of trouble, a short cut, a short way or method. Fr. *pendo*. Vossius says: “*Compendium* is properly, when by adding anything the scales are made equal again, so that we should lose nothing. *Dispendium* is when anything is taken

away from the weight to our loss. *Interpendium* is, when one scale does not overbalance the other.” This is hardly satisfactory. Perhaps *dispendium* is a paying away money in different directions, and so a wasting of it: and *compendium* is opposed to (*dispendium*) a waste, and means a saving. Black: “A *compendium* denotes that in which several things (*penduntur*) are weighed or considered together: hence it signifies a concise view of any science.” Hence again might follow a general notion of saving.

*Compenso*, I weigh one thing against another, counterbalance, match, compensate, requite. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

*Compenso*, I shorten the way. See *Compendium*.

*Compērendīno*, I adjourn until (*perendie*) the third day.

*Compērio*, I find out, discover, ascertain. Fr. *pario*, I bring to light. See *Aperio*.

*Compērnis*, bowlegged. Having the (*pernas*) legs together. Ennius applies *perna* to the human leg: “His *pernas* succidit iniqua superbia Pœni.”

*Compes*, *pēdis*, a fetter. As fastening (*pedes*) the feet together.

*Compesco*, I restrain, check. For *compasco*, properly in allusion to sheep. I cause sheep to feed together, and keep them from rambling. So *Dispesco* is to lead sheep into different pastures so as to keep them asunder. ¶ Or perhaps *pasco*

is here fr. *πᾶω*,<sup>1</sup> in the sense of, I press; I press tight together, curb.

*Compētītio*, a seeking or aiming at the same thing as another. Fr. *peto*.

*Compēto*, said of one thing suiting another, i. e. aiming at or tending to the same point. Suetonius: "Tanto animo nequaquam corpus *competiūt*." So of one thing which meets, coincides with, joins with another. Varro: "Ubi viæ *competunt*."

*Compingo*, I fasten together. Also, I jam one thing against another, thrust. Fr. *pango*. So *Impingo*.

*Compitum*, a place where two or more ways (*competunt*) meet. Varro: "Ubi viæ *competunt*."

*Complector*, I embrace, &c. See *Amplector*.

*Compleo*, I fill up. Fr. *πλέω*, I fill. So *Impleo*, &c.

*Complex, icis*, an accomplice. Fr. *plico*. As entangled or implicated in the same crime.

*Complodo*, for *complaudo*.

*Compos, otis*, having power over, being master of. Fr. *potis*, whence *potior*, *potestas*. Virgil: "At non Evandrum *potis* est vis ulla tenere."

*Compūto*, I reckon. Fr. *puto*, I estimate.

*Con—*, for *com—*. For softness, as *Concavus* for *Comcavus*.

*Concentus*, a concert of music. Fr. *cantus*.

*Concepta verba*, a set form of words. Fr. *capio*. "Verba certâ formulâ comprehensa." F. But *conceptæ* or *conceptivæ feriæ* are thus explained by Varro: "Quæ non habebant certos et constitutos dies; sed a sacerdotibus *concupiebantur* in dies certos vel etiam incertos." Here also, however, *concupere* may have reference to the wording in which the festivals were announced or declared.

*Concha*, a shell-fish; a shell; anything in its form. *Κόγχη*.

*Conchis*, a bean boiled in the (*concha*) shell or pod.

*Conchylium*, a kind of shell-fish from which purple dye was made; purple. *Κογχύλιον*.

*Concilio*, I join together, unite, attach. Fr. *concieo*, whence *conciium*, *concilium*, (as *FiLius* for *Fius*,) a calling together, uniting; thence *concilio*. Compare *Auxilium* from *Auxi*. ¶ *Al*. for *concalio* from *καλέω*, or from *συγκαλέω*, to call together, assemble. ¶ *Al*. from *cilium*, an eyelid; as properly applicable to the drawing together of the eyelids.<sup>2</sup>

*Concilio*, I attach (See above)

<sup>1</sup> Varro states that, when a garment is beaten close by a fuller, it is said *conci-liari*. Hence this is thought to be its primary meaning, whence those of uniting, joining together; and it is referred to *κίλιν*, Æol. for *κίλιν*, (as *κῆς* for *κῆς*; and as *πῆμος* and *κύμος* are interchanged,) I condense. But the *π* in *κίλιν* is long. Or to *cilium*, hair; as properly said of hairs stuffed together. But *cilium* is the hair of the eyelids, if it means hair in any way. Or to *κίλικιν*, hair-cloth. But it would be thus *conclicio*, as Tertullian

<sup>2</sup> Whence *πῆγω*, *πῆγνυμι*, *πατέω*, *πατάσσω*, &c. See Lennep in *πατέω*.

another to myself by kind offices, I conciliate the favor of, conciliate. Also, I attach one person to another in marriage. Suetonius: "Existimabatur filiam suam Cæsari *conciliare*." Also, I procure, get. Cicero: "*Concilio* mihi amorem ab omnibus." That is, I attach to myself. Also, I procure, produce. Cicero: "Gloriam *conciliat* magnitudo negotii." That is, attaches to itself or to the person who is the object of it. Thus it is used of a broker purchasing for another. Plautus: "*Conciliaverunt* mihi peregrinum Spartanum." Hence "*Rectè concilio*" is to make a good bargain. Thus also "*Concilio* alicui nuptias, toros jugales" is, I procure marriage for another, bring about a marriage.

*Conciliium*, a uniting together, assembling; an assembly. See *Concilio*.

*Concinens*, concordant. For *concanens*, singing harmoniously together; harmonious.

*Concinnus*, nicely fitted, neat, elegant, trim. Fr. *cinnus*<sup>1</sup> fr. *κίκιννος*, *cincinnus*. As properly applied to locks of hair well adjusted. ¶ Or from *cinnus*, a mixture of different things, a hodgepodge.

*Concio*, a calling together;

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has *conciliatus*. Or to *salio*, in reference to fullers leaping upon clothes to condense them: as Seneca speaks of *Salus fullonius*. But it would thus be *conSilio*.

<sup>1</sup> *Cinnus* is read in a passage of Plautus and in one of Cicero in the sense of *cincinnus*. But most MSS. have *cincinnus*.

assembly; place of it; harangue in an assembly. Fr. *cio*, *cieo*.

¶ Some write *contio*, for *comtio*, *comitio*. See *Comitium*.

*Concipilo*: See Appendix.

*Conclāve*, any apartment under lock and key. Fr. *clavis*.

*Concors*, *cordis*, joined together in (*corde*) heart or mind.

*Concrētus*, condensed, thick. Said of things which have as it were grown together. Fr. *cresco*, *cretum*.

*Concūtio*, for *conquutio*, *conquatio*.

*Condālium*, a kind of ring. For brevity, for *condulium*, (somewhat as *cAnis* from *κἄνισ*), from *κόνδυλος*, a joint of the finger. The Greeks say *δακτύλιον* from *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Festus says that *condulus* meant a ring.

*Condemno*, for *condamno*.

*Condio*, I season, salt, pickle. Fr. *duo*, fr. *δῶω*, to give, as in *Perduim*. Here *duo* or *do* means to put; as in *Abdo*, *Condo*, &c. And *condio* is, I put together, I mix ingredients to season. Somewhat as *ἄρτυω* fr. *ἄρω*, *ἄρται*, to prepare. ¶ *AL* from *γανδύω*,<sup>2</sup> I season, a word from which *γανδύσματα* (which is noticed by Isaac Vossius) would flow.

*Condītio*, the nature, quality, circumstance under which things (*conditu sunt*) are framed. As

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<sup>2</sup> A word which might be formed from *γάνος*, pleasure (as *ἡδύσματα* are spices from *ἡδύς*), as *γανδῶω* (I shine) fr. *γάνος*, brightness.

*Conditio* vivendi, &c. Thus Ulpian: "Naturâ rerum *conditum* est ut plura sint negotia quàm vocabula."

*Conditio*, a stipulation, law, contract, under which things (*conduntur*) are settled or established.

*Condo*, I lay up things together, treasure up, lay by, hide, *recondo*; I lay bricks, &c., together in building, I build, construct, found, establish; I put words together, write, compose, (as this is from *Compono*,) compile. Fr. *do*, I place, put, as in *Abdo*, *Obdo*, *Addo*.

*Condono*, I pardon. Properly, I (*dono*) give up entirely, remit. Cicero: "Pecunias creditas debitoribus *condonandas* putant."

*Conduco*, I hire for use. That is, *duco* mihi, I draw to myself, engage, "concilio." Perhaps *con* refers to more than one. *Conducere* militem, *præceptores*, &c.

*Condus*, a steward, butler. *Qui condendis cibis præponitur*.

*Confarreo*, said of persons marrying by the ceremony of eating a cake (*farris*) of meal together.

*Confertus*, crammed full, crowded, thick. Fr. *confarcio*, *confercio*, *confercitus*.

*Confestim*, forthwith. Allied to *festino*. *Confestim*, like *Confestim* and *Confusim*.

*Conficio*, I do thoroughly, do up, destroy; dispatch, kill. Fr. *facio*. So Gr. καταργάζομαι.

*Etym.*

*Conflicto*, I afflict, trouble. Fr. *confligo*, *conflictum*. Said properly of one thing continually striking against and bruising another.

*Conflictor*, I struggle with. That is, I come into clashing or collision with. See above.

*Confragōsus*, broken, craggy, rugged. Fr. *frago*, *frango*.

*Confuto*, I confute. See *Futo*.

*Conger*, *Congrus*, *ri*, a conger-pel. Γόγγρος.

*Congius*, a measure of liquids. Fr. κογγιον. "Κόγχη, a concave shell used as a ladle or for measuring." Dn. ¶ Al. from κοινίξ, κοινίξος, a measure for corn; whence κοινίξος, *concius*, *congius*; or whence κοινίξος, *conchius*, *congius*.

*Congraco*, I make merry, drink with others like the (*Græci*) Greeks. See *Græcor*.

*Congruo*, said of persons meeting together; hence agreeing, suiting each other, harmonizing. For *conruo*; G being added for softness. ¶ Or by metaphor fr. *grus*, *gruis*. Festus: "*Congruere*, a *gruibus*, quæ se nou segregant, sive cùm volant, sive cùm pascuntur." The mode of the flying of cranes together in the form of a wedge is well known.

*Conjicio*, I guess, divine. That is, I throw together various things in my mind, and consider which is most probable. Or I aim at; as the Latins say *Teli conjectus*.

*Conisco*: "I butt with the

head and horns, as lambs and kids do in sport; frisk up and down, and raise the dust. Fr. *κόνις*, dust, or *κονίζω*, I raise the dust. Some read *conisso*. Some *corusco* or *corusso*, fr. *κορύσσω*, I excite, irritate." F. Rather, in the latter case, fr. *κορύσσω*, in the sense of *κορύπτω*, I strike with the horns. From *κόνις* would be *conisco*, somewhat as from *Æris* is *Ærusco*.

*Conjūgātio*, a conjugating. Fr. *jugo*. Scheller: "To conjugate means to fasten together and connect all the parts of a whole. When therefore we say that a person can conjugate, it means no more than that he knows of every verb each personal termination in each number, tense, and mode, can form them at pleasure, and repeat them separately or combined with more."

*Conjux*, *ūgis*, or *Conjux*, a husband, wife. Fr. *jugo* and *iungo*, *junxi*, I couple.

*Connīveo*, I wink or twinkle with the eyes; wink or connive at, dissemble. Fr. *νεύω*, *νύω*, *nyeo*, *nyŷeo*. *Νεύω* is in a general sense "inclino," to bend or tend downwards; and, when applied to the eye, is to close the eye; hence, to close the eye frequently, which is winking. Wachter explains the German Nicken "INCLINARE caput vel PALPEBRAS," and observes that the Latin Nicto is said "de NUTU cervicis et OCULORUM." Homer: *Ἥ, καὶ κυανέῃσιν ἐπ' ὄφρυσι νεῦσε Κρονίων*. The Gothic for *νεύω* is

*hneiwān*,<sup>1</sup> which is not far from *nīveo*.<sup>2</sup>

*Cōnōpeum*, a canopy, curtain. *Καναπήϊον*.

*Cōnor*, I strive, endeavour. Fr. *κανάω*, *κωνᾶ*, to twist or turn about. Torqueo me in omnes partes. ¶ Or from *κονία*, poet. *κονία*, *κωνᾶ*, to haste, speed. ¶ Al. from *cōnus*, in a metaphorical sense. From the efforts of the mind being directed to one point, as in the cone numerous lines converge to one point. ¶ Or fr. Anglo-Sax. *con*, *coon*, Germ. *kun*, brave, daring.

*Conquīnisco*, caput inclino. Proprie, ut faciunt exoneraturi ventrem. Pro *concupisco*, a *canio*, stercus facio; a *canum*, ut Punio a Pœna. Compara Inquino.

*Conscientia*, conscience. From the phrase, *Conscius sum mihi beneficienti aut malefacienti*. So Gr. *συνείδησις*.

*Consentāneus*, agreeable, suitable. Fr. *consentio*.

*Consentes Dii*, so called from *consentio*, as agreeing; or formed like *præsentes*, as being together or meeting.

*Consēquor*, I obtain. That is, I follow until I come up (*cum*) with.

*Considēro*, I meditate, think of. Fr. *considerare* infin. of *consido*, I settle or fix my mind on a thing. We say To settle to a thing. In Greek *ἐπιστάμαι*, I know, is referred by Matthiæ

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Neigen.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *népos*, *népees*, obscurity, obscuration.

to ἐφίστημι τὸν νοῦν. So Herodotus has ἐπιθέσθαι ναυτιλῆσι μακρῆσι, i. e. νοῦν. From *considerere* is *considero*, as from *Desidere* is *Desidero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero*, *Recupero*. ¶ Al. from *sidus, sideris*. A metaphor taken from contemplating the heavenly bodies. Compare *Contemplor*. ¶ Al. from εἶδω, I look at. S added, as in *Si* from *si*.

*Consilium*, deliberation, counsel. For *consulium* fr. *consulo*, as *Exilium* from *Exulo*. Or, if *consulo* is from *consilium*, *consilium* is for *considium*, (as oLeo for oDeo) fr. *consideo, consedeo*, to sit together and deliberate. ¶ Al. from *consileo*, from mutual silence. See *Consulo*.

*Consōbrīni*. See *Sobrinus*.

*Constans*, firm, fixed, constant. Fr. *sto*, I stand still or fixed.

*Consterno*, as, I alarm, terrify. Fr. *sterno*, transferred to the mind.

*Consuālia*, games in honor of the God *Consus*.

*Consul, ūtis*, a consul. "Fr. *consulo*, I consult; or, I provide for, take care of [i. e. the republic]; or, I judge, determine. The first seems most true. For, whereas the first *consuls* succeeded to the regal power, they thought it best to be called by a popular name, by which they intimated that they did not direct the republic after their own will, but that they ruled at the advice and will of the Senate and people." F.

*Consulo, ui*, I deliberate, discuss, examine, look to, provide

for. I advise with; I take the advice of, consult, ask the opinion of. "A *salio*: propriè cū plures eādē de re, quasi *consilientes*, sententias et *consilia* sua conjungunt." F. "Quia, qui *consulunt*, rationibus in *UNAM* sententiam *saliant*." Ainsw. Some, deriving it from *salio*, refer it to fullers leaping upon clothes to press them close; and suppose the sense of coming together and so debating to be metaphorical. (See *Concilio*.) ¶ Or fr. *consilium*, whence *consilio*, then *consulo*, as *Occapio*, *Occupo*. ¶ Al. from *consileo*. "A mutuo silentio, secundū festum. Quia *consilia* solent clam haberi, et sæpe in aurem susurrari." W.<sup>1</sup>

*Consulto*, I ask advice, &c. Fr. *consulo*, *consultum*.

*Consummo*, I sum up together, sum up; metaphorically, I fill up, complete, finish. Fr. *summa*, a sum.

*Consus*,—

*Contāges, Contāgio*, pollution by the touch or by contact, contagion. Fr. *tago*, whence *tango*.

*Contāmīno*, I pollute, defile. *Tamino* is fr. *tamen, taminis*, for *tagimen* fr. *tago, tango*. Properly, I pollute by contact. Compare *Contages*.

*Contemplor*, I look steadfastly on, gaze on. As *templum* was a portion of the heavens marked out by the augurs to observe attentively and to

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *sella*, a senatorial chair. But it should be thus *consullo*.

take their auguries from it, *contemplor* is properly to observe attentively such a spot, and thence generally to gaze on any thing.

*Contentio*, contest. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. A straining or exertion of persons together.

*Contentus*, contented. Fr. *conteneo*, *contentum*. "Qui continet se in eo quod habet." F.

*Conticinium*, the part of the night which is between cock-crowing and the dawn. Fr. *conticeo*. When all things are still.

*Contignus*, joining on. For *contigo* for *contago*, *contango*. Touching.

*Continens*, i. e. *terra*, a continent. Said of one land which (*continet*) holds on with other lands, and is not disjointed from them by the sea. Or as said of land joining on with a peninsula.

*Continentia*, temperance. Quâ nos *continemus*.

*Contingit*, it falls out to us. For *contangit*. That is, it comes close with and touches, it meets, strikes against us in our way.

*Continuû*, immediately. Fr. *contineo*. Said of things done so as to join on with the present moment.

*Continuus*, continual. Fr. *contineo*. As said of things joining on with each other without intermission.

*Contor*, I explore, investigate, enquire. *Conto* aquam exploro.

*Contra*, right opposite to,

against, &c. Fr. *con*, with; as we use With in Withstand. *Tra*, as in Extra.

*Contröversia*, dispute. Fr. *contro* same as *contra*, (like Intro and Intra,) versus. Compare Adversus.

*Contubernium*, a certain number of soldiers billeted in the same (*taberna*) tent. Hence, a number of persons living together under the same roof. For *contabernium*.

*Contumax*, insolent, haughty, froward, stubborn. Fr. *tumeo*. Phædrus: "*Tumens* inani *graculus* superbiâ." ¶ Al. for *contemax* fr. *contemno*, *contemo*. Contemptuous.

*Contumēlia*, insolent affront. Fr. *contumeo*, whence *contumax*. ¶ Al. from *contemno*, *contemo*.

*Contus*, a long pole to propel vessels or explore the depth of water. A long pike. Κορτός.

*Convēntum*, a covenant, to make which persons (*conveniunt*) meet together.

*Convexus*, gently sloping, arched, vaulted, convex. For *condevexus*. Black explains Convex "carried or bended down on each side." See Devexus.

*Convīcium*, a noise arising from many voices at once; or the sound of a violent voice, (*con* here expressing vehemence) abuse, reproof. For *convocium* fr. *vox*, *vocis*. As *inquillina* from *incOlo*; and *illlco* from *lOcus*. ¶ Al. from *vicus*. As a noise arising from numerous streets. ¶ Al. from *vices*, as referring to alternate abuse. But the *l* is here short.

**Convinco**, I convince, prove manifestly. That is, *vinco* verbis.

**Convīta**, a guest. Fr. *convivo*, which is used in the same modified sense. Plautus: "Misi Sosiam, ut HODIE tecum *conviverem*."

**Cōpus**, a cone. *Kōvos*.

**Cōpa**, a hostess. For *caupa*, as *Caupo*, *Copo*.

**Cōphīnus**, a twig-basket. *Kόφινος*.

**Cōpia**, plenty, store, resources. For *coopia* from *coopes*. ¶ Al. from *coapia* fr. *apio*, I join. As *Coago*, *Cogo*. See *Copula*.

**Cōpiāta**, persons employed to carry out dead bodies in the night to be buried. Fr. *κεκοπιᾶται* pp. of *κοπιᾶω*, I labor. Forcellini explains it by *κοπιᾶται*.

**Cōpis**, *īdis*, a kind of falchion. *Κοπίς*.

**Cōpo**, for *caupo*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

**Coprea**, a jester, buffoon. "Fr. *κόπρος*, dung; whence *κόπριος ἄνθρωπος*, a man as vile as dung. For such men do and suffer any thing, if they can but get money." F.

**Cops**, *cōpis*, abundant, rich. See *Copia*.

**Copta**, a kind of hard biscuit. *Κόπτη*.

**Cōpūla**, a tie, band, fetter. For *coapula* fr. *coapio*; *apio*, I join. *Ula*, as in *Muscipula*.<sup>1</sup>

**Cōquīna**, a kitchen. Where things (*coquuntur*) are cooked.

**Cōquo**, I cook or dress victuals. Fr. *κυκάω*, *κυκῶ*, I stir up, mix together. ¶ Or fr. *πέπτω*, I cook; pf. mid. *πέποκα*, *πέπα*; Æol. *κόκα*, as *κῶς* for *πῶς*. ¶ Al. from *κόπτω*, to cut; fut. 2. *κοπῶ*, Æol. *κοκῶ*. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *coc*, Germ. *coch*, is cook. And Germ. *cochen* is to cook.

**Cōquus**, a cook. Fr. *coquo*.

**Cor**, *cordis*, the heart. *Cor-dis* is for *cardis* (as *dOmo* from *δΑμῶ*) fr. *καρδία*. ¶ Or *cor* is fr. *κῆρ*.<sup>2</sup>

**Cōra**, the pupil of the eye. *Κόρη*.

**Coralium**, **Corallium**, **Curalium**, **Corallum**, coral. *Κοράλιον*, *κοράλλιον*, *κουράλιον*, *κόραλλον*, *κώραλλον*.

**Cōram**, in presence of, before. Fr. *κούραν* poet. for *κόραν*, i. e. *κατὰ κόραν*; *κόρα*, the pupil of the eye, being taken for the eye itself. So that *κατὰ κόραν* will be, "ob oculum;" or eye to eye, as the French say *Tête-à-tête*. ¶ Al. from *χώραν*, i. e. *κατὰ χώραν*, to the place. As said of a person brought to the place where another is, and put before him. ¶ Al. for *corim* from *co*, and *os*, *oris*. That is, Face to face. Compare *Cominus*.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Wachter refers to Anglo-Sax. *heorte*, heart.

<sup>3</sup> L'Eveque (as quoted with approbation by Luoka) supposes *coram* to be a Slavonic word. He thinks it limited to the presence of some particular person, and that in a confined or closed place;

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *copla*, transposed from *ploca*, fr. *πλοκή*, a braiding. As ÆscUlapius from Ἰσχυρίος. ¶ Al. for *compula* fr. *compello*, *compuli*.



**Corbis**, a twig-basket. Fr. *γυρίς*, curved; whence *gurbis*, (as Pis in Cuspis,) *curbis*, then *corbis*, as *ῥτχρὸς*, *noctis*. ¶ Al. for *curbis* fr. *curvus*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *corb*.<sup>1</sup>

**Corbūta**, a large ship for traf-  
fic. Fr. *corbis*, as *Avus*, *Avi-  
ta*. "Quodd in malo ejus πα-  
ράσημον sive signum esset *corbis*,  
contra quàm in aliis navibus  
siebat, quarum παράσημα erant  
in prorâ." V. This is supplied  
by Festus.

**Corcūlum**, a little heart. For  
*cordiculum*.

**Corda**: See Chorda.

**Corcūtus**, brave; prudent.  
*Præditus corde forti vel prudenti*.

**Corcūx**, *ācis*, a dance used in  
comedies. *Κόρταξ*.

**Cōrium**, the skin or hide of a  
beast. Fr. *χόριον*, which is  
thought by Donnegan to mean  
the same as *corium* in Theocr.  
10, 11; but Kiessling translates  
it "exta." Donnegan (in *χο-  
ρσίδης*) says that *χόριον* is applied  
to several membranes; whence  
*corium* might have been carried  
on to mean a skin or hide. ¶  
Al. from *κέκορα*, (*κόρα*), pf. mid.  
of *κείρω*, to clip off, cut off.  
Or even to strip off: see Cortex.  
*Corium* seems used of hides  
stripped from animals. Com-  
pare Cortex from *κέκορται*.

and to come from *Korami* or *Mejdou  
Korami*. "Parceque," he says, "la  
clôture des habitations étoit souvent faite  
d'écorce, *Koru*."

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *κόρυς*, *κόρυς*; whence  
*κόρυς*, *corbus* (as *ἄμφο*, *amBo*), *corbus*,  
as *Genimen*, *GeNmen*, *GeRmen*; *Ca-  
nimen*, *CaNmen*, *CaRmen*.

Gr. *ῥέμμα* is a hide from *ῥέω*,  
*ῥέωμαι*, to strip off. ¶ Al.  
from the north. Germ. *kur*,  
*kor*, French *cuir*, is skin, hide;  
and Germ. *kurass*, Fr. *cuirasse*,  
Engl. *cuirass*, is a breastplate of  
hide, as *Lorica* from *Lorum*.  
Wachter however refers the  
German to the Latin word.

**Cornicen**, *inis*, one that blows  
a horn. *Cornicius* is from *cor-  
nu cano*. As *Fidicen*, *inis*.

**Corniculārius**, a name of rank  
in the army, a petty officer,  
cornet. As distinguished by  
the *corniculum*, a little horn, an  
ornament presented by their  
generals to soldiers as a mark of  
merit.

**Cornix**, *icis*, a crow or rook.  
Fr. *καρῖν*, *κάρν*, whence *cor-  
nix*, as from *Mater*, *Matris* or  
from *Μήτρα*, is *Matrix*, *icis*.

**Cornu**, a horn; anything  
made of horn, as a hoof, lan-  
tern, &c. So, a trumpet, horn,  
as formerly made of horn. Any-  
thing in the form of a horn, as  
the horn of the moon; the wing  
of an army. "Quia tota acies  
sæpe ita disponitur, ut mediâ  
sinuatâ, curvatâque utrinque  
extremâ, Lunæ in cornua cres-  
centis figura referatur." F. So  
it is said of streams, as winding  
like horns. Wachter: "*Horn*,  
German; a very ancient word.  
Hebr. *keren*, Syr. *karna*, Arab.  
*karn*, Gr. *κέρας*, Lat. *cornu*,  
Armoric *corn*, Goth. *huurn*." As we find *ἀκρω*,  
*ἀκρων*, *εὐκρω*, *εὐκρων*, from  
*κέρας*; so from a word *κέρας*,  
neuter *κέρων*, transp. *κέρων*, might  
be formed *cornu*, as from *Κέρ-*

*κυρα* is formed COrcyra. Or fr. *κεράεις*, neut. *κεράν*, *κερούν*, transp. *κερνού*.

*Cornus*, the cornel-tree. For *carnus* fr. *κρᾶνεια*, *κρᾶνεια*, as from *κᾶδία* is perhaps cOrdis. ¶ Forcellini seems to derive it fr. *cornu*: "*Cornus* est materiei præduræ et *cornu* similis." So Turton: "From the hardness of its wood and branches, which are like HORN."

*Corolla*, a little crown. For *coronella*.

*Corollarium*, something given over and above what is due, so named from its being customary to present distinguished actors and singers with a *corolla* over and above their usual hire. Hence it means a corollary to a proposition, &c.

*Corōna*, a crown, garland. Donnegan gives a "crown" as one of the meanings of *κορώνη*; and says elsewhere: "*Χορὸς* properly imports the circular movement of dancers in a ring. It is interpreted by Hesychius *κύκλος* and *στάφανος*. The derivative *χορωνὸς*, a circular wreath or crown, occurs in Athenæus 15; and from the same origin *chorona* for *corona*, Cic. Orat. 48, and Quintil. I. 5."

*Corōna*, a ring or circling crowd of people. A ring of troops investing a place. A chain of hills extending in a circle. See above.

*Corōna*, the extremity of anything, especially if curved; as the highest projection of a wall or column, a cornice; &c. *Κορώνη*, *κορωνίς*.

*Corōnis*, *idis*, the finish of anything. *Κορωνίς*.

*Corōno*, I crown; surround, &c. See the first and second *Corona*.

*Corpulentus*, one of a large (*corpus*) body. So *Vinum*, *Vinolentus*.

*Corpus*, a body. Fr. *χρῶς*, a body; whence *croPus*, (as *λαῖας*, *laPis*) transp. *corpus*. ¶ Al. from *κορμὸς*, the trunk of a tree; Æol. *κορπός*. ¶ Wachter: "*Corper*, Germ., a body both living and dead. With the Welsh *corf* is a body or trunk of a body. The Sueci have *kropp* and the Islandi *krof* in the same sense. The English use *corps* of a dead body only. The French of a living one also. It is doubted whether the Latins took it from the Barbarians, or these from them. Pezronius contends for a Celtic, Stiler for a German, origin." Quayle refers to Celtic *corp*.

*Corrigia*, the latchet by which the shoe was fixed on, or more properly (solebat *corrigi*) was regulated.

*Corrigo*, I put straight or right, direct. See *Rego*.

*Corrōgo*, I bring or get together by entreaty. Fr. *rogo*.

*Corrūda*, —

*Corrumpto* pecuniâ, &c., I bribe. That is, I spoil, contaminate by means of money.

*Cors*: See *Chors*.

*Cortex*, the bark or rind of a tree. Fr. *κορτὸς*,<sup>1</sup> shorn, cut off; or capable of being so.

<sup>1</sup> Fr. *κέκορται* pp. of *καίρω*.

Or *κορτῆς* is stripped off. Budæus gives “erado, stringo” as meanings of *κρίεω*; which apply better.<sup>1</sup>

*Corlīna*, a dying vat, a cauldron or kettle in which wood was dved. Hence, the tripod from which the priestess of Apollo prophesied. For *crotilīna* fr. *κίχραται* (whence *χρῶσιζω*) pp. of *χρῶω* or *χρῶζω*, I colour, dye.

*Cōrusco*, I brandish; quiver, vibrate; flash, glitter, in reference to the vibration of light. Fr. *κόρυς*, a helmet. From its vibrations. Whence *κορυδαῖξ*, *κορυθαῖολος*, translated by Dounegan “a warrior wearing a helmet with a WAVING plume.”<sup>2</sup>

*Corvus*, a raven. A grapple-iron, pointed like a raven’s beak. For *κόραξ*, *corVax*, (as *arVum*, *sylVa*,) hence *corvus*. Or from *καράκειος*, whence *coracicus*, *corcicus*, *corvus*.

*Cōrybantes*, priests of Cybele. *Κορύβαντες*.

*Cōrylus*, a hazel. Forcellini, Ainsworth, and Turton refer it to Gr. *κόρυλος*, which is however not in Stephens. Vossius in his *Changes of Letters* has: “A mutatur in O. *Corylus* à *κάρυλος*.”

*Cōrymbus*, a bunch or cluster of ivy-berrries, &c. *Κόρυμβος*.

*Cōryphæus*, a leader, head of a party. *Κορυφαῖος*.

*Cōrytos*, a quiver. *Γωρυτός*.

*Cos*, *cōlis*, a rock, large

stone; a grindstone, whetstone. *Colis* is for *caulis*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Cos* for *cots*, *cotes*.

*Cosmēta*, a slave who had the care of the wardrobe. *Κοσμητῆς*, *κοσμητά*.

*Cosmiānus*, belonging to a perfumer called *Cosmos*. Juvenal: “*Cosmi toto mergatur abeno*.”

*Cosim*, on both the hips. For *cosim* fr. *coxa*.

*Cossis*, *Cossus*: See Appendix.

*Costa*, a rib; a side. From *coaxata*, *coassata*, planked together; whence *rossata*, *costa*. The ribs are planked together. ¶ Al. for *composita*, or *congesta*. The *costæ* are *compositæ* and *congestæ*. ¶ Al. from *κωστή* fr. *κίχσται* pf. pass. of *κίω*, whence *κῶτες*, capacity, hollowmess, cavity. As *κῶτες*, *κῶtis*. ¶ Lhuyd notices the Armoric *kosten*.<sup>3</sup>

*Costum*, spikenard. *Κόστος*.

*Cōthurnus*, a buskin. *Κόδορος*.

*Cōdōneum*, *Cōdōnium* malum, a quince. Altered from *cytonium*, *cydonium*, *κυδώνιον*, from *Cydon*, a city of Crete.

*Cottābus*, the sound made by lashing hides with a whip. Fr. *κότταβος*, the sound made by dashing wine into a cup. Or *κότταβος* (fr. *κίττω*, Æol. *κόττω*,) was also the same as *cottabus*.

*Cottāna*, *Cōtāna*, *Cōtōna*, &c., a kind of small dry fig. From the Hebr. *caton*, small. Martial: “*PARVAQUE venerunt cottana*.” And, “*Si majora forent cottana*, *figus erat*.” Hesychius has *κόττανά*.

<sup>1</sup> Others derive *corlicis* from *corium tego*. As covering the skin or inner rind of the tree.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *κορύσσω*, to butt with horns.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *consto*, *costo*, to stand firm. Al. from *δονᾶ*, bones.

*Cōturnix*, a quail. Fr. ὄρνις, ὄρνυγος, whence ὀρνυγινός, transp. γοτυρινός, γοτυρινός, whence *cōturnix*, like *Cornix*. ¶ Al. from γόρνις, (in Hesychius; same as ὄρνις,) whence γότυρξ, *coturx*. Compare *Spinturnix*.

*Cōtyla*, a vessel or measure. Κοτύλη.

*Cōtytto*, the Goddess of impudence and debauchery. Κότυς and Κοτυττώ. “*Kotys deia*, says Rudbeck, is with us the goddess of love. He derives the name from Goth. *kota*, to be lascivious.” Jamieson.

*Cōtīnus*, a warlike chariot or car in use among the Britons. Therefore a British word. Vossius says: “Sanè *cōwain* hodieque Britannis est, in vehiculo vehere.”

*Coxa*, the joint of the hip. For *coara*, fr. *coago*, *coaxi*, to drive together, to join. ¶ Al. from *coaxo*, *coasso*, I plank together.

*Coxendix*, the huckle-bone. Apparently from the same root as *coxa*.

*Crābro*, a hornet. For *cera-bro*, fr. κέρας, a horn; whence we call it a Hornet. *Bro*, as Brus in Crebrus, that is Creber, and Brum in Cribrum, Candelabrum. ¶ Or for *cracibro* fr. *craceo*, used by Ennius in the sense of *graceo*, whence *gracilis*, slender, slender-waisted.

*Craceo*. See *Crabro* and *Gracilis*.

*Crambē*, a kind of colewort. Κράμβη.

*Crāpūla*, a surfeit. Κραιπάλη. As στραγγαλῶ, strangulo. Etym.

*Cras*, tomorrow. Fr. κρᾶσις, a mixing, coalescing. Somewhat as ἐχθὲς is “yesterday,” from ἐχθην a. l. p. of ἐχω; so as to express a holding or joining on with the day present. ¶ Al. from κράας, i. e. κατὰ κράας, “ob oculos.”

*Crassus*, fat, gross, thick, coarse, big. Fr. κρᾶς,<sup>1</sup> (as Κρῆσσα from Κρῆς) Doric for κρῆς from κρέας, flesh. “A multā carne.” V. ¶ Al. from Germ. gross, gross.

*Crastīnus*, of tomorrow. Fr. *cras*. As Diu, Diutīnus.

*Crāter*, *Crātēra*, a bowl, goblet, basin; the basin or hollow on the top of Ætna. Κρατήρ.

*Crātes*, a hurdle. Fr. the Germ. *kræte*, a wicker basket. Compare our *crate*, *grate*, *grating*. ¶ Or, if the German is from the Latin, *crates* is (“haud dubiè,” says Wachter) fr. κρατέω, κρατῶ, to hold firmly. “A κρατέω, teneo, vincio, apprehendo,” says Dacier. From its wattled nature. But the A in κρατῶ is short. ¶ Al. from κείκραται, pp. of κράω for κέραω, I mix; as made of twigs intermixed or blended with one another, i. e. wattled.

*Crēber*, thick, close, frequent. For *creviber* (as *Crementum* for *Crevimentum*, Nomen for Novimen) fr. *cresco*, *crevi*, which is said of things becoming thicker or more numerous. Cicero: “Mihi absenti creverunt amici.” *Ber*, as in *Celeber*;

<sup>1</sup> Donnegan has the word.

**Facio, Faciber, Faber;** Mulceo, Mulciber. Compare also *brum* in *crebrum* with *Cribrum*, *Candelabrum*, *Cerebrum*.

**Crēdo**, I lend or trust money to; entrust or consign to one's care; I trust another's assertions, &c. Fr. *χρηδῶ* fut. 2. of *χρηίζω*, same as *χεζῶ*, I give as a loan, lend.

**Crēdulus**, easy of belief. Qui facile credit.

**Crēmētum**, an increase. Fr. *crecimentum* fr. *creſco*, *creci*, as *Novi*, *Novimen*, *Nomen*.

**Crēmia**, drysticks for burning. Fr. *cremo*.

**Crēmo**: See Appendix.

**Crēmor**, thick juice. From *χείριμαι*, *χρίμαι*, pp. of *χρίνω*, to sever. "Proprie est pingue illud quod a lacte SECEBNITUR." F. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *kreima*,<sup>1</sup> Engl. *cream*.

**Crena**, ———

**Creo**, I make, create, form. Fr. *χείρ*, the hand, gen. *χερὶς*, whence a word *χερέω*, *χρέω*, *creo*, I form or model with the hand, "tracto manu." *Cereo* (the same as *creo*) is mentioned by Varro. ¶ Al. from *χράω*, whence *χραίνω*, (as *βαίνω* from *βάω*.) I effect, complete. ¶ Al. from *κράω*, *κράω*, I mix. That is, I bring into being, by properly mixing the constituent parts.<sup>2</sup>

**Crēperus**, uncertain, doubtful. From *κρέφας*, obscurity; changed to *crephas* to suit the ear, (Com-

pare *Crisso* and *Groma*) and to *crepas* by dropping the aspirate.

**Crēpida**, a slipper, sandal; shoe. Fr. *κηπίς*, gen. *κηπίδος*. ¶ Al. from *crepo*. From the noise of slippers.

**Crēpido**, the foundation or ground of a pillar. *Κρηπίς*, *ἰδος*.

**Crēpido**, the edge or brink of a bank, the brow of a rock; a rock. Fr. *κηπίς*, *ἰδος*, which Donnegan translates (inter alia) "the bank of a river."<sup>3</sup> On the words of Festus, "*Crepidines*, saxa prominentia," Dacier remarks: "Proprie, BASIS saxorum." Referring to *κηπίς*, a base. ¶ Or from *crepo*, as from Libet is Libido. Against which the waves (*crepant*) rattle as they beat. "Littus ab undis verberatum fragorem edit." W.

**Crēpītāculum**, a child's rattle. Fr. *crepo*, *crepitum*, *crepito*.

**Crēpo**, I make a noise, rattle, clatter, &c. Fr. *κρέω*, I beat, knock.<sup>4</sup> P from K, as *λύκος*, *lupus*.

**Crēpundia**, children's playthings, as bells, rattles, &c. Fr. *crepo*. See *Crepitaculum*.

**Crēpusculum**, the twilight. Fr. *κρέφας*, twilight. See *Creperus*.

**Cresco**, I increase. For *crascesco* or *crudesco*.

**Cressa**, a Cretan woman. *Κρήσσα*.

**Crēta**, chalk. "From the island of *Crete*; either because

<sup>1</sup> Todd's Johnson in *Cream*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *κρίω*, of the same meaning as *creo*; fut. *κρίω*, whence *crio*, (somewhat as from *κρέφας* is *creperus*), *creo*.

<sup>3</sup> "Κρηπίς dicitur etiam τὸ περίθεμα τῶν ἐγγύτων πλακοῦντων, ut docet Hesychius. Quibus verbis videtur significare μαρμαί-  
νην illarum placentarum." Steph.

<sup>4</sup> "Βόην πτέροις κρέειν, To produce a noise by striking with the wings." Da.

the best chalk came from it, or from places near it, chiefly from Cimōlus [whence Cimolia Terra is chalk]; or because, wherever it came from, it was imported by the Cretan merchants, which was a sufficient reason for this name to be given to it." F. Compare Eretria.

*Crētio*, the formality of entering on an inheritance. Actus *cernendi* hereditatem. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

*Crētūra*, the siftings of corn. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

*Crētus*, born, sprung. "From *creatus* by syncope, if we consider the meaning; from *cresco*, *cretum*, if we consider analogy." F.

*Crībrum*, a sieve. For *cernibrium* or *crevibrium* fr. *cerno*, *crevi*, to sift. As *Brum* is added in *Cerebrum*, *Candelabrum*. ¶ Or for *crinibrium* fr. *κρίνω*, to sift. Compare *Crinis*, *Crimen*, *Discrimen*. ¶ "From Hebr. *crib*." Tt.

*Crīmen*, a charge, accusation, arraignment; the fault or crime, the subject of the charge. Fr. *κρίμα*, condemnation. ¶ Al. for *crimimen* fr. *κρίνω*.

*Crīmīnor*, I accuse. Fr. *crimen*, *inis*.

*Crīnis*, the hair. Fr. *κρίνω*, to separate. Properly said of the hair divided into locks and tresses. "Propriè notat pilos DISCRIMINATOS." V.

*Crispus*, curled, wreathed, waved. Tooke: "From the Anglo-Saxon *cirspan*, [transp. *crispan*], to curl, wreathe; whence Engl. *crisp*."<sup>1</sup>

*Crisso*, libidinosè lumbis et femoribus fluctuo; propriè mulierum, ut Ceveo virorum. "Omnino a *κρίζω*, quod inter alia notat, libidine prurio." V. *Κρίζω*, fut. *κρίσω*, unde *cnisso*, et euphoniæ gratiâ *crisso*. Seu a *κρίζω*, *κρίσσω*, *κρίδω*, *κρίσσω*. ¶ Aut a *κινύσσω*, moveo; unde *κνύσσω*, *cnysso*, *cnisso*, *crisso*.

*Crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of a bird; the crest or plume on the top of a helmet. For *crysta*, (as Sylva, Silva,) from *κορυστή*, (*κρυστή*), lifted up, raised. ¶ Al. from *κόρυς*, a helmet with a horse-hair crest; whence *κορύσσω*, I arm with the *κόρυς*; pp. *κεκόρυσται*, whence *κορυστή*, *κρυστή*. ¶ Todd notices Sax. *cræsta*.

*Criticus*, a critic. *Κριτικός*.

*Crōhŷtus*, a knot of hair on the forehead. *Κράβυλος*.

*Crōcio*, I croak like a raven. Fr. *κράζω*, pf. *κέκρωχα*, *κράχα*. ¶ Al. from *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, (*κρόκος*), the raven. ¶ Al. from the sound.

*Crōcōdīlus*, a crocodile. *Κροκόδειλος*.

*Crōcōta*, a woman's garment of a saffron color. *Κροκωτὸς*; or *κροκωτή*.

*Crōcotta*, a mongrel beast in Æthiopia. Written by the Greek writers *κροκόττας*, *κροκούττας*.

*Crōcum*, *Crōcus*, saffron. *Κρόκον*, *κρόκος*.

*Crōtālum*, a kettle-drum, cymbal. *Κρόταλον*.

*Crūcio*, I torture, afflict, dis-

<sup>1</sup> "Kraus, (Germ.) *crispus*, *tortus*.

Camb. *crych*, Belg. *kroes*. Cognata cum Lat. *crispus*." W.

made in the dative *quoī*, from Gr. λόγι, i. e. λόγι. Valpy states that Domino was anciently Dominoi. ¶ Al. from *coīs*, dat. *coīi*: See Cujus. Or from κῶ i. e. κῶι, *quoī*.

*Cūjas*, of what country. Fr. *cujus*. As from Noster, Nostra, is Nostras.

*Cūjus*, of whom, of what. For *cuius*, *quius* or *quius*, from *qui*, *quīs*, as from Ille is Illius. ¶ Or, as *cujus* was anciently written *quoius* or *quojus*, from an ancient nominative *quos*, whence *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ If *quis* is from κῶς, whence κῶς, *quis*:—then from *coīs* we should have *coīus*, *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ Jamieson notices Mæso-Goth. *quhis*.

*Cūlta*, the tick of a bed, mattress, cushion, pillow. Fr. *calco*, as Lubricus from Lābor. As made up of wool, feathers, &c. trodden down hard. Somewhat as στιβάς fr. στιβῶ, ἵστιβον.

*Cūleus*, a sack or bag; a liquid measure. Fr. κουλιός, as μῦτρα, mUra.

*Cūlex*, icis, a gnat. For *cutilex*, *cutilicis*, fr. *cutis* and *lucio*, whence *laccio*. As fretting the skin.

*Cūligna*, a bowl. Κυλίχη.

*Cūlina*, a kitchen, place where meat is dressed. For *colina* fr. κόλον, food. Where food is prepared. ¶ Al. for *coquina*, *coquina*, fr. *coquo*. A place for cooking. ¶ Al. from *colo*. “Quodd ibi colebant ignem,” says Varro. Or, quodd ibi colebant (i. e. at-

tended to, were busy about) cibos.

*Culmen*, the roof of a house, as covered (*culmis*) with reeds. Sidonius: “Et casa cui CULMO CULMINA tecta forent.” Also, the top or ridge of a house; the summit of anything.

*Culmus*, a stalk of corn. For *calmus* fr. κάλαμος or καλάμη. As Μαλακίω, Mulceo. It would seem that κάλαμος and μαλακός were changed to κόλομος and μολοκός (as we find both μολοχή and μαλαχή), whence Colmus and Molceo, Culmus and Mulceo.

*Culpa*, a fault, offence; blame. Fr. πλοκή, entanglement; i. e. in error. As ἀμπλακίω, to err, is not ill derived fr. α or ἀνά and πλέω, α. 2. ἔπλεον. Fr. πλοκή, πλοκά, transp. κλοπά, (as Μορρά, Forma,) κολπά, will be *colpa*, *culpa*. Or thus: πλοκά, πελκά, κολπά, *culpa*. ¶ Al. from κλοπή, explained by Domnegan, “theft—an action performed by stealth.” Hence κολπή, *colpa*, *culpa*. “Fraus,” guile, dishonesty, is explained generally by Forcellini as “a fault, offence, trespass, crime.” ¶ Al. from the oriental *chalaph*, *calph*, to pass beyond, transgress.

*Cultello*, I cut even or reduce to a level by measuring with a plumb-line, and cutting off the higher parts (*cultello*) with a knife. “Cultri enim nomine intelligitur vomer, qui rectus terram in arando secat.” Fr.

*Culter*, a knife. Properly, a pruning knife. Fr. *colo*, *cultum*, to prune. ¶ Al. from κολύω, to mutilate; pf. κηκό-

κίεσται, whence *colter*,  
 ¶ Al. from κίλλω, to  
 pp. κέκοσται. For *culter*  
 of the coulter of a plough.  
 some derive *culter* fr.  
*ultum*, i. e. *colo* terram.

*tum*, supine of *colo*. For  
*n*, *coltum*.

*ullus*, a pot, jug. Fr.  
 κύλικος, a cup; whence  
*us*, *culiclus*, *culillus*, *cu-*

*us*, the fundament. Fr.  
 he haunch or hind-quarter  
 animal. So from φέρω;  
 s.

*u*, when. For *quum*,

That is, *Secundum* or  
*in* diem. Somewhat as  
 for ὅτε, ὅτε, i. e. χρόνω.  
 from καὶ ὅν, i. e. καὶ ὅν  
 ῥόνον. See *Tum*.

*u* . . . *tum* . . ., both . . .

. . . Thus, "*Cum* amavit  
*m* auxit beneficiis," When  
 the one, at the same  
 e did the other. He did  
 e one and the other at the  
 ime.

*u*, with. For *com*, as in  
*endo*, *Committo*. Fr.  
 ogether with; whence ὅμ,  
 Ceterus from ἕτερος. ¶

*um* σύν, whence *sum*, as in  
 from λόγοN; then *cum*.  
 e in composition increases  
 ce of the simple verb, as  
 improbo, *Collaudo*. If  
 ng is put (*cum*) with ano-  
 at other thing is increased.  
 ἕρα, a corn-basket, meal-  
 Fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω,  
 r, or to heap up. *Éra*,

as in *Arcera*, *Patera*. ¶ Or fr.  
 κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, I heap up.  
 As from ὤμος is *Humerus*.

*Cūmīnum*, the herb cummin.  
*Κόμινον*.

*Cūmūlus*, a heap. Fr. *cu-*  
*mus* fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω,  
 same as χίω, χόω, to heap up.  
 ¶ Or fr. χῶμα, a mound. As  
 from ὤμος is *Humerus*. ¶ Or  
 fr. κέχυμαι pp. of κύω, to swell.<sup>2</sup>

*Cūnābūla*, a cradle in which  
 new-born infants are wrapped  
 up. Some understand it of  
 baby linen. Fr. *cunæ*. As  
*Venor*, *Venabula*.

*Cūnæ*, a cradle. Fr. κοινά,  
 dirty, (as from Ποινῇ is *Punio*),  
 or fr. *cunio*, I dirty. *Facciolati* :  
 "*Cuna*, in quā pueruli *cuni-*  
*unt*." ¶ Al. from κύος, as be-  
 longing to infants. But κύος is  
 not an infant, but a foetus.

*Cuncti*, all together, the  
 whole. Fr. *conjuncti*, *cojuncti*,  
*cuncti*.

*Cunctor*: See *Appendix*.

*Cūneus*, a wedge. Haigh :  
 "Fr. κῆνος, a cone, anything  
 ending in a point." *Eus*, as in  
*Alveus*, *Ferreus*. Ω into ū, as  
 φέρω, fūris.

*Cūnīcūlus*, a rabbit. Κούνι-  
 κλος,<sup>3</sup> κύνικλος.<sup>4</sup> Hence a mine,  
 from the burrowing of a rabbit.  
*Martial* : "Gaudet in effossis  
 habitare *cuniculus* antris : Mon-  
 stravit tacitas hostibus ille vias."

*Cūnīla*, savory. Κονίλη.

*Cūnio*, I make (*cænum*)  
 dung. As pŒna, pUnio.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *cum*, together with.

<sup>3</sup> Mentioned by *Ælian* and *Athenæus*.

<sup>4</sup> Mentioned by *Polybius*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *culcus*, a bag.



*Cūpa*, the same as *copa*, *campa*.

*Cūpa*, *cuppa*, a large cask, butt, vat. Fr. κύπη, a hollow; whence κύπελλον, a bowl. Todd: "*Cupp*, Sax. *Cup*, Welsh. *Kop*, Dutch. *Kupp*, Iceland. *Kub* and *Kubba*, Pers. *Kúbba*, Greek. in Hesychius." *Kúbē* in Greek is a head from its roundness, to which *cupa* is allied.

*Cupēdia*, nice dishes, delicate victuals. From *cupa*, *copa*, *campa*. As being sold at taverns, &c. ¶ Al. from *cupēdo*, strong desire, greediness.

*Cupēdo* or *Cuppēdo*, strong desire. Fr. *cupere*, somewhat as from *Torpere* is *Torpedo*. Lucretius seems to double the P, to make the U long.

*Cupella*, a kind of cup. Fr. κύπελλον. Or fr. *cupa*.

*Cupido*, desire. Fr. *cupio*. As *Lubet*, *Lubido*.

*Cupio*, I desire. Fr. κύπτω or κύπω, or fr. κυβῶ fut. 2. of κύπτω, I incline myself forwards. As we say, To be inclined to a thing, and as we speak of one's Inclination.

*Cūpressus*, a cypress. Κυπάρισσος.

*Cuprum*, a kind of copper. For *cyprum*, as coming from *Cyprus*. Whence it is called *Æs Cyprium*.

*Cur*, why? For *quare*, *quar'*, *gur*, *cur*, as perQUATio, perCUTio. ¶ Or for *cui rei*.

*Cūra*, care, anxiety, sorrow; thought, attention, study. Fr. *curo*, and this from κυβέω, κυβῶ for κορέω, κορῶ, I take care of.

¶ Al. from κυβίζω, which Donnegan' explains, "to rear or bring up boys,—to take care of, to cherish." ¶ Haigh: "From κύρος, authority, command." ¶ Al. from the Gothic *kar*, *kara*, Saxon *car*, *care*, Armorican *cur*.<sup>1</sup>

*Curcūlio* and *Gurgūlio*: See Appendix.

*Cūrēlēs*, certain Cretan priests. Κύρητες.

*Cūria*, a place where the Senate bestowed its (*curam*) attention to the state, sat and consulted. ¶ Or *curia* is fr. κυβρίζω, to take care of; fut. κυβρίσσω, κυβριῶ.

*Cūria*. Romulus divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *curiæ*; which *curiæ* met together at the *Curiata Comitia* to bestow their (*curam*) attention to public affairs, and to pass laws which were called *Leges Curiatæ*. Some suppose that *curia* was properly a hall or moot-house which belonged to every one of these divisions. But *curia* seems to denote properly rather the divisions of the people than places where they met. ¶ Vossius supposes that these *curiæ* were called from the *curiæ* or chapels where the priests bestowed their (*curam*) attention to sacred things; and from priests being appointed to all of these *curiæ*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from κηρέω, κηρῶ, whence κηρύττω, I have care, anxiety after. But why ū for ē? ¶ Al. from ἔρα, care. As *Caula* from Ἀλά.

**Cūrio**, he who performed sacred rites in a *curia* or temple. Also, lean, meagre. That is, wasted (*curá*) with pining.

**Curio**, a crier,——

**Cūrīosus**, one who is careful or too careful and minute. Qui multam seu nimiam adhibet *curam*.

**Cūro**, I take care of. See **Cura**.

**Curricūlum**, a small (*currus*) chariot. A chariot race.

**Curro**: See Appendix.

**Curruca**,——

**Currus**, a chariot, car. Fr. *curro*. Adam: "The vehicles used in races were called *currus*, (à *currendo*) from their velocity, having only two wheels, by whatever number of horses they were drawn." ¶ Al. from the North. See **Carrus**.

**Curtus**, curtailed, shortened, mutilated. For *cortus* fr. *κέρτα* pp. of *κέρω*, to clip. That is, from a word *κέρτος*, clipped. ¶ Al. for *crutus*, (as **Certus** for **Cretus**.) fr. *κέρχουται* pp. of *κρούω*, to batter. ¶ "Anglo-Sax. *scyrt*, *sceort*, Engl. *short*, Belg. *kort*, Lat. *curtus*." W.

**Cūrūlis**, belonging to a chariot. For *currulis* fr. *currus*, as **Māmilla** from **Mamma**, **Fārina** from **Farris**. "Juno *curulis*, i. e. quæ *curru* per aëra fertur. *Curules* triumphii, i. e. in quibus triumphator *curru* Urbem invehitur; in ovationibus equo utebantur aut pedibus. *Curules* ludi, i. e. circenses, in quibus *currus* maxime agitabantur." F. The **Sella Curulis**,

*Etym.*

says Gellius, was a chair of state, placed in a **CHARIOT**, in which the head officers of Rome were carried into council. Whence the term "*Curulis magistratus*" is supposed to originate. "But however right," says Forcellini, "Gellius is in the derivation, (though some derive it from the *Cures*,<sup>1</sup> a town of the Sabines,) in the fact he seems to be mistaken. For Pliny (vii. 43) relates that the Roman people granted to L. Metellus, a man who had filled the highest offices of state and was now old and blind, what they never granted to any one from the building of Rome, that, as often as he went to the Senate, he should be carried (*curru*) in a chariot." However this may be reconciled, Festus writes: "*Curules equi*, quadrigales. *Curules magistratus* appellati sunt, quia *curru* vehebantur."

**Curvus**, curved, crooked. Fr. *γυρῶς*, whence *gurivus*, *gurvus* (as *arVum*, *sylVa*), *curvus*. ¶ Al. from *κυρῶς*, Æol. *κυρῶς*, whence *curvus*. Compare **Clivus**.

**Cuspis**, the point of a weapon. Fr. *cusum*. "For the end of a spear (*cuditur*) is beaten so as to end in a point. As **Cæsum**, **Cæspes**; so **Cusum**, **Cuspis**." V. ¶ Or, under the same notion, fr. *κέρω* pp. of *κέρω*, I

<sup>1</sup> "Obstat quod Florus et alii dicunt, Tarquinium Priscum, ut alia imperii decora insigniaque, ita et sellas *curules* ab Hetruscis summasse, non a *Curibus*." V.

beat; whence *κόρυς*, *corpis*, *corpis*, *cupis*. ¶ “From *Chalk. cupra*, a shell or bone, with which spears were formerly pointed.” Tl.

*Custodio*, I guard. Fr. *custos*, *custodis*.

*Custos*, a guard, keeper. Fr. *custo*, *cumsto*, or for *costos* fr. *custo*, *comsto*, I stand with or by another to defend or watch him. So *Assisto* is to help, and *επιστάμαι* is to defend.<sup>1</sup>

*Cūtis*, the skin. Fr. *κόρυς* which is used as well as *εκόρυς* or *εκόρυς*, whence some derive *cutis*, as *Σφάλλας*, Fallo.

*Cyāneus*, of a bright blue color. *Κυάνεος*.

*Cyāthus*, a cup, goblet; liquid measure. *Κύαθος*.

*Cybea*, a merchant-vessel. Fr. *κύπη*, (in Hesychius) a kind of ship. ¶ Or fr. *κύβη*, whence *κύμβα*, *cymba*, a boat.

*Cybele*, Cybele. *Κυβέλη*.

*Cybēle*, Cybele. *Κυβέλη*.

*Cybium*, a square piece of salted tunny fish. *Κύβιον*.

*Cyclas*, a robe worn by women, of a round form. *Κυκλάς*.

*Cyclicus*, one who writes of nothing but antiquated stories, as the rape of Helen, &c. *Κύκλικος*.

*Cyclops*, a Cyclops. *Κύκλωψ*.

*Cycnus*, *Cygnus*, a swan. *Κόκκυς*.

*Cydonia mala*, quinces. From the city of *Cydon*.

*Cygnus*. See *Cycnus*.

*Cylindrus*, a cylinder, roller;

a gem of a cylindrical form. *Κυλινδρεύς*.

*Cyma*, a young shoot of cabbage. Fr. *κύμα*, which is used in this sense.

*Cymatilis*, of a cerulean color. That is, of the colour (*κυμάτιον*) of the waves. “*Hic undas imitatur, habet quoque nomen ab undis*,” says Ovid.

*Cymba*, a pinnace, skiff. *Κύμβα*.

*Cymbium*, a cup resembling a boat. *Κύμβιον*.

*Cynicus*, like a dog, snarling, churlish. *Κυνικός*. Hence *Cynici*, the Cynics, *Κυνικοί*.

*Cyniphes*. See *Cimifes*.

*Cynopitira*, the Lesser Bear. *Κυνοπυρά*.

*Cyparissus*, a cypress. *Κυπάρισσος*.

*Cyperos*, the herb galingale. *Κύπερος*.

*Cyprus*, the herb privet. *Κύπρος*.

*Cytherēa*, Venus. Ovid has “*Veneri sacra Cythēra*.”

*Cytisus*, the shrub trefoil. *Κύτισος*.

## • D.

*Dactylus*, a date, the fruit of the palm. Also, a dactyl. *Δάκτυλος*.

*Dadālus*, skilfully wrought; skilful. *Δαίδαλος*.

*Dæmon*, a good or evil genius. *Δαίμων*.

*Dalmatica vestis*, a kind of garment with sleeves. As first woven in *Dalmatia*.

*Dama*, a doe. Fr. *δείμα*, fear, as *κλαῖθρον* is a dialectic form of

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *κηδεστής*, used like *κηδεμὸν*, a protector. Hence *κηδεστής* or *κηστής*.

*v.* Horace: "PAVIDE  
nt Æquore *dama*." ¶  
write *damma* fr. *κιμμάς*,  
*τιμμάς*, whence *demma*,  
*a*.<sup>1</sup>

*mascēna* pruna, damsons,  
ming from *Damascus*.

*πνο*, I condemn; give  
to another by judgment,  
ver. Fr. *damnum*.

*nnum*, damage, hurt, loss;  
goods or life by judgment  
indemnification. Fr. *δάπανον*,  
expense, waste; whence  
*m, damnum*, as *Supremus*,  
is, *Summus*. *Donnegan*  
*tes δαπανητικός* by "rui-  
Forcellini thus explains  
idium: "Expense, cost,  
detriment, loss, damage."  
for *demnum* fr. *demo*.

*i*, for *Dasue*?

*rista*, a usurer. *Δανιστής*.

*ληνέ*, a laurel. *Δάφνη*.

*is, dāpis*, a feast, banquet;  
meal, food. *Dapis* is for  
*. δαίς*, a feast; as *λάας*,

*silis*, sumptuous, liberal,  
nt. *Δασιλής*.

*dānārius*, a forestaller  
lays up corn or other com-  
modities to sell them dearer. So  
from *Dardanus*, a magi-  
cian mentioned by Pliny, Apu-  
lian. Columella: "*Dar-*  
*reniant artes*." Turnebus  
"Quasi magicis artibus

*annonam* in sua horrea conver-  
tant et caritatem inducant; eo-  
rum instar qui in Legg. XII.  
Tabb. fruges alienas EXCAN-  
TARE dicuntur."

*Dārius*, a coin. *Δάριος*, *Δά-*  
*ριος*.

*Dātātīm*, by giving from one  
to another, as in tossing a ball  
from hand to hand. Fr. *do*, *da-*  
*tum*.

*Dātīvus* casus, the dative case.  
That case which is put after  
words signifying that we give to  
any one. Fr. *do*, *datum*.

*De*, from. Properly, at a dis-  
tance from, separately from.  
It is from *δι*—, as in *διόστημι*, I  
place apart from; *διορίζω*, I se-  
parate one from another. ¶ *Al.*  
from *δαλω*, (*dæo*) I sever. ¶ *Al.*  
from —*θε*, (as *θεός*, *Deus*), in *εὐ-*  
*πανόθε*, from heaven.

*De*—, as in *Deamo*, signifies  
very much. It seems here to  
mean "out," as we say To fight  
it out, &c.; and as *Ex* in *Ex-*  
*pugno*. So *De* in *Debello* is to  
finish a war. Or *de* is here *δι*,  
i. e. *διὰ*, thoroughly.

*Dea*, a goddess. Fr. *θεά*. So  
Daughter is allied to *θυγάτηρ*, i. e.  
*θαύγτηρ*. And Deer to *θήρ*. And  
Door to *θύρα*. So we have mur-  
DER and murDER, burTHEN  
and burDEN. So our THANK is  
German Dank.

*Dēbeo*, I owe, am in debt.  
For *dehabeo*, as *Debilis* for *De-*  
*habilis*. *De* deprives: Non aut  
minus habeo. See *Debilis*. ¶  
*Al.* for *de aliis habeo*, *de re alienā*  
*habeo*, I hold what is another's.  
Somewhat as *χρᾶσθαι*, to use,  
is also to borrow. Phædrus:

*m-hirsch*, caper alpinus, rupica-  
pra. *dama*, Anglo-Sax. *da*, Angl.  
*damhfort*. *Dam* est a Scythica  
cas. Dicitur de rupicapra, quia  
abet retrorsum curvata instar  
palmata aut digitata ut cer-

"Reddidi quicquid *debui*," i. e. *de alieno habui*, or *de alio habui*.

*Dēbilis*, feeble, infirm. Fr. *de* and *habilis*, capable of or fit for doing anything, as in Ovid: "*Ætas bello habitis*." *De* expresses privation, as in *Defectus*. It expresses taking (*de*) from.

*Dēcānus*, one who had the charge of (*decem*) ten men, so as to be himself the eleventh.

*Decas*, the sum of ten. Δεκάς.

*Decem*, ten. Fr. δέκα, as 'Επτά, Septa, Septem.

*December*, the tenth month from March. Fr. *decem*. As Septem, September. *Ber*, as in Faber, Mulciber.

*Dēcēris*, a ship with ten banks of oars. Δεκάρης.

*Dēcernina*, refuse. Fr. *cerno*, I sever: whence *cernimen*, *cermen*. Compare *Excrementum*.

*Dēcet*, it is behoving, meet, right, proper. Fr. δέει, as σπείος, *speCus*.

*Dēcīdo*, I determine, decide. That is, I cut off the causes of dissension. Some understand it of cutting off something on each side from the parties at issue.

*Dēcies*, ten times. Fr. *decem* or δέκα.

*Dēcīmānus*, one of the (*decimæ*) tenth legion. A gatherer of the tenth or tithe.

*Dēcīmānus*, *Dēcūmānus*, the biggest. Ovid: "Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes: Posterior nono est undecimoque prior." The Greeks called every third wave the greatest; whence they said metaphorically τρικύβηλα κακῶν for the greatest evil. Some suppose

*decimanus* so called from the number ten being thought sacred by the Pythagoreans.

*Dēcīmānus*, of a viler or worse sort. "For, what was collected (*decimando*) in tithing, was of a worse kind than that which remained." V. The genuineness of the reading is doubted.<sup>1</sup>

*Dēcīmāna porta*, the gate in a camp nearest to an enemy. As being the biggest. See above. ¶ Or as being guarded by the troops (*decimæ legionis*) of the tenth legion.

*Dēcīmānus limes*. Adam: "Vineyards, as fields, were divided by cross-paths, called *Limites*. The breadth of them was determined by law. A path from east to west was called *decumanus limes*, from the measure *denūm* [i. e. *decem*] actuum, of ten furrows."

*Dēcīmo*, I take every (*decimum*) tenth man for punishment.

*Dēcīmus*, tenth. Fr. *decem*, as Septem, Septimus.

*Dēcīpio*, I deceive. Fr. *capio*, to take, to take unawares. Johnson explains To TAKE (inter alia) "to catch by surprise or artifice—to entrap, to catch in a snare." *De* means thoroughly. Or *decipio* is to seize and lead (*de*) from the straight path.

*Dēcīpūla*, a snare, gin. Fr. *decipio*. So *Muscipula*.

*Dēcīlāro*, I show clearly, say expressly. Fr. *clarus*.

*Dēcōctor*, a spendthrift. Fr.

<sup>1</sup> "Si modo sana est lectio," says Forcellini.

o, *decoctum*. From the  
of boiling things down,  
away.

or, comeliness. Fr. *decet*.  
bro, I adorn, deck. Fr.  
*decōris*.

*rēpitus*, very old, as De-  
anus, *Decrepita ætas*.  
*repo, decrepitum*. Dacier:  
staphor taken from lamps  
idles which, as they are  
going out, make a crack-  
oise. As Desterto in  
is To snore for the last

Thus *Decrepitus* is ele-  
explained by the Glossary  
παῖς, one who has made a  
ff or noise." As Pope:  
s one puff more and with  
ff expires." ¶ "Nor is  
gantly deduced from fra-  
ngs, which from their age,  
ed about, (*crepant*) make  
ng noise." V.

*rētum*, a decree. Fr. *de-*  
*decretum*. See Cerno, I

*ūplus*, tenfold. Δεκαπλοῦς.  
*ūria*, ten of anything.  
a number, company, or  
of persons whether more  
than ten. So a troop of  
amounting at first to ten

Fr. *decem*, as *Centum*,  
ria.

*ūrio*, the commander of  
rsemen in a Roman legion.  
t in a (*turma*) troop there  
three *decuriones*; a troop  
ling of 30 horsemen; or  
including the *decuriones*.

hter: "Cernere est dividere, se-  
Hinc decretum videri potest id,  
fecto et definito Senatus surgit et  
" That is, so separat.

Afterwards, though only one  
person commanded a troop, he  
was called *decurio*. The *De-*  
*curiones Municipales* were sena-  
tors in the colonies, supposed to  
be so called from every tenth man  
being chosen in the establishment  
of a colony to superintend public  
affairs: or perhaps, one man  
out of ten alternately.

*Dēcus*, *ōris*, a grace, ornament,  
beauty. That which (*decet*) is  
becoming. "Quod quaque  
rem *decet*." F.

*Dēcussis*, a piece of money of  
the value (*decem assium*) of ten  
asses, marked with the letter X.  
Also, the crossing of two lines  
in the form of X.

*Dēdignor*, I think not (*dig-*  
*num*) worthy, I disdain.

*Dēdo*, I give up. That is,  
(Do) I give (*de*) away from my-  
self. Or *de* is thoroughly.

*Dēfectus*, failing, wanting.  
Fr. *deficio*, which see.

*Dēfendo*, I hit off, ward off,  
repel; protect, defend, by ward-  
ing off. Fr. *fendo*, I hit; whence  
*Offendo*.

*Dēficio*, I fail; am wanting.  
Fr. *facio*. *De* expresses priva-  
tion, as in *Debilis*, *Defloreo*, &c.  
I have no power to act, I sink.  
As ἀπό in Greek ἀπέπαω.

*Dēfit*, it is wanting. Compare  
*Deficio*.

*Dēformo*, I disfigure. *De*  
deprives. See *Deficio*.

*Dēfrūtum*, new wine boiled  
down one-half with sweet herbs  
and spices to make it keep. Fr.  
*deferveo*, I boil off; supine *de-*  
*fervitum*, *deferuitum*, *dēfrutum*.

*Dēgēnĕro*, I degenerate. I

decline (*de meo genere*) from my birth or race.

*Dēgo*, I lead, pass, or spend my life. For *de-ago*, i. e. *vitam, ætatem, tempus*. *De* is thoroughly, entirely, as in *Deamo*.

*Dējēro*, I take a solemn oath. Fr. *jūro*, whence *dejūro, dejēro*. So *Pejero*.

*Dein*, after that. For *deinde*, from thence.

*Deinceps*, successively. That is, one taken after this or that; fr. *dein, capio*. Cicero: "Pæon oritur a brevibus *deinceps* tribus, extrema producta, ut Dömmērānt."

*Dēlecto*, I allure, delight. Fr. *delicio, delectum* from *lacio*. ¶ Al. from *lacto*.

*Dēleo*, I blot out, efface, destroy. Fr. *leo*, whence *lexi*. Lino, same as *Leo*, is used in the sense of *Deleo*. Ovid: "Plurima cerno, Me quoque qui feci iudice, digna LINI." ¶ Al. for *deoleo*, from *oleo*, whence *aboleo*. ¶ Al. from *ὑλέω*, I destroy.<sup>1</sup>

*Dēlibēro*, I weigh, consider, deliberate. That is, I argue, (*liber*) free to choose one thing (*de*) out of two or more. Vossius: "Where this liberty is not, there there is no deliberation. 'Neque enim quisquam,' as Cicero says, '*deliberat* quā ratione perpetuo victurus sit; quoniam intelligit, sibi moriendi necessitatem incumbere.'" Or *delibero* is "*liberè evagor*," I go over an argument freely and unreservedly. As

Pope: "Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man." ¶ Or *libero* is to free a question from its perplexities, resolve it. ¶ Al. from *libro*, I weigh. But this would be *delibro*.

*Dēlibro*, I take off the (*librum*) bark, peel.

*Delibuo*, I anoint, besmear, whence *delibūtus*. For *delipuo* fr. *λεω*, oil. ¶ Or fr. *λιβω* fut. 2. of *λείβω*, I shed, distil.

*Dēlicatus*, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, neat, elegant. Fr. *delico, avi*, fr. *de-lacio*, (as *Ante-capio, Anticipo, avi*; *Melli-facio, Mellifico, avi*; *De-spe-cio, Despico, avi*.) whence *delicio, delicia, delecto*. ¶ Al. for *deliquatus*, clarified, refined. Or, dissolved, made lax or loose, which agrees with the sense of effeminate. Cicero: "Quos nullæ fuitiles lætitiæ languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus."

*Dēlicia*, delights, luxuries, &c. Quæ *deliciunt*, i. e. *alliciunt, illiciunt*.

*Dēlico*, I point out, explain. For *deliquo* fr. *liquo*, I make clear; a sense which is observed in *Liquet* and *Liquidum-facio*.

*Dēlictum*, a fault. From *delinquo, delictum*. A failure in duty.

*Dēlineo*, I trace out the (*lineas*) outlines roughly.

*Dēlinio*, I smooth; I charm, seduce. Fr. *lenio*.

*Dēliquium*, a failing, defect. Fr. *delinquo, deliqui*. As *Reliquiæ*.

*Dēlirium*, dotage. See *Deliro*.

*Dēliro*, I dote, rave. That is, I deviate (*de rectā līrā*) from the straight furrow, as properly

<sup>1</sup> Wachter mentions the Celt. *dilon*, and quotes Boxhorn. in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: "*Dileu, delere, loco movere*."

said of ploughs moving awry. ¶ *Al.* from λῆροι, nonsense.

*Delphica* Mensa was a table made after the fashion of that on which the priestess at *Delphi* sat as she delivered her oracles, and which was elegantly wrought.

*Delphin*, *Delphinus*, a dolphin. Δελφίν.<sup>1</sup>

*Deltōton*, a constellation formed like the Greek Δ. Δελτωτόν.

*Delūbrum*, an altar, temple, or sacred place. Fr. *deluo*, as purifying and cleansing the worshippers. So *Polluo*, *Pollubrum*. Some understand it of a fount or place before the chapel or near the altar, where they washed before they performed sacrifice. *Fronto*: "*Delubrum* in quo homines piacula sua *deluunt*." Among the Greeks χρίσις was a purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony.<sup>2</sup>

*Dēmens*, *tis*, out of one's mind. *De mente*.

*Dēmo*, I take away. From *de*; *emo*, I take. As *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Eximo*, &c.

*Dēmōlior*, I throw or pull down, overthrow. As opposed to *molior*, I build, raise. So *Destruo*.

<sup>1</sup> "Quos Vitruvius memorat 'delphinos areos' in machinā hydraulicā creduntur esse pondera quædam similia iis quæ horologis appenduntur; ita dicta quia delphinus capite est crasso et gravi, vel fortasse a figurâ. Eâdem ratione delphinos vocat Plinius ornamenta tricliniorum, lectorum, vasorum ex auro, argento, vel ære." F.

<sup>2</sup> Some understand it of an image of a Deity, made (à ligno delibrato) from wood with the bark off,

*Dēmum*, at length, at last. Fr. τῆμος, then. That is, not till then. *Demus* was used by the ancients.

*Dēmum* is also used for only, merely. *Trajan*: "Nobis autem utilitas *demum* spectanda est." In this sense some refer it to *demo*, I take away, except.

*Dēnārius*, containing ten. Fr. *deni*. Also, a silver coin at first worth ten asses.

*Dēni*, ten by ten, ten. For *deceni* fr. *decem*. As *Bis*, *Bini*; *Septem*, *Septeni*.

*Dēnīcāles* Feriæ were those on which a family was purified in consequence of a death in it. Fr. *denico*, *deneco*; or from *de* and *vixus*, a corpse.

*Dēnīque*, at last, lastly. For *deinque*, i. e. et *dein*. ¶ *Al.* for *denuoque*, *denuque*.

*Dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. Fr. ὀδοντος, of a tooth, whence ὀδόντες, *dentis*, as γένου, *gEuu*. ¶ *Al.* from *edens*, *edentis*.

*Densus*, thick, close. For *dansus*, (as τάλαντον, *talEntum*) for *dasus*, δασύς, thick. N added, as in *liNquo*, *paNgo*, and in our *laNtern*.

*Dentāle*, the sharebeam of a plough. Fr. *dens*, *dentis*.

*Dēnuo*, afresh. For *de novo*, *de nouo*.

*Deorsum*, downwards. Fr. *devorsum* fr. *vorto*, *verto*. *De* is here as in "*Susque deque*," and signifies down from. So in *Despicio*.

*Dēpālo*, I make clear. Fr. *palam*.

*Dēplōrātus*, past all cure. Fr. *ploro*. Either, extremely bewailed, or for whom all bewail-



ing is at an end, as useless. In the latter sense *de* is the same as in *Defloresco*. "Cui ultimus Jovis precodatus est," says Forcellinus.

*Dēponere* verba, deponent verbs. Fr. *depono*. As laying aside their passive signification or their active form.

*Dēpo*, I knead; tan or curry leather. *ἄρῶ*.

*Dēputor*. Macrobius: "Ad *deputatam* sibi a naturâ sedem."

That is, cut off for them by nature, appointed, chosen. Fr. *pato*, as *amputo*. Hence Sulpicius: "Turba colendis agris *deputata*." Cut off apart from others, chosen out from others, deputed. So Privy-counsellors are from *πρίω*, I cut off. Or *deputo* is, I judge, determine, appoint.

*Dēputor*. Sulpicius: "Accusatores *deputari* leonibus præcepit." To be cut off from their fellow men and given to lions. Or, to be appointed: See above.

*Dērivo*, I turn off (*rivum*) a stream or river (*de*) from its proper channel into another; hence, I turn off one word into another by different inflexion, &c., as from Dico I make Dictio, from Homo I make Homunculus, &c. Forcellini explains *derivo*: "*Rivi* more aquam deduco alioque deflecto."

*Dērōgo*, I take away, (*rogando*) by making a motion, some clause of a law by a new one; I take from, abate, lessen. See Abrogo.

*Dēscisco*, I alter, change; change my opinion, place, &c.

*De* here as in *Defloresco*. "Contrarium aliquid *scisco* et statuo." F.

*Dēsĕro*, I abandon, forsake. *De* expresses the contrary to *sero*, I join.

*Dēsĕrta* loca, forsaken and uninhabited places. See *Desero*. Some consider *sero* to mean here, I sow. Places not sown, barren spots.

*Dēsĕs*, *dēsĕdis*, one who (*desidet*, *desedet*) sits down and gives up exertion.

*Dēsĕdĕro*, I miss the absence of, long for, desire. Fr. *desidere* infin. of *desido*, I fix my mind on a thing. As from *Considerare* is *Considero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero*, *Recupero*.<sup>1</sup>

*Dēsĕdia*, sloth. See *Deses*.

*Dēsĕigno*, I trace out (*quodam signo*) by some mark.

*Dēsĕino*, I leave off. That is, I suffer a thing to be, I leave it untouched further.

*Dēsĕisto*, I stand off from a thing, give it over.

*Dēsĕitus*, laid aside. Fr. *desino*, *desitum*.

*Dēsĕōlo*, I desolate. *Solum* relinquo.

*Dēsĕpĕcio*, I look down from a place upon, I look down upon, despise. For *despecio*.

*Dēsĕpondeo*, I despair of obtaining, as Columella has *Despondere* sapientiam. *De* here negatives *spondeo*, I promise. I cannot promise myself, I despair

<sup>1</sup> "It is certain, says Festus, that it comes from *sidus*, *sideris*. How it came to have its signification, is not so certain; different reasons, and those very far-fetched, being assigned." F.

of.. In the phrase "*Despondeo* animum," animum seems to depend on *Secundum*, *κατά*. But not so thinks Varro: "*Dictum est eo modo quo Despondere filiam. Quia, quemadmodum, qui filiam alteri uxorem promittit, finem statuit suæ spontis seu voluntatis, h. e. omnem de filiâ voluntatem et curam deponit et in sponsum transfert; ita, qui despondet animum, omnem deponit spem curamque sui.*"

*Destino*, I fix, make steady or fast. Cæsar: "*Rates ancoris destinabat, ne fluctibus moverentur.*" Also, I fix the state, condition of anything; fix the time of anything being done; destine, doom, assign, appoint, elect, depute. Also, I aim at. Livy: "*Non capita solum hostium vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinassent oris.*" Perhaps from the idea of fixing the arrow. Also, I destine to my use by buying. Plautus: "*Ædes quanti destinat?*" Forcellini explains it, "*suam facit CONSTITUTO pretio.*" Forcellini: "*Destino is perhaps from *de* and *teneo*, *S* being inserted.*" As *Occupio*, *Occupo*; so *Deteneo*, *Detino*. *S* added somewhat as in *Abstineo* and in *Obstinax*. *De* increases the force. ¶ Some suppose *ino* to be a mere extension of the termination, and derive *destino* from *desto*. *Sto* being here used for *stare facio*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al. *fordestano* (as *μαχῆρα*, *machina*), for *de-istano* from *ιστάω*, the same as *ιστάω*, which means to fix, to make steady. ¶ Or from *de*, and *σταίω*, the Cretan form of *ιστάω*. ¶ Or fr. *στάω*, *σταίω*, (as *Βάω*, *Βαίω*,) fut. *σταίω*.

*Etym.*

*Destituo*, I forsake. Ovid: "*Somnus me destituit.*" *Statuo* is to fix, settle, establish; *destituo* is the opposite, and means to let be in an unsettled state, to let go at random, to neglect. In Suetonius, "*Ingredientem poplites destituebant,*" *destituo* is the opposite of *statuo*, I fix, make steady: "*His knees failed him as he entered.*"

*Destituo*, I cheat, defraud. Thus in Livy, "*Si spes destituat,*" if hope fail me, cheat me. Or *destituo* is to forsake or abandon one's promises or obligations, and so disappoint. Horace: "*Ex quo destituit Deos Mercede pactâ.*"

*Destruo*, I overthrow. *De* contradicts the sense of *struo*.

*Deterior*, worse. Fr. *detero*, I impair. Horace: "*Musa vetat Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas Culpâ deterere ingeni.*" So *Detrimentum* from *Detero*.

*Detestor*, I detest. That is, I imprecate by calling the Gods (*testari*) to witness. Or *de* forms the opposite of *testor*. Hill: "*Detestor* supposes that the sentiment of aversion shows itself by an unwillingness to witness a deed or to see its author."

*Detraho*, I disparage, speak ill of. That is, I draw or take away from another's character.

*Detrecto*, I disparage. For *detracto* from *detractum* supine of *detraho*.

*Detrecto*, I decline to have anything to do with. *De* contradicts the sense of *tracto*, I handle.

*Detrimentum*, loss, damage.

Fr. *detritum* (as *Monitum*, *Monimentum*,) supine of *detero*, I wear away, impair.

*Dēverus*, inclining downwards, sloping. As *Deveri montes*. Properly, carried downwards, as *De* means downwards in *Deorsum* and *Despicio*. Fr. *veho*, *texi*.

*Deunx*, *uncis*, an as wanting an ounce. Properly, *uncia de asse*. Hence, eleven twelfths of anything.

*Deus*, a god; GOD. From *θεός*. See *Dea*. ¶ Al. from *Δεὺς* Æol. for *Ζεὺς*, Jupiter. ¶ Al. from *Διός*, irregular genitive of *Ζεὺς*.

*Dextans*, ten ounces. For *desextans*, an as wanting (*sextante*) two ounces. See *Deunx*.

*Dexter*, *ἔρα*, *ἔrum*, on the right hand; lucky, prosperous; fit, suitable; apt, dexterous. *Δεξιτερὸς*, whence *δεξιτερὸς*, *dexterus*.

*Dextera*, *Dextra*, the right hand. *Δεξιτερὰ*, *δεξιτερὰ*.

*Dextrorsum*, towards the right hand. For *dextroorsum*.

*Di—*, expresses separation, disjunction, displacing, scattering, and is from *δια—* or *δι—*.

*Diābōlus*, the devil. *Διάβολος*.

*Diācōnus*, a minister, deacon. *Διάκονος*.

*Diādēma*, a white fillet with which kings used to bind their heads. *Διάδημα*.

*Dieta*, food, diet. Also, an apartment, room to sup in. Any room. *Δίαιτα*.

*Diālectica*, logic. *Διαλεκτική*.

*Diālectus*, a dialect. *Διάλεκτος*.

*Diālis*, belonging to Jove. From *Διός*, of Jove.

*Diālōgus*, a dialogue. *Διάλογος*.

*Dīana*, Diana. For *Dia Jana*, whence *Dia-iana*, *Diana*. As Janus was Apollo or the Sun, so *Jana* was the moon. *Dia* is *δια*, divine.<sup>1</sup>

*Diāpāsōn*, a chord including all tones, octave. From *διὰ πασῶν*.

*Diārium*, provision (*unius diei*) for one day. The journal of one day, of each day.

*Diastēma*, a space, interval. *Διάστημα*.

*Diātribē*, a disputation, or place where it is held. *Διατριβή*.

*Dīca*, an action at law. *Δίκη*.

*Dīcax*, witty, quick, keen (in *dicendo*) in speaking.

*Dīcis causā*, for form's or fashion's sake. *Dicis* is *δίκης*.

*Dīco*, *avi*, I assign, give up, dedicate, consecrate. Fr. *δικάζω*, fut. *δικάσω*, *δικάω*, *δικῶ*, to judge, judge a thing over to a person, adjudge. ¶ Al. from *dīco*. That is, *dicendo* defero, attribuo. So the I in *Dicax*, *Prædico*, *avi*, *Maledicus*, &c. is short.

*Dīco*, *dixi*, I say, tell, speak. Fr. *δείκω*, I show. Thus, when Cicero says, "*Dicam quod sentio*," *Dicam* is, I will show you. So in Ovid: "*Illa dies fatum miseræ mihi dixit*," *dixit*

<sup>1</sup> "From Goth. *dǣ*, a teat; or *dǣ*, the earth, and *ana* queen." Rudbeck apud Jamieson.

is showed. Cicero: "Ut annales populi R. et monumenta vetustatis LOQUUNTUR." "*Dicere* is nothing else but to show the thoughts of my mind." V. *Φάω* (whence *φαίω* and *φημι*) is both to show and to speak. So *Pando* also is used.

*Dicrōtum*, a light galley with two banks of oars. *Δικροτον*.

*Dictamnus*, the herb dittany. *Δικταμνος*.

*Dictātor*, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions and vested with absolute authority. Fr. *dicto*, *dictatum*; *dicto* being taken as a frequentative of *dico*, *dictum*. "Quia crebrò diceret ediceretque quæ utilia essent reipublicæ." V. *Dico* is rather here to suggest, to advise.<sup>1</sup>

*Dictērīum*, a sharp saying, jest. From *δαικτήριον*, says Scaliger.<sup>2</sup> But surely it is from *δακτήριον*, translated by Donnegan "a cutting sarcasm." Juvenal: "Joco MORDENTE facetus."

*Dicto*, I speak or dictate what another may write. Fr. *dico*, *dictum*.

*Dictynna*, Diana. *Δικτυοννα*.

*Dīdo*, I spread abroad. 'That is, I put (See *Abdo*) in different directions.

<sup>1</sup> "Rather, from the office of a MASTER in a school dictating lessons or instructions to his scholars. Whence a *Dictator* is called *Magister populi*. Hence the joke of Julius Cæsar in Suetonius: 'Syllam nescisse literas qui dictatorem deposuerit.' And Juvenal: 'In tabulam Syllæ si dicant discipuli tres.'" F.

<sup>2</sup> See Vossius in Etymol.

*Didŷmaus*, Apollo. *Διδυμαῖος*.

*Diērectus*. Plautus: "*Abi dierectus*." That is, Go and be hanged. From *di-e-rectā* i. e. viā, in different directions and from the straight road. As *Erro*, I wander, is from *ἐρρώω*, whence *ἐρρε*, go and be hanged. ¶ Or from "*sub dio erectus*." That is, hanged up in the open air. ¶ Or from *διαρρηκτός*, burst asunder, disruptus. Plautus: "*Lien dierectus est*."

*Dies*, a day. From *Δις*, of Jove, the author of light and the father of day; whence he is called *Dies-pater*, *Diespiter*. Macrobius: "Jovem LUCETIUM Salii in carmine canunt, et Cretenses *diem Ala* vocant." ¶ Al. from the Punic *dia*, day.<sup>3</sup> ¶ Wachter refers to Welsh *diau*, Armoric *di*, a day; and Arabic *dāa*, it shone. Tooke refers *dies* to the Anglo-Sax. *dægan*, whence our *dawn*, *day*, and our old word *daw*.<sup>4</sup>

*Diespūter*, Jupiter. See *Dies*.

*Differtus*, stuffed. Fr. *farcio*, *fartum*.

*Difficilis*, hard. For *dis-facilis*. *Dis* contradicts, as in *Diffido*, *Dissimilis*.

*Digēro*, I distribute, dispose, put in order, arrange. "In diversas partes *gero*." F. I carry things to their separate and proper situations. So *Dispono*, *Distribuo*.

<sup>3</sup> Caninius apud Voss. in Etym.

<sup>4</sup> Drayton: "The other side from whence the morning *dawns*."

*Digestio ciborum*, "non est quidem concoctio, sed distributio cibi stomacho, excepti in venas et membra corporis, sive concoctus fuerit, sive non." F. From *digero*, *digestum*.

*Digitus*, a finger. From a word *δεικτός* fr. *δείκω* or *δεικνέω*, to point to. *Δεικτικὸς δάκτυλος* was specially the forefinger. Or fr. *δεκετός* fr. *δέκω* the same as *δείκω*. ¶ Al. from a word *δείκτης* or *δείγτης*, from *δείκω*, *δίδεικται* or *διδιγεται*. ¶ Al. for *thigitus* (as *θεός*, *Deus*,) fr. *θίγω*, I touch.

*Dignor*, I think (*dignum*) worthy. I think a thing worthy to do, I deign to do.

*Dignus*, worthy or deserving of good or ill. For *dicnus* fr. *δίκα* justice. So *δίκαιος* is used. Sophocles: *Δίκαιός εἰμι τῶνδ' ἀπηλλάχθαι κακῶν*: *Dignus* sum &c.

*Dijōvis*, Jupiter. From *Dius-Jovis*, as *Diana* for *Diva-Jana*.

*Dilāpido*, I consume, waste. Forcellini: "More *lapidum* huc illac temere jacio. Vel, jactis *lapidibus* discutio, corumpo." Or *dilapido* is properly applied to a building spoiled of the stones which composed it. ¶ Al. from *λαπαδῶ* fut. 2. of *λαπάζω*, I waste, whence *ἀλαπαδνός*. I for A, as *machina* from *μαχινά*.

*Diligens*, diligent, attentive. Properly, fond of, partial to a pursuit. Compare *Negligens*. See *Diligo*.

*Diligo*, I esteem highly. For *dilego*, I choose one apart from

others, I choose one preeminently as my friend.

*Dilucūlum*, the dawn. Fr. *diluceo*. So *ἀματῶ διαυγάζειν* is, at the break of day.

*Diluvium*, a flood. Fr. *diluo*, I wash away. See *Alluvies*, *Colluvies*.

*Dimico*, I fight. For *dimaco* (as *μαχινά*, *machina*) fr. *di* and *μάχη*, a battle. Or fr. *διαμαχία*, *διαμαχῶ*, or *διαμάχομαι*. ¶ Forcellini: "A *mico*. Quia, sicut *micando* digitis controversie dirimi solent, ita *micando* gladius. Ut 'cernere ferro' dixit Virgil." Calpurnius: "Et nunc, alternos magis ut distinguere cantus Possitis, ter quisque manus jactato *micantes*. Nec mora, decernunt digitis." Others understand *dimico* of persons brandishing their spears in different directions in battle.

*Dīmīdius*, halved. Divided (in *medio*) in the middle.

*Diacēsis*, the administration of a district; the district so administered. *Διοίκησις*.

*Diogmīta*, light-armed soldiers. *Διογμίται* fr. *διογμῆς*, pursuit. As equipped for pursuit.

*Diōnŷsia*, a festival of Bacchus. *Διονύσια*.

*Diōnŷsus*, Bacchus. *Διόνυσος*.

*Diōta*, a cask with two handles. *Διότηη*.

*Diphthongus*, a diphthong. *Δίφθογγος*.

*Diplōma*, a writing containing some public order, license. *Δίπλωμα*.

*Dipondius*, of two pounds. Fr. *di* from *δīs*, twice; *pondo*.

It is written also *dupondius*, from *duo pondo*.

*Dipsas*, a kind of viper. Διψάς.

*Diplōta*, nouns having but two cases. Δίπλωτα.

*Diptýcha*, registers in which the names of magistrates were inscribed. Δίπτυχα.

*Diræ*, curses. That is, *diræ preces*, δεινὰ ἀραι.

*Diræ*, the Furies. That is, *Diræ Deæ*.

*Directārius*, a housebreaker. Fr. διαβρήκτης, (διβρήκτης,) one who breaks through.<sup>1</sup>

*Diribeo*, I distribute tablets among the citizens in their assemblies, for them to mark their suffrages on. For *diripeo* from διαβρίπτειν, διαβρίπτειν, I cast in different directions, disperse, scatter. Or from fut. 2. διαβρίψω, διριψέω, as ἀμψω, amBo. ¶ Or *diribeo* is soft for *dihibeo* or *diibeo*, as *Dirimo* for *Diimo*. That is, I hold out or present in different directions.

*Dirimo*, I sever. For *diimo*, *diemo*, from *emo*, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*. R is added for euphony, as *NuRus* for *Nuus*, *MusaRum* for *Musaum*.

*Dirus*, dreadful, fell, direful, cruel. For *dinus* fr. δεινός. As *moNā*, *moRa*. Vice versā, *doNum* from δῶπον. ¶ Or from δέος, δέιος, fear; whence *diRus*, as *νός*, *nuRus*. Or from δέιος a word *δειπός*, *δειπός*, might have been formed. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *dere*, hurtful, mis-

chievous. Shakspeare: "Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven."

*Dirus*, apt, ready, efficacious. Like Greek δεινός. See above.

*Dis—*, apart, asunder; asunder on every side, in different directions. From *dis*, twice, or *disso*, two. Butler: "*Dis* bears the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into two pieces."

*Dis*, *ditis*, rich. For *dives*, *divitis*.

*Discāpēdino*, I part asunder. See *Intercapedo*.

*Discepto*, I dispute, debate. Fr. *capto*, i. e. argumentum. Or *capto* is in a sense used by Plautus, thus explained by Forcellini: "*Captare cum aliquo, est captiosis verbis et callidā vafrāque disputatione cum aliquo contendere.*" Vossius thus accounts for *Discepto*: "Nam seorsim pars quæque aliquid capit ad sui defensionem." ¶ Or is *discepto* from διασκέπτομαι? Or for *dispecto*, from *dispicio*, *dispectum*? By transp. *discepto*.

*Discepto*, I decide, judge, arbitrate. From the idea of debating with myself. Or *capto*, like *cipio*, is here to choose. I choose between different opinions. ¶ Or from διασκέπτομαι. See above.

*Discerno*, I distinguish between. Fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate.

*Discidium*, a separation. From *discido*, whence *discindo*.

*Disciplina*, instruction. For *discipulina*. As delivered (*discipulis*) to scholars.

<sup>1</sup> Ulpian derives it from *dirigo*, *directum*: "Qui in aliena cornacula se dirigunt furandi animo."

*Discipline*, a control. Fr. *discipline*.

*Discipulus*, a pupil. Fr. *discipulus*. I pursue or I penetrate secret arts. He has come to the end of his art; he is part from the same school. From the word he takes or learns as from the same source. Or from *discere*, to learn: whence *discere*, *discere*.

*Discipulus*, a pupil. *Discipulus*, a scholar.

*Discipulus*, I give instruction, make a scholar. Hence it is said of persons varying and differing. Fr. *discipulus*. *Discipulus* expresses separation, is opposed to union. *Discipulus* is much the same as *Discipulus* from *Sonus*.

*Discrimen*, a division, partition, differing, difference. Crimen for *crimen* fr. *cerno*. I sift, separate. Or for *crimen* fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate. See *Crimen* and *Cribrum*. *Discrimen* is also risk, danger. Here *cerno* is to decide a quarrel, to come to a final issue by a fight and so by anything else. Hence the notion of risk and peril. But Forcellini thus: "Quia *discrimen* omne significat, quo ab exitio, morte, &c. exiguo intervallo *DIVIDIMUR*."

*Discus*, a quoit; platter. *Discus*.

*Discussio*, an inquiry, examination. Fr. *discutio*, (i. e. *disquatio*), *discussum*, I shake

about or set in different directions.

*Discere*, especially. That is, *discere*, especially. See *Discere*.

*Discere*, to learn or expressive in speech, elegant or eloquent. Fr. *discere*, *discere*. *Sero* is to learn. So that *discere* is much the same as *Discere*. I dispose, arrange: and *Discere*, I put in order.

*Discere*, I sever. *Discere* contains part from *par*, *paris*. I make unequal, I make to disagree. So *Discere*.

*Discere*, expense, cost, loss. See *Compensum*.

*Discere*: See Appendix.

*Discere*, I lay out, dispense, distribute, direct, regulate. Fr. *discere*, *discere*. See *Expendo*.

*Discere*, I give (partem) part to one and part to another; I distribute.

*Discere*, I sever. See *Compensum*.

*Discere*, I put in order, arrange. Properly, I place apart; place one thing here and another there in proper order. "Res plures diversis locis ordine pono." F.

*Discere*, I debate, argue. Said of persons who in discourse (*putant diversa*) are of opposite sentiments.

*Discere*, I debate, discuss. *Sero*, as in Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant." *Dis* is expressed by "vario sermone." Or, if *discere* means properly, to reason, one person with himself; then *discere* is to disjoin ideas, i. e. to separate such as are unlike,

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *discere* fr. *discere*, I teach, or *discere*, I am taught. As from *discere* *discere* derive *discere* for *discere*.

and (disponere) to put them in their proper order. Cicero calls Logic. "Ars bene disserendi." ¶ Hill: "Fr. sero, I plant. Disserere, in its primitive meaning, is to plant at proper distances, so that each seed may be duly nourished, without interfering with those that are next to it. Or fr. sero, I plait. That is, I unplait, unravel what is intricate, explain what is abstruse."

*Dissertatio*, a disquisition. Fr. *dissertum* supine of *dissero*, which see.

*Dissicio*, the same as *dissico*, *disseco*, if indeed it is a true reading.

*Dissideo*, I am at a distance from; I am at variance with, I disagree with. Fr. *sedeo*. I sit apart from.

*Dissidium*, disagreement. Fr. *dissideo*.

*Dissipo*, I scatter here and there. Festus explains *sipo*, or rather *supo*, to throw. Whence also *Insipo*, *Obsipo*. Perhaps *supo* is from *ὑπείω*, *ὑπῶ*, the same as *ὑφίημι*, I send down, let down, let loose, and so let loose upon one. ¶ Or *sipo* might mean, I shake about, sift; and might be allied to Germ. *sieb*, the same as our *sieve*; and Germ. *seiven*, the same as our *sift*. "Gloss. Pez.: Cribro *sipe*." W. Or *sipo* might be from *σεῖω*, as *la-Pis* from *λαῖας*.<sup>1</sup>

*Dissolutus*, dissolute, profligate. "A legibus solutus et rectâ vivendi disciplinâ." F.

*Distichon*, a couplet. Δίστιχον.

*Distinguo*, I distinguish by marks, I mark, punctuate, variegate, adorn; I discriminate, divide, part. Fr. *di* and *stinguo*, *stingo*, for *stigo* (as Frago, Frango), fr. *στιγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίλλω*, I prick, mark. ¶ Al. from *dis* and *tingo*, I tinge. "Tingendo et colorando discrimino." F.

*Disto*, I am distant. Properly, I stand apart.

*Districtus*, bound fast. *Di* is here the same as *διὰ* in *διάστημα*.

*Dithyrambus*, a poem written in honor of Bacchus. Διθύραμβος.

*Ditio*, rule, power, dominion. For *dicio* fr. *δίω*. A prescriptive or hereditary right. Or the power of dealing (jus et justitiam) justice. ¶ "From Celt. *tū*, terra. For *ditio* is used of a territory." W.

*Dito*, I enrich. Fr. *dis*, *ditis*, rich.

*Diu*, in the day-time. Fr. *dies*.

*Diu*, for a long time. Fr. *dies*. That is, all through the day. Forcellini understands it of a continuation of many days.

*Diverbium*, the colloquial part of a comedy, in which (diversi verba faciunt) more than one speak. Opposed to the chorus, where one only speaks.

*Diversus*, separate, distinct, different. That is, turned different ways.

<sup>1</sup> Hemsterhuis says: "Σιπὴν ab antiquo σίπω, σινδῶ, unde *sipo*. Σίπειν notat, confertim ingerere et infarcire. Hinc σιπὴ cistella, in quam edulia confertim injuncta conservantur." But this is unfounded conjecture.



*Dives*, rich. From *Divus*. Like the Gods in ease and affluence. Plautus: "Dei divites sunt, Deos decet opulentia."

*Dividia*, grief, pain. As (*dividem*) tearing the mind asunder. Virgil: "Animum nunc hac celerem, nunc dividit illuc." So *πάριον* fr. *παῖς*, *παῖς*.

*Divido*, I part, sever. For *difido* fr. *di* and *fido*, *fido*. ¶ Al. from *di*, and *vido*, or *viduo*. "The Latins seem to have said first *dividuo*, then *divido*." F. *Viduo* is fr. *ἴσος*, separate, distinct; or *ἴδιον*, *ἴδιον*, I make distinct. See *Vidua*.<sup>1</sup>

*Divino*, I predict, divine. For this is (*divinum*) the property of the Gods and beyond man.

*Divinus*, relating to or of the nature of (*Divi*) the Gods. As *Libertus*, *Libertinus*.

*Divitia*, riches. Fr. *dives*, *divitis*.

*Dium*, the open air, the sky. From *Διὸς*, of Jupiter. Horace: "Manet sub Jove frigido Venator." ¶ Or for *dium* *cælum* or *domicilium*.

*Divortium*, a divorce, by which persons (*divortuntur*) turn different ways.

*Diurnus*, pertaining to the day. Fr. *diu*, as *Noctu*, *Nocturnus*.

*Divus*, divine. From *δῖος*, as

Juno is called by Homer *θεῖα*.<sup>2</sup>

*Divinus*, lasting. Fr. *diu*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*.

*Disturnus*, lasting. Fr. *diu*. Somewhat as from *Semper* is *Sempiternus*.

*Divum*, the same as *Dium*, and put for it.

*Divus*, a God. For *Divus*. That is, Divine. Thus *Divus* is properly an adjective.

*Do*, I give. Fr. *δόν*, *δόν*, whence *δῶν*, *δῶν*.

*Docceo*, I teach. Fr. *διδῶν*, (*δῶν*,) pf. mid. of *δίδω* and *διδω*, I show.<sup>3</sup> The first meaning of *doceo* given by Forcellini is, "To show, point out."

*Dochmus*, a foot like *māle-dochmiāc*. For *dochmus* fr. *δόχμος*.

*Docilis*, apt to be taught. Fr. *doceo*.

*Doctrina*, instruction. The art of making (*doctum*) learned.

*Dochmentum*, a pattern, warning. That which (*docet*) teaches us. As *Moseo*, *Monumentum*.

*Dodra*, a potion made up of nine materials. Fr. *dodrans*, a measure of nine ounces. Ausonius: "Dodra ex dodrante est."

*Dodrans*, nine twelfths or three fourths of an As. From

<sup>1</sup> Jones says: "The compounds of *radio* retain the A, but with *di* it is changed to I; *divido*, I go asunder,—divide." We may observe that *Jūro* makes *Dejūro* or *Dejūro*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *θεῖος*. As *Dea* from *θεά*, *Deus* from *θεός*. ¶ Al. from *Διός*, of Jove; whence *Δίος*, *Δίος*, pertaining to Jove. But this is the derivation of *δῖος* above.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *δοκέω*, I think; whence *δόγμα*, the dogmas of the learned. The sense here is too remote.

*de-quadrans*, i. e. a *quadrans* taken (*de*) from an *As*. Compare *Dextans*, *Quadrans*.

*Doga*, a boat called a dogger; also, a cup made in the form of such a boat. From *Icel. dugga*, a fishing vessel. ¶ Or fr. *δοχή*, a vessel.

*Dogma*, an established principle. *Δόγμα*.

*Dōlābella*, a little hatchet. Fr. *dolabra*, as from *Culter* or *Cultrus* is *Cultellus*.

*Dōlābra*, a chip-axe. Fr. *dolo*, I chip. As *Tero*, *Terebra*.

*Dōleo*, I grieve. Fr. *ταλάω*, I endure, suffer; whence *doleo*, as from *Δαμάω* is *Domo*, or even *Domeo*, whence *Domui*, *Domitum*. Or fr. *τολέω*, the same as *τόλω* or *τόλλω* whence *τόλμη*, and *τολμάω*, and *tolero*. Or, if *τόλμη* is from *τέλω* or *τέλλω* (pp. *τίτολμαι*), *doleo* may be from pf. mid. *τίτολα*. "Goth. *thulan*, Anglo-Sax. *tholian*, Franc. and Dutch *tholen*, *dolen*, is to suffer, sustain, bear. Allied are Gr. *τάλῶ*, and Lat. *tolero* from *tolo*. The Danes still use *tola*, *taala*, while the Belgians and the Germans say *dulden*." W.<sup>1</sup>

*Dōlium*: See Appendix.

*Dōlo*, *āvi*: See Appendix.

*Dōlo*, *ōnis*, a staff with a little rapier in it. *Δόλων*.

*Dōlo*, *ōnis*, the small sail next the foresail in a vessel. *Δόλων*.

*Dōlor*, grief. Fr. *doleo*, as *Algeo*, *Algor*.

*Dōlus*, craft. *Δόλος*.

*Dōma*, *ātis*, a house-top. So *δῶμα* Matth. x, 27.

*Dōmesticus*, appertaining to (*domum*) a house.

*Dōmīcilium*, a house, place of abode. Fr. *domus*. ¶ Al. for *domicolium* fr. *domus* and *colo*.

*Dōmīnor*, I am lord and master, bear rule. Fr. *dominus*.<sup>2</sup>

*Dōmīnus*, a master (*domūs*) of a house; master, lord. ¶ Al. from *domo*, I subjugate.

*Domnædius*, a landlord. That is, *dominus ædium*.

*Dōmo*, I subdue. Fr. *δαμάω*, *ᾤ*.

*Dōmus*, a house. *Δόμος*.

*Dōnēc*, while, until. For *donīcum*.

*Dōnīcum*,—

*Dōno*, I give. See *Donum*.

*Dōnum*, a gift. For *dorum* fr. *δῶρον*. ¶ Or from *do*. ¶ Al. from *δάνος*, a gift. As *Δαμῶ*, *dōmo*.

*Dorcas*, a doe. *Δορκάς*.

*Dormio*, I sleep. Fr. *δέδορμαι* pp. of *δέρω*, to strip a skin; whence a word *dōrma*, a skin, and *dormio*, I lie on a skin. As from *ἐδάρθην* a. 1. p. of *δέρω* is *δαρθάνω*, the same as *dormio*. Homer: *ἐν κείσιν ὁλῶν Ἐδραθεν ἐν προδρόμῳ*. Virgil: "*Cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti PELLIBUS incubuit stratis SOMNOSQUE petivit*." ¶ Or for *dermio* fr. *δέρμα*, a skin.<sup>3</sup>

*Dos*, *dōtis*, a dowry, gift. *Δῶς*.

*Dossuārius*, said of cattle

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *θολός*, filth, dirt: whence *θολῶ*, [or *θολῶ*] to trouble, to disturb."

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *δόναιμαι*, (transp. *δόμαιναι*) whence *δυναστής*, a ruler.

<sup>3</sup> Al. by transp. from Hebr. *radam*, obdormivit.

which carry loads on their back. Fr. *dossum* for *dorsum*.

*Drachma*, a drachm. *Δραχμή*.

*Drāco*, a dragon. Also a vessel for heating water, from its being tortuous like a dragon. And an old hardened vine-branch, for the same reason. *Δρακων*.

*Drācōnārius*, the bearer of the ensign to the cohort, the ensign representing (*draconem*) a dragon.

*Drāma*, the representation of a play. *Δράμα*.

*Drāpēta*, a fugitive. *Δραπέτης*.

*Draucus*: See Appendix.

*Drōmas*, a kind of swift camel. *Δρομάς*.

*Drōmēdārius*, the same as *dromas*.

*Drōmo*, a cutter, yacht. Fr. *δρόμος*, the act of running.

*Drōpar*, a medicine to take away hair. *Δρόπαξ*.

*Druīdā*, the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul. A Celtic word.<sup>1</sup>

*Drungus*,——

*Drupa*, an olive gathered at the period when its color begins to turn. Fr. *δρύπεψ*, baked or ripened on the tree. ¶ Al. from *δρυπετής*, *δρυπετά*, ready to fall from the tree.

*Dryādes*, the Nymphs of the woods. *Δρυάδες*.

*Duālis*, relating to (*duo*) two.

*Dūbīto*, I doubt. Fr. *dubius*. I am doubtful. ¶ Or

from *duo* and *bīto*, I go. I go two ways, not knowing which to prefer.

*Dūbīus*, doubtful. For *duvius* from *duo*, two. The Greeks say *δοιάζω*, I am doubtful, from *δοιῶ*, two. ¶ Or for *duvius* fr. *duo* and *via*. I stand in a way where two roads meet, not knowing which to choose. The Greeks say *διστάζω* from *δις* and *στάω*.

*Dūcātus*, the office (*ducis*) of a general.

*Dūcēni*, two hundred. For *ducenteni* from *duo centum*. So *Triceni*.

*Dūco*, *duxi* for *ducsi*, I lead, carry, draw. Fr. *δείκω*, I point, show, i. e. the way; pf. mid. *δέδοικα*, whence *δοκίω*, *δοκῶ*: lengthened to *δοκίω*, *δοκῶ*, as *Νόσος*, *Νεῦσος*. Or from pf. mid. *δέδοικα*, whence a word *δοίω*, *duco*, as *pUnio* from *ποινή*. Or *duco* may come from *δείκω* or *δείω* in the same way that *ἀδέτῃς*, unexpected, comes from *α* and *δείω*, I expect. Or *duco* may be traced to *ἰδέω*, (as *φῶρος*, *fUris*,) formed from *ἰδῶκα* pf. of *ἰδέω*, I guide. O dropt, as in *Ramus*. Or even to *ἰδῆγῶ*, transp. *δογγῶ*, whence *dago*, *dugo*, (as *pCena*, *pUnio*,) for softness *duco*. *Dūco* is also, I esteem, hold, think, consider; and in this sense either is to be referred to *δοκῶ*, I think; or is the same as *Duco* in the first sense; *δῶγῶ* being similarly used for, I esteem, &c.

*Dūdum*, for a long while, for some time; a long while ago, some time ago. For *diudum*,

<sup>1</sup> See Wachter in *Druiden*.

from *diu* for a long time, *dum* whilst. Or *dum*, as in *Adesdum*, *Ehodum*.

*Duellum*, war. Fr. *duo*. Properly, as waged between two men or two armies.

*Duim*, the same as *dem*. From a word *duo* formed from *δέω* whence *διδωμι*.

*Dulciarius*, a pastrycook. One who sells (*dulcia*) sweet cakes.

*Dulcis*, sweet. Fr. *γλυκὺς*, transp. *γυλκὺς*, whence *gulcis*, then *dulcis*, as *Δᾱ* for *Γᾱ*. ¶ Al. for *delcis*, for *delicis*, from *delicio*, I allure. First *dolcis*, somewhat as *pOndus* from *pEndo*; then *dulcis*.

*Dum*, whilst. Cut down from *donicum*, i. e. donec. As *Vis* is contracted from *Volis*, *Imus* from *Inferissimus*, &c.

*Dumtaxat*, *Duntaxat*, only; provided. That is, *dum taxat aliquis hoc unum*, i. e. provided one takes into the account this only. Cæsar: "*Peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur; equites in aciem mittit.*" That is, *Peditatu*, ut æstimes merum *peditatum*, . . . or *meram speciem*.

*Dumus*, a bush, thorny rough shrub, brier. For *dusmus* fr. *διδωμαι* pp. of *δύω*, I go into a place of concealment. "*Quia subeant ed animalia ut lateant.*" V. "*Dumoso in loco*" for "*dumoso in loco*" is quoted by Festus from Andronicus. ¶ Al. from *δρυμὸς*, a forest; whence *durmus*, then *dumus*, somewhat as from *Ἐρεμὸς* is *Reimus*, *Remus*.

*Duo*, two. Δύο.

*Dūplex*, *dūplīcis*, twofold, double; doubleminded, crafty. Fr. *duo*; *plico*, I fold. ¶ Al. from *διπλαξ*.

*Dūplus*, double. Διπλοῦς.

*Dūrāteus*, wooden. Δουράτειος.

*Dūrius*, wooden. Δούριος.

*Dūro*, I harden; am hardy or strong; stand firm, bear up. Fr. *durus*. "Hebr. *dor*, duravit; Germ. *dauren*, durare." W.

*Dūrus*, hard. That is, hard like (*δοῦρον*) timber. ¶ Al. from the North. The Welsh *dewr* is bold, hardy,<sup>1</sup> allied to our *Dare*. Iceland. *thor* is boldness.<sup>2</sup> Indeed Gr. *θούρος* is bold. But these are only secondary senses of *Durus*.<sup>3</sup>

*Dux*, *dūcis*, a leader, general. Fr. *duco*, *duxi*.

*Dynastes*, *Dynasta*, a lord, ruler. Δυναστής.

## E.

*E*, from. For *ex*, as *A* for *Ab*.

*Ea*: See Appendix.

*Eapse*, she herself. For *ea ipsa*. Or *pse* is Gr. *ψέ*.

*Ebēnus*, the ebon tree; ebony. Ἐβένος.

*Ebrius*, drunk. Fr. *bria*, a cup. As we speak of a person in his cups. *E* seems to strengthen the sense, as in *Edomo*, *Emunio*. Others explain *ebrius*, one who has drunk deeply (2 *briā*) out of his

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in *Darfen* and *Abenteur*.

<sup>2</sup> Wachter in *Abenteur*.

<sup>3</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Fr. *δυνεὸς*, fr. *δυνή*, calamity," says Haigh.

*Digestio ciborum*, "non est quidem concoctio, sed distributio cibi stomacho, excepti in venas et membra corporis, sive concoctus fuerit, sive non." F. From *digero*, *digestum*.

*Dīgītus*, a finger. From a word *δεικτός* fr. *δείκω* or *δείκτω*, to point to. *Δεικτικός* *δάκτυλος* was specially the forefinger. Or fr. *δεικτός* fr. *δείκω* the same as *δείκω*. ¶ Al. from a word *δείκτης* or *δείγτης*, from *δείκω*, *δείκται* or *δίδειγται*. ¶ Al. for *thigitus* (as *θεός*, *Deus*,) fr. *θίγω*, I touch.

*Dignor*, I think (*dignum*) worthy. I think a thing worthy to do, I deign to do.

*Dignus*, worthy or deserving of good or ill. For *dicmus* fr. *δίκη* justice. So *δίκαιος* is used. Sophocles: *Δίκαιός εἰμι τῶνδ' ἀπὸ πλάγχθαι κακῶν*: *Dignus* sum &c.

*Dījōvis*, Jupiter. From *Dius-Jovis*, as *Diana* for *Diva-Jana*.

*Dilāpido*, I consume, waste. Forcellini: "More *lapidum* huc illuc temere jacio. Vel, jactis *lapidibus* discutio, corrumpto." Or *dilapido* is properly applied to a building spoiled of the stones which composed it. ¶ Al. from *λαπαδῶ* fut. 2. of *λαπάζω*, I waste, whence *ἀλαπαδός*. I for A, as *machIna* from *μαχAnά*.

*Dilīgens*, diligent, attentive. Properly, fond of, partial to a pursuit. Compare *Negligens*. See *Diligo*.

*Dīlīgo*, I esteem highly. For *dīlego*, I choose one apart from

others, I choose one preeminently as my friend.

*Dilūcūlum*, the dawn. Fr. *diluceo*. So *ἀματῶ διαυγάζειν* is, at the break of day.

*Dilūvium*, a flood. Fr. *diluo*, I wash away. See *Alluvies*, *Colluvies*.

*Dimico*, I fight. For *dimaco* (as *μαχAnά*, *machIna*) fr. *di* and *μάχη*, a battle. Or fr. *διαμαχίω*, *διαμαχῶ*, or *διαμάχομαι*. ¶ Forcellini: "A *mico*. Quia, sicut *micando* digitis controversiæ dirimi solent, ita *micando* gladiis. Ut 'cernere ferro' dixit Virgil." Calpurnius: "Et nunc, alternos magis ut distinguere cantus Possitis, ter quisque manus jactate *micantes*. Nec mora, decernunt digitis." Others understand *dimico* of persons brandishing their spears in different directions in battle.

*Dīmīdius*, halved. Divided (in *medio*) in the middle.

*Diacēsis*, the administration of a district; the district so administered. *Διοίκησις*.

*Diogmīta*, light-armed soldiers. *Διογμίται* fr. *διογμῆς*, pursuit. As equipped for pursuit.

*Diōnŷsia*, a festival of Bacchus. *Διονύσια*.

*Diōnŷsus*, Bacchus. *Διονυσος*.

*Diōta*, a cask with two handles. *Διότηη*.

*Diphthongus*, a diphthong. *Διφθογγος*.

*Diplōma*, a writing containing some public order, license. *Δίπλωμα*.

*Dipondius*, of two pounds. Fr. *di* from *δīs*, twice; *pondo*.

It is written also *dupondius*, from *duo pondo*.

*Dipsas*, a kind of viper. Διψάς.

*Diptōta*, nouns having but two cases. Διπτῶτα.

*Diptŷcha*, registers in which the names of magistrates were inscribed. Διπτύχα.

*Diræ*, curses. That is, *diræ* preces, δεινὰ ἀρεῖ.

*Diræ*, the Furies. That is, *Diræ* Deæ.

*Directarius*, a housebreaker. Fr. διαρρήκτης, (διρρήκτης,) one who breaks through.<sup>1</sup>

*Diribeo*, I distribute tablets among the citizens in their assemblies, for them to mark their suffrages on. For *diripeo* from διαρρίπτειν, διαρρίπειν, I cast in different directions, disperse, scatter. Or from fut. 2. διαρρίψω, διριψέω, as ἀμψω, amBo. ¶ Or *diribeo* is soft for *dihibeo* or *diibeo*, as *Dirimo* for *Diimo*. That is, I hold out or present in different directions.

*Dirimo*, I sever. For *diimo*, *diemo*, from *emo*, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*. R is added for euphony, as *NuRus* for *Nuus*, *MusaRum* for *Musaum*.

*Dirus*, dreadful, fell, direful, cruel. For *dīrus* fr. δεινός. As μὲν, μέν. Vice versâ, *doNum* from δῶπον. ¶ Or from δέος, δέιος, fear; whence *diRus*, as νύς, nuRus. Or from δέιος a word δειπρός, δειπρός, might have been formed. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *dere*, hurtful, mis-

chievous. Shakespeare: "Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven."

*Dīrus*, apt, ready, efficacious. Like Greek δεινός. See above.

*Dis*—, apart, asunder; asunder on every side, in different directions. From δίσ, twice, or δισσεῖν, two. Butler: "*Dis* bears the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into two pieces."

*Dis*, dītis, rich. For *dives*, *divitis*.

*Discāpēdīno*, I part asunder. See *Intercedo*.

*Discepto*, I dispute, debate. Fr. *capto*, i. e. argumentum. Or *capto* is in a sense used by Plautus, thus explained by Forcellini: "*Captare cum aliquo, est captiosis verbis et callidâ vafrâque disputatione cum aliquo contendere.*" Vossius thus accounts for *Discepto*: "Nam seorsim pars quæque aliquid capit ad sui defensionem." ¶ Or is *discepto* from διασκέπτω, διασκέπτομαι? Or for *dispecto*, from *dispicio*, *dispectum*? By transp. *discepto*.

*Discepto*, I decide, judge, arbitrate. From the idea of debating with myself. Or *capto*, like *cipio*, is here to choose. I choose between different opinions. ¶ Or from διασκέπτω. See above.

*Discerno*, I distinguish between. Fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate.

*Discidium*, a separation. From *discido*, whence *discindo*.

*Disciplina*, instruction. For *discipulina*. As delivered (*discipulis*) to scholars.

<sup>1</sup> Ulpian derives it from *dirigo*, *directum*: "Qui in aliena cenacula se dirigunt ferendi animo."

*Discipulus*, a learner. Fr. *disco*.

*Disco*, I learn. Fr. *δῖω*, I pursue; or, I penetrate, search into. As *δάω* (same as *δῖω*) and *δαῶ* are to learn, from the same notion. From *δῖω* would be *δίσκω* or *διδίσκω*, as from *πῖω* is *πιπίσκω*. Or from *δαῶ*, to learn; whence *δαίσκω*, *disco*.<sup>1</sup>

*Discordia*, discord. *Cordium dissidium*.

*Discrepo*, I give inharmonious sounds. Hence it is said of persons varying and differing. Fr. *crepo*. *Dis* expresses separation, as opposed to union. *Discrepo* is much the same as *Dissono* from *Sonus*.

*Discrimen*, a division, parting, differing, difference. *Crimen* for *cernimen* fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate. Or for *crinimen* fr. *κρίνω*, I sift, separate. See *Crimen* and *Cribrum*. *Discrimen* is also risk, danger. Here *cerno* is to decide a quarrel, to come to a final issue by a fight and so by anything else. Hence the notion of risk and peril. But Forcellini thus: "Quia *discrimen* omne significat, quo ab exitio, morte, &c. exiguo intervallo *DIVIDIMUR*."

*Discus*, a quoit; platter. *Δίσκος*.

*Discussio*, an inquiry, examination. Fr. *discutio*, (i. e. *disquatio*), *discussum*, I shake

about or sift in different directions.

*Disertè*, expressly. That is, clearly, expressively. See *Disertus*.

*Disertus*, clear or expressive in speech, elegant or eloquent. Fr. *disero*, *disertum*. *Sero* is to join. So that *disero* is much the same as *Dispono*, I dispose, arrange; and *Digero*, I put in order.

*Dispāro*, I sever. *Dis* contradicts *paro*, from *par*, *paris*. I make unequal, I make to disagree. So *Separo*.

*Dispendium*, expense, cost, loss. See *Compendium*.

*Dispenco*: See *Appendix*.

*Dispenso*, I lay out, dispense, distribute, direct, regulate. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. See *Expendo*.

*Dispartio*, I give (*partem*) part to one and part to another; I distribute.

*Dispesco*, I sever. See *Compesco*.

*Dispōno*, I put in order, arrange. Properly, I place apart; place one thing here and another there in proper order. "Res plures diversis locis ordine pono." F.

*Dispūto*, I debate, argue. Said of persons who in discourse (*putant diversa*) are of opposite sentiments.

*Dissēro*, I debate, discuss. *Sero*, as in Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant." *Dis* is expressed by "vario sermone." Or, if *dissero* means properly, to reason, one person with himself; then *dissero* is to disjoin ideas, i. e. to separate such as are unlike,

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *dasco* fr. *διδάσκω*, I teach, or *διδάσκομαι*, I am taught. As from *χάσκω* some derive *Hisco* for *Hasco*.

and (disponere) to put them in their proper order. Cicero calls Logic. "Ars bene *disserendi*." ¶ Hill: "Fr. *sero*, I plant. *Disserere*, in its primitive meaning, is to plant at proper distances, so that each seed may be duly nourished, without interfering with those that are next to it. Or fr. *sero*, I plait. That is, I unplait, unravel what is intricate, explain what is abstruse."

*Dissertatio*, a disquisition. Fr. *dissertum* supine of *dissero*, which see.

*Dissicio*, the same as *dissico*, *disseco*, if indeed it is a true reading.

*Dissideo*, I am at a distance from; I am at variance with, I disagree with. Fr. *sedeo*. I sit apart from.

*Dissidium*, disagreement. Fr. *dissideo*.

*Dissipo*, I scatter here and there. Festus explains *sipo*, or rather *supo*, to throw. Whence also *Insipo*, *Obsipo*. Perhaps *supo* is from *ὑπίω*, *ὑπῶ*, the same as *ὑφίημι*, I send down, let down, let loose, and so let loose upon one. ¶ Or *sipo* might mean, I shake about, sift; and might be allied to Germ. *sieb*, the same as our *sieve*; and Germ. *seiven*, the same as our *sift*. "Gloss. Pez.: Cribro *sipe*." W. Or *sipo* might be from *σεῖω*, as *la-Pis* from *λαῖας*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Hemsterhuis says: "Σιπῶν ab antiquo σίπω, σινδῶ, unde *sipo*. Σίπειν notat, confertim ingerere et infarcire. Hinc σιπῶν cistella, in quam edulia confertim injuncta conservantur." But this is unfounded conjecture.

*Dissolutus*, dissolute, profligate. "A legibus *solutus* et rectâ vivendi disciplinâ." F.

*Distichon*, a couplet. Δίστιχον.

*Distinguo*, I distinguish by marks, I mark, punctuate, variegate, adorn; I discriminate, divide, part. Fr. *di* and *stinguo*, *stingo*, for *stigo* (as Frago, Frango), fr. *στιγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, I prick, mark. ¶ Al. from *dis* and *tingo*, I tinge. "Tingendo et colorando discrimino." F.

*Disto*, I am distant. Properly, I stand apart.

*Districtus*, bound fast. *Di* is here the same as *διά* in *διάδημα*.

*Dithyrambus*, a poem written in honor of Bacchus. Διθύραμβος.

*Ditio*, rule, power, dominion. For *dicio* fr. *δίκη*. A prescriptive or hereditary right. Or the power of dealing (jus et justitiam) justice. ¶ "From Celt. *tít*, terra. For *ditio* is used of a territory." W.

*Dito*, I enrich. Fr. *dis*, *ditis*, rich.

*Diu*, in the day-time. Fr. *dies*.

*Diu*, for a long time. Fr. *dies*. That is, all through the day. Forcellini understands it of a continuation of many days.

*Diverbium*, the colloquial part of a comedy, in which (diversi verba faciunt) more than one speak. Opposed to the chorus, where one only speaks.

*Diversus*, separate, distinct, different. That is, turned different ways.



*Dīves*, rich. From *Divus*. Like the Gods in ease and affluence. Plautus: "Dei divites sunt, Deos decet opulentia."

*Dīvidia*, grief, pain. As (*dividens*) tearing the mind asunder. Virgil: "Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc." So μέριμνα fr. μερίω, μερίζω.

*Divido*, I part, sever. For *disido* fr. *di* and *fido*, *findo*. ¶ Al. from *di*, and *vido*, or *viduo*. "The Latins seem to have said first *dividuo*, then *divido*." F. *Viduo* is fr. ἰδιος, separate, distinct; or ἰδιόω, ἰδιῶ, I make distinct. See *Vidua*.<sup>1</sup>

*Divīno*, I predict, divine. For this is (*divinum*) the property of the Gods and beyond man.

*Divīnus*, relating to or of the nature of (*Divi*) the Gods. As *Libertus*, *Libertinus*.

*Divitiā*, riches. Fr. *dives*, *divitis*.

*Dium*, the open air, the sky. From Διὸς, of Jupiter. Horace: "Manet sub Jove frigido Venator." ¶ Or for *dium* cœlum or domicilium.

*Divortium*, a divorce, by which persons (*divortuntur*) turn different ways.

*Diurnus*, pertaining to the day. Fr. *diu*, as *Noctu*, *Nocturnus*.

*Dīus*, divine. From δῖος, as

Juno is called by Homer δια θεάων.<sup>2</sup>

*Diūtīnus*, lasting. Fr. *diu*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*.

*Diūturnus*, lasting. Fr. *diu*. Somewhat as from *Semper* is *Sempiternus*.

*Dīvum*, the same as *Dium*, and put for it.

*Divus*, a God. For *Dius*. That is, Divine. Thus *Divus* is properly an adjective.

*Do*, I give. Fr. δόω, δῶ, whence διδόω, δίδωμι.

*Docēo*, I teach. Fr. δίδωκα, (δόξα,) pf. mid. of δέκω and δείκω, I show.<sup>3</sup> The first meaning of *doceo* given by Forcellini is, "To show, point out."

*Dōchimus*, a foot like māic-dōchmiāc. For *dochmius* fr. δόχμιος.

*Dōcīlis*, apt to be taught. Fr. *doceo*.

*Doctrīna*, instruction. The art of making (*doctum*) learned.

*Dōcūmentum*, a pattern, warning. That which (*docet*) teaches us. As *Moneo*, *Monumentum*.

*Dōdra*, a potion made up of nine materials. Fr. *dodrans*, a measure of nine ounces. Ausonius: "Dodra ex dodrante est."

*Dōdrans*, nine twelfths or three fourths of an As. From

<sup>1</sup> Jones says: "The compounds of *vado* retain the A, but with *di* it is changed to I; *divido*, I go asunder,—divide." We may observe that *Jūro* makes *Dejūro* or *Dejūro*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from θεῖος. As *Dea* from Θεά, *Deus* from Θεός. ¶ Al. from Διός, of Jove; whence Δῖος, Δῖος, pertaining to Jove. But this is the derivation of *δῖος* above.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from δοκέω, I think; whence δόγματα, the dogmas of the learned. The sense here is too remote.

*de-quadrans*, i. e. a *quadrans* taken (*de*) from an *As*. Compare *Dextans*, *Quadrans*.

*Doga*, a boat called a dogger; also, a cup made in the form of such a boat. From *Icel. dugga*, a fishing vessel. ¶ Or fr. *δοχή*, a vessel.

*Dogma*, an established principle. *Δόγμα*.

*Dōlābellu*, a little hatchet. Fr. *dolabra*, as from *Culter* or *Cultrus* is *Cultellus*.

*Dōlābra*, a chip-axe. Fr. *dolo*, I chip. As *Tero*, *Terebra*.

*Dōleo*, I grieve. Fr. *ταλάω*, I endure, suffer; whence *doleo*, as from *Δαμάω* is *Domo*, or even *Domeo*, whence *Domui*, *Domitum*. Or fr. *τολέω*, the same as *τόλω* or *τόλλω* whence *τόλμη*, and *τολμάω*, and *tolero*. Or, if *τόλμη* is from *τέλω* or *τίλλω* (pp. *τίτολμαι*), *doleo* may be from pf. mid. *τίτολα*. "Goth. *ihulan*, Anglo-Sax. *tholian*, Franc. and Dutch *tholen*, *dolen*, is to suffer, sustain, bear. Allied are Gr. *ταλῶν*, and Lat. *tolero* from *tolo*. The Danes still use *tola*, *taala*, while the Belgians and the Germans say *dulden*." W.<sup>1</sup>

*Dōlium*: See Appendix.

*Dōlo, āvi*: See Appendix.

*Dōlo, ōnis*, a staff with a little rapier in it. *Δόλων*.

*Dōlo, ōnis*, the small sail next the foresail in a vessel. *Δόλων*.

*Dōlor*, grief. Fr. *doleo*, as *Algeo*, *Algor*.

*Dōlus*, craft. *Δόλος*.

*Dōma, ātis*, a house-top. So *δῶμα* *Matth. x, 27*.

*Dōmesticus*, appertaining to (*domum*) a house.

*Dōmīcilium*, a house, place of abode. Fr. *domus*. ¶ Al. for *domicolium* fr. *domus* and *colo*.

*Dōmīnor*, I am lord and master, bear rule. Fr. *dominus*.<sup>2</sup>

*Dōmīnus*, a master (*domūs*) of a house; master, lord. ¶ Al. from *domo*, I subjugate.

*Domnædius*, a landlord. That is, *dominus ædium*.

*Dōmo*, I subdue. Fr. *δαμάω*, *ᾠ*.

*Dōmus*, a house. *Δόμος*.

*Dōnēc*, while, until. For *donicum*.

*Dōnīcum*,—

*Dōno*, I give. See *Donum*.

*Dōnum*, a gift. For *dorum* fr. *δᾶρον*. ¶ Or from *do*. ¶ Al. from *δάνος*, a gift. As *Δαμῶ*, *dōmo*.

*Dorcas*, a doe. *Δορκάς*.

*Dormio*, I sleep. Fr. *δέδωμαι* pp. of *δέγω*, to strip a skin; whence a word *δόρμα*, a skin, and *dormio*, I lie on a skin. As from *ἐδάρθην* a. l. p. of *δέρω* is *δαρθάνω*, the same as *dormio*. Homer: *ἐν κώεσσιν οἰῶν Ἐδραθεν ἐν προδρόμῳ*. Virgil: "*Cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti PELLIBUS incubuit stratis SOMNOSQUE petivit*." ¶ Or for *dermio* fr. *δέρμα*, a skin.<sup>3</sup>

*Dos, dōtis*, a dowry, gift. *Δάς*.

*Dossuārius*, said of cattle

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *θολός*, filth, dirt: whence *θολῶ*, [or *θολέω*] to trouble, to disturb."

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *δυναμαι*, (transp. *δύναμαι*) whence *δυναστής*, a ruler.

<sup>3</sup> Al. by transp. from Hebr. *radam*, obdormivit.

which carry loads on their back. Fr. *dossum* for *dorsum*.

*Drachma*, a drachm. Δραχμή.

*Drāco*, a dragon. Also a vessel for heating water, from its being tortuous like a dragon. And an old hardened vine-branch, for the same reason. Δρακων.

*Drācōnārius*, the bearer of the ensign to the cohort, the ensign representing (*draconem*) a dragon.

*Drāma*, the representation of a play. Δράμα.

*Drāpēta*, a fugitive. Δραπίτης.

*Draucus*: See Appendix.

*Drōmas*, a kind of swift camel. Δρομάς.

*Drōmēdārius*, the same as *dromas*.

*Drōmo*, a cutter, yacht. Fr. *δρόμος*, the act of running.

*Drōpax*, a medicine to take away hair. Δρόπαξ.

*Druīdæ*, the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul. A Celtic word.<sup>1</sup>

*Drungus*,——

*Drupa*, an olive gathered at the period when its color begins to turn. Fr. *δρύπεψ*, baked or ripened on the tree. ¶ Al. from *δρυπετής*, *δρυπετά*, ready to fall from the tree.

*Drỹādes*, the Nymphs of the woods. Δρυάδες.

*Duālis*, relating to (*duo*) two.

*Dūbīto*, I doubt. Fr. *du-bius*. I am doubtful. ¶ Or

from *duo* and *bīto*, I go. I go two ways, not knowing which to prefer.

*Dūbīus*, doubtful. For *duius* from *duo*, two. The Greeks say *δοιάζω*, I am doubtful, from *δοιᾶ*, two. ¶ Or for *duvius* fr. *duo* and *via*. I stand in a way where two roads meet, not knowing which to choose. The Greeks say *διστάζω* from *δις* and *στάω*.

*Dūcātus*, the office (*ducis*) of a general.

*Dūcēni*, two hundred. For *ducenteni* from *duo centum*. So *Triceni*.

*Dūco*, *duxi* for *ducxi*, I lead, carry, draw. Fr. *δείκω*, I point, show, i. e. the way; pf. mid. *δέδοκα*, whence *δοκέω*, *δεκῶ*: lengthened to *δουκίω*, *δουκῶ*, as *Νόσος*, *Νοῦσος*. Or from pf. mid. *δέδοικα*, whence a word *δείκω*, *duco*, as *pUnio* from *πυνή*. Or *duco* may come from *δείκω* or *δίκω* in the same way that *ἀδέτηξ*, unexpected, comes from *α* and *δίκω*, I expect. Or *duco* may be traced to *ἰδάσκω*, (as *φῦρος*, *fUris*.) formed from *ἰδῶκα* pf. of *ἰδῶω*, I guide. O dropt, as in *Ramus*. Or even to *ἰδηγῶ*, transp. *δοηγῶ*, whence *daigo*, *dugo*, (as *pCEna*, *pUnio*.) for softness *duco*. *Dūco* is also, I esteem, hold, think, consider; and in this sense either is to be referred to *δοκῶ*, I think; or is the same as *Duco* in the first sense; *ἀγῶ* being similarly used for, I esteem, &c.

*Dūdum*, for a long while, for some time; a long while ago, some time ago. For *diudum*,

<sup>1</sup> See Wachter in *Druiden*.

from *diu* for a long time, *dum* whilst. Or *dum*, as in *Adesdum*, *Ehodum*.

*Duellum*, war. Fr. *duo*. Properly, as waged between two men or two armies.

*Duim*, the same as *dem*. From a word *duo* formed from *δέω* whence *διδωμι*.

*Dulciarius*, a pastrycook. One who sells (*dulcia*) sweet cakes.

*Dulcis*, sweet. Fr. γλυκὺς, transp. γυλκὺς, whence *gulcis*, then *dulcis*, as *Δᾱ* for *Γᾱ*. ¶ Al. for *delcis*, for *delicis*, from *delicio*, I allure. First *dolcis*, somewhat as *pOndus* from *pEndo*; then *dulcis*.

*Dum*, whilst. Cut down from *donicum*, i. e. *donec*. As *Vis* is contracted from *Volis*, *Imus* from *Inferissimus*, &c.

*Dumtaxat*, *Duntaxat*, only; provided. That is, *dum taxat aliquis hoc unum*, i. e. provided one takes into the account this only. Cæsar: "Peditatu *dumtaxat* procul ad speciem utitur; equites in aciem mittit." That is, Peditatu, ut æstimes merum peditatum....or meramspeciem.

*Dumus*, a bush, thorny rough shrub, brier. For *dusmus* fr. *δέωσμαι* pp. of *δέω*, I go into a place of concealment. "Quia SUBEANT ed animalia ut lateant." V. "*Dumoso* in loco" for "*dumoso* in loco" is quoted by Festus from Andronicus. ¶ Al. from *δρυμὸς*, a forest; whence *durmus*, then *dumus*, somewhat as from *Ἐριτμός* is *Retmus*, *Remus*.

*Duo*, two. Δύο.

*Dūplex*, *dūplīcis*, twofold, double; doubleminded, crafty. Fr. *duo*; *plico*, I fold. ¶ Al. from διπλαξ.

*Dūplus*, double. Διπλοῦς.

*Dūrāteus*, wooden. Δουράτειος.

*Dūrius*, wooden. Δούριος.

*Dūro*, I harden; am hardy or strong; stand firm, bear up. Fr. *durus*. "Hebr. *dor*, duravit; Germ. *dauren*, durare." W.

*Dūrus*, hard. That is, hard like (δούρου) timber. ¶ Al. from the North. The Welsh *dewr* is bold, hardy,<sup>1</sup> allied to our *Dare*. Iceland. *thor* is boldness.<sup>2</sup> Indeed Gr. *θούρος* is bold. But these are only secondary senses of *Durus*.<sup>3</sup>

*Dux*, *dūcis*, a leader, general. Fr. *duco*, *duri*.

*Dynastes*, *Dynasta*, a lord, ruler. Δυναστής.

## E.

*E*, from. For *ex*, as *A* for *Ab*.

*Ea*: See Appendix.

*Eapse*, she herself. For *ea ipsa*. Or *pse* is Gr. ψέ.

*Ebēnus*, the ebon tree; ebony. Ἐβένος.

*Ebrius*, drunk. Fr. *bria*, a cup. As we speak of a person in his cups. *E* seems to strengthen the sense, as in *Edomo*, *Emunio*. Others explain *ebrius*, one who has drunk deeply (ἐ *briā*) out of his

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in *Darfen* and *Abenteuer*.

<sup>2</sup> Wachter in *Abenteuer*.

<sup>3</sup> "Fr. *δυνερός*, fr. *δυσ*, calamity," says Haigh.

cup. Thus *Sobrius* is referred to *Seorsim* and *Bria*. ¶ Al. from *ebibrius* fr. *ebibo*. Or from *ebibere*, *ebibre*.

*Ebūlus*,—

*Ebur*, ivory. Fr. *ἐλέφας*, an elephant; abbrev. *ἔφας*, *ephār*, (as *arboS*, *arboR*,) *ebar*, (as *ἀμΦω*, *amBo*,); then *ebur*, as from *ἔκΑρ*, *ἔκΑρ* is *jecUr*. ¶ Al. from *ē barro*, from an elephant. But *E* in *ebur* is short.

*Ecastor*, by *Castor*! For *en*! *Castor*! *Castor*, be witness. ¶ Or for “per *adem Castoris*.” As it is written also *Æcastor*. See *Edepol*.<sup>1</sup>

*Ecce*, see here she is. For *ecce ea*.

*Ecce*, behold! For *ence* from *en*. As *Hic*, *Hicce*.<sup>2</sup>

*Eccēre*, *Ecēre*, by *Ceres*! For *En*! *Ceres*! As *Ence*, *Ecce*. See *Ecastor*. It is supposed to mean sometimes *Ecce res* or *Ecce rem*. See! behold!

*Ecclēsia*, an assembly, congregation. *Ἐκκλησία*.

*Ecclīcus*, the solicitor of a community. *Ἐκδικος*.

*Ecfēro*, same as *Effero*. *Ἐκφέρω*.

*Echēnēis*, a small fish, which, by sticking to the rudder or keel of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing. *Ἐχένηϊς*.

*Echidna*, a female viper. *Ἐχιδνα*.

*Echīnus*, a sea-urchin; hedgehog; the rough prickly rind of

chestnuts. Also, a vase or vessel. *Ἐχίνος*.

*Echo*, *Echo*. *Ἠχώ*.

*Eclipsis*, an eclipse. *Ἐκλειψις*.

*Eclōga*, a select piece or small poem, an eclogue. *Ἐκλογή*.

*Eclōgārius*, a book consisting (*ἐκλογῶν*) of selections. Or one who writes or reads (*ἐκλογάς*) selections.

*Ecquis*? who? For *ecce quis*, or *en quis*? Or for *et quis*?

*Ecstāsis*, ecstasy. *Ἐκστασις*.

*Ectypus*, embossed. *Ἐκτυπος*.

*Edentūlus*, with few or no teeth. From *e* and *dentes*. One whose teeth are out. *Vinum edentulum* in *Plautus* is very old wine, in allusion to old men who have lost their teeth, or in allusion to the passage of *Alexis*: *Οἶνον τὸν παλαιότατον σπουδάζομεν, ὅτι ΟΥ ΔΑΚΝΕΙ ἀλλὰ ἰλαροῦς ποιεῖ*.

*Edēpol*, *Ædēpol*, by *Pollux*! For “per *adem Pollucis*.” ¶ Or for *en*! *Deus Pollux*! *Pollux*, be witness.<sup>3</sup>

*Edītus*, high, lofty. Fr. *ēdo*. That is, brought out into view, fully exhibited, prominently manifested.

*Edo*, I eat. *ἔδω*.

*Edo*, I give out, put forth, yield, produce; set forth, declare. From *e* and *do*.

*Edōmo*, I utterly subdue. *ἔδωμο*, as we say *To fight it out*, *To*

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *mecastor*. See *Mediusfidius*.

¶ Al. for *necastor* from *νη*, by.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *ἐκεί*, there. Al. from *ἐκείσε*, (*ἐκσε*), there.

<sup>3</sup> Al. for *me Deus Pollux*. See *Mediusfidius*. ¶ Al. for *ne Deum Pollucem*. *Ne* from *νη*, by.

out, To beat a person  
and out. So Gr. *ἐκπο-*  
*ἵκονίω*, &c.

*ico*, as, I bring forward,  
up, nurture. Fr. *dūco*.  
from *dux*, *dūcis*.

*idūm*, *Idyllium*, an idyl,  
pastoral poem. *Εἰδύλλιον*.  
*rtus*, crammed. For *ef-*  
fr. *farcio*, *fartum*.

*itus*, worn out by bringing  
*fatum* young; exhausted.  
leo in Quintilian: "Totos  
oculos." Or, not capable  
going forth. *Ex*, far from.  
*icax*, effectual. Fr. *effi-*  
*facio*. Having much  
in doing anything. So

*igies*, an image. Fr. *effi-*  
*ngo*. ¶ Al. for *efficies* fr.

*ictim*, desperately. *Adeo*  
uis sit *efflictus*.

*itio*: See *Futilis*.

*mus*, needy. Fr. *egeo*.

o: See Appendix.

*etas*, want. Fr. *egeo*.  
what like *Tempestatas*.

, I. *Ἐγώ*.

*ēgius*, eminent, surpass-  
ne chosen (*e grege*) out of  
ck, or apart from the flock.

or *Hehe*, ah! From *ê ê*,  
is!

*m*, hah! From *hem*, or  
o it.

*u*, alas! From *heuheu*, *he-*  
Or *e* may be from Gr. *ê*,  
The Greeks might say *ê*,  
Or *e* may be added to give  
o *heu*.

, ho, holla! From the  
as our *ho*, and the Welsh  
The Greek *ᾠ*, being not

aspirated, is scarcely applicable.

*Eia*, *Eja*, ho! away! on!  
*Eia*.

*Ejūlo*, I wail. From *hei*,  
alas; whence *heiuolo*, (as *Postu-*  
*lo*, *Ustulo*; see *Jubilo*), then  
*hejulo*, (as *eJus* for *eIus*, *eJa*  
for *ela*), and for softness *ejulo*.  
¶ Al. for *eiulo* fr. *ἔϊος*, (*ῥίος*),  
doleful.<sup>1</sup>

*Ejūro*, I give up, renounce or  
resign, swearing that I have dis-  
charged my duty.

*Ejus*, of him. For *eius* (as  
*ela*, *eJa*), gen. of *eus*, (whence  
*ea*), as from *Alterus* (that is,  
*Alter*) is *Alterius*.

*Elēcēbra*, a coaxer, wheedler.  
Fr. *elacio*. So *Illacio*, *Illicio*,  
*Illecebra*.

*Electāria*, electuaries, mede-  
cines which dissolve in the  
mouth. From *ἐκλεικτα*. As  
from *Emissa* is *Emissarius*.

*Electo*, I wheedle. Fr. *eli-*  
*cio*, *electum*, the same as *Illicio*.

*Electrum*, amber. *Ἠλεκ-*  
*τρον*.

*Elēgans*, choice, nice, dainty;  
fine, neat, elegant. Fr. *elego*,  
I pick out, choose. *Elego*  
seems to be here of the first  
conjugation, as *Prædico* from  
*Dico*; *Edūco* from *Dūco*. In  
ancient MSS. we find *Elīgans*.

*Elēgeia*, *Elēgīa*, an elegy.  
*Ἐλεγεία*.

*Elēgus*, an elegy. *Ἐλεγος*.

*Elēcēides*, Bacchanals. From  
*Ἐλελεύς*, *Ἐλελέος*, *Bacchus*.

*Elēmenta*, first principles,

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *eheu*, whence *sheulo* or *ehu-*  
*lo*; hence *ejulo*, as from *ἦπαρ*, *ἡκαρ*,  
*Hecar* is *Jecur*.

elements of things. For *olementa* (as *gEnu* from *γΟνν*) fr. *oleo*, to grow; or for *alementa* fr. *aleo*, whence *coaleo*. "Quia inde omnia crescunt et nascuntur." V. ¶ Al. from a word *eleo*, the same as *oleo* and *aleo*.

*Elenchus*, the index, or syllabus of a book. Fr. *ἐλεγχος*, a specimen.

*Elenchus*, a large pearl oblong like a pear. Fr. *ἐλεγχος*. "Not because, as some say, they are (*ἐλεγχος*) a proof of nobility; but because they resemble in figure the labels or billets<sup>1</sup> put on casks to mark the age of the wine." V.

*Elēphantus*, *Elēphas*, *antis*, an elephant. *Ἐλέφας*.

*Elēphas*, the elephantiasis, a kind of leprosy. From its covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an (*elephas*) elephant.

*Eleuthēria*, feasts<sup>1</sup> kept by slaves when set at liberty, in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius. *Ἐλευθερία*.

*Elīces*, gutters intended (*elīcere*) to carry off water.

*Elīcio*, I draw forth, fetch out, elicit. Fr. *lacio*.

*Elīdo*, I crush, squeeze. Fr. *lado*, I hurt; like *Collido*. *E* increases the force. See *Edomo*.

*Elīmīno*, I publish abroad; i. e. (procul *ē limine*) far from my threshold.

*Elirus*, boiled down. Fr. *elicio*, *elisci* or *elixi*, *elixum*, I draw out, force out. That is, having the virtues or properties drawn out by boiling. ¶ Or from *liqueo*, to melt; pf. *licsi*, *lixī*, *lixum*. Or fr. *liquor*, *eris*, part. *liqus*, *lixus*.

*Ellychnium*, a wick. *Ἐλλάχνιον*.

*Elōco*, immediately. That is, from this very place. Plautus: "Nunc *ex hoc loco* ibo." The Greeks say *αὐτόθεν*. See *Illico*.

*Elops*, *Hēlops*, some fish. *Ἐλωψ*, *ἡλωψ*.

*Elōgium*, a brief saying or sentence, a title, inscription, testimonial in praise or otherwise. For *eclogium* fr. *ἐκλογία*, same as *ἐκλογίζομαι*, I count over. ¶ Al. for *ellogium* fr. *ἐλλογία*, I put down into my accounts, take an account of. ¶ Or from *ἐκλογεῖον*, a selection. As being a selection of the most prominent features of a person's character.

*Elōquens*, eloquent. That is, speaking out clearly and plainly.

*Elūcus*: See Appendix.

*Elutrio*, I cleanse by pouring from one vessel to another. Fr. *elutus*, washed, cleansed.

*Elūvies*, a sewer; torrent. As (*eluens*) washing away filth. See *Colluvies*.

*Elūsium*, Elysium. *Ἠλύσιον*.

*Em*, for *eum*. ¶ It seems allied to Goth. *imma*, Engl. *him*.

*Emblēma*, mosaic work inlaid with pebbles of different

<sup>1</sup> Petronius: "Amphoræ allatæ quarum in cervicibus *PITTACIA* erant affixa cum hoc titulo: *Falerium Opimianum annorum centum*."

sizes and colors; an ornamental figure fixed to gold or silver vases. "Εμβλημα.

*Embōlimæus*, intercalary. "Εμβολιμαῖος.

*Embōlium* and *Embōliarius*. Greek words. See Forcellini ad vocc.

*Embractum*, panada or caudle. For *emphractum*, (as ἀμφω, amBo; and some read *emphractum*), fr. ἔμφρακτον. "Ut intelligatur impensa ex rebus admixtis et coactis atque obduratis; ab ἔμφράττω, ἐμπίφρακται, obstruo, obturo, infercio." F.<sup>1</sup>

*Emendo*, I emend. That is, I clear (*e mendis*) from faults.

*Emico*, I spring forth. Forcellini defines *Mico* "crebro celerique motu agitor, subsilio."

*Emineo*, I stand out or over, appear aloft, am conspicuous. For *emaneo*. So *Exsto*, I stand out. Ovid: "Signis exstantibus asper Crater." So *Prominens*. ¶ Or from *mineo*.

*Eminus*, from a distance. *Cominus* is said, when we fight hand to hand. *Eminus*, when we sling our weapon (*e manu*) from our hand. "Gladius a manu non recedit, lancea *e manibus* emittitur." F.

*Emissarius*, a spy. That is, one (*emissus*) sent out, commissioned.

*Emo*, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Interimo*. Also, I buy. Fr. ἐμός, mine; whence ἐμάω, ἐμῶ, I make mine, take to

myself by purchase or otherwise. So from σφέτερος is σφετερίζω, to make one's own. ¶ Al. from ἀμάω, ἀμῶ, I reap, gather.

*Emolior*, I accomplish. See *Molior*. *E* as in *Edomo*.

*Emolumentum*, labor and expense. From *e* and *molimentum*.

*Emolumentum*, profit, advantage. From *emolo*, or from *e molā*. As derived from grinding. The grist of a mill. Hence transferred to any gain. ¶ Al. from *emolior*. As arising from much toil and labor. But the first O in *emolior* is long.

*Emphasis*, emphasis. "Εμφασις.

*Emphyteusis*, the renting of land upon condition to plant it. Fr. ἐμφύτευσις, the act of planting.

*Empiricus*, an empiric. "Εμπειρικός.

*Emplastrum*, a plaster, salve; a plaster of clay or wax to lay on a graft; whence *emplastrare* is to graft. "Εμπλαστρον.

*Empōrētica* charta, coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Fr. ἐμπορητική, used by merchants.

*Empōrium*, a mart. "Εμπορίον.

*Empōrus*, a merchant. "Εμπορος.

*Emunctæ* naris homo, a man of a correct taste. "Quia *emunctæ* nares acutius distinctiusque odorantur." F.

*En*, behold! From ἤνι.

*Encaustus*, a kind of picture doue with fire. Fr. ἐγκαυστός, burnt in.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter derives it from the Germ. *einbrecken*, "intritum facere." Which is allied to our *broken*.



*Endo*, in. Fr. ἔνδον, within.

*Endōpērator*, the same as *imperator*; *endo* being the same as *in*.

*Endrōmis*, a coarse shaggy garment, worn after gymnastic exercises. Ἐνδρομίς.

*Engōnāsi*, the name of a constellation. From ἐν γόνασι, on his knees. Manilius: "NIXA GENU, et Graio nomine dicta Engonasi."

*Enim*, for. For *etnam*, as the Latins say also *Namque*, and the Greeks καὶ γάρ. *Et-nam* becomes *etnim*, somewhat as *comAnus*, *emAnus* become *comInus*, *emInus*. So *cAdo*, *accIdo*; &c.<sup>1</sup> Then *enim*.

*Ennōsigæus*, Neptune. Ἐννοσίγαιος.

*Enormis*, (*e*) out of all just (*norma*) rule and proportion, unsymmetrical, huge, enormous.

*Ens*, *entis*, being. Fr. εἶμι, I am; particip. εἶς, ἑνός.<sup>2</sup>

*Ensis*, a sword. Fr. ἔγχος, which is not only a spear, but a sword.<sup>3</sup> From *enchis* is *enhis*, as *veCHO* became *veHo*. *Enhis*, *ensis*, as Ἑξ, Hex, becomes Sex. Thus from Χαίτη, Chæta, is Hæta, Seta.

*Entheātus*, divinely inspired. Fr. ἐνθεατός fr. ἐνθεάω, whence ἐνθεάζω. Or fr. *entheo*, a verb formed fr. *entheus*.

*Enthēca*, a coffer, repository. Ἐνθήκη.

*Entheus*, inspired. Ἐνθεος.

*Enūcleo*, I take (ἐ) out (κλεum) the kernel. Hence, I explain subtilely or logically; i. e. divest an argument of the difficulties which cover it.

*Enyō*, Bellona. Ἐνυώ.

*Eo*, I go. Ἔω, whence εἶμι.

*Eð*, thither. That is, in *eo* loco. As we say There for Thither. So Quò is Whither. The Greeks say οἱ and ποῖ, i. e. δι, πόι, i. e. ὧ, πῶ, which agree with *Eo* and *Quo*.

*Eōs*, the morning. Ἡώς.

*Eōus*, eastern. Ἠφώς.

*Ephalmātor*, a leaper. Fr. ἄλμα, ἔφαλμα, a leaping.

*Ephēbus*, a youth. Ἐφηβος.

*Ephēmēris*, a journal. Ἐφημερίς.

*Ephippium*, a horse-cloth. Ἐφίππιον.

*Ephōri*, Spartan magistrates. Ἐφοροί.

*Epibāta*, marines. Ἐπιβάται.

*Epīcænus*, common. Ἐπίκοινος.

*Epīcus*, epic. Ἐπικός.

*Epigramma*, an inscription; short poem or epigram. Ἐπίγραμμα.

*Epilōgus*, a winding up of a speech or play. Ἐπίλογος.

*Epimēnia*, monthly presents. Ἐπιμήνια δῶρα.

*Epiničia*, songs of victory. Ἐπινίκια.

*Epiphōra*, a defluxion of humors. Ἐπιφορά.

*Epīrhēdium*, the harness of a cart. Fr. ἐπὶ, upon; and *rheda*.

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "From ἀμην, certainly; transp. ἀμήμ." But ἀμην was of very late introduction into the Greek language.

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *ens*, *ontis*, fr. ὄν, ὄντος.

<sup>3</sup> Brunck ad Soph. Aj. 658.

*Episcōpus*, an overseer, governor, bishop. Ἐπισκοπος.

*Epistōla*, an epistle. Ἐπιστολή.

*Epitāphium*, an epitaph. Ἐπιτάφιον.

*Epithēton*, an epithet. Ἐπιθετον.

*Epitōmē*, an abridgment. Ἐπιτομή.

*Epityrum*, a kind of salad. Ἐπιτυρον.

*Epiūrus*, a peg or pin. Ἐπίουρος.

*Epōdos*, an epode, a kind of poem. Ἐπώδος.

*Erops*, a puet, plover. Ἐροψ.

*Epōs*, an epic poem. Ἔπος.

*Epūla*, victuals, food. For *edipula* fr. *edo*, I eat. As from *Disco* is *Discipulus*. ¶ Al. from ἔπω, whence ἀμφέπω, &c., I prepare. A preparation of food.

*Eques*, a horseman. Fr. *equus*. Adam: "The *Equites* at first did not form a distinct order in the state. When *Romulus* divided the people into 3 tribes, he chose from each tribe 100 young men, who should serve on HORSEBACK and guard his person. *Tullus* added 300 from the *Albans*. *Tarquinius Priscus* doubled their number. It seems that the *Equites* first began to be reckoned a distinct order before the expulsion of the Kings. After this all those who served on horseback were not properly called *Equites* or *Knights*, but such only as were chosen into the *Equestrian* order, and pre-

*Etym.*

sented with a horse at the public expence."

*Equidem*, indeed. For *et quidem*. So *Etenim* is *Et enim*. So *Etsi*, *Etiam*. *Terence*: " *Etquidem* jubebit posci." *Etquidem* easily became *equidem*. ¶ Al. for *ego quidem*, as it is usually joined with verbs of the first person. But the sentences, in which it is joined to the other persons, oppose this derivation.

*Equiso*, a groom. Fr. *equus*.

*Equus*, a horse. Fr. ἵππος, Æol. ἱκκος, whence *icquus*, (as λι(Πω, liQUi,) *iquus*, *equus*. ¶ Al. from ἔχω, I carry as a horse; whence *oquus*, *equus*, as γΟνο, gEnu.

*Eram*, I was. Fr. ἔην, Æol. ἔαν, whence eRaM, as from μουσαῶν is musaRuM.

*Erānus*, a contribution, collection for the indigent. Ἐρανος.

*Erāto*, the Muse *Erato*. Ἐρατώ.

*Erēbus*, *Erebus*. Ἐρεβος.

*Erēmus*, a desert. Ἐρημος.

*Eres*, *Hēres*, a hedge-hog. Fr. χῆρ, gen. χήρως, *cheros*, whence *heres* (as Φεῦ, Heu) and *eres*. So *Anser* for *Chanser*.

*Eretria*, a kind of ceruse. As found about *Eretria* in *Eubœa*.

*Ergà*, towards. Fr. ὀρέγω, (ὀγγω,) I tend towards. So from ὄρεβος, (ὄρβος,) is *Ervum*. Or thus: ὀρέγω, ὀγγω, ἔργω.

*Ergastūlum*, a place where slaves were made to work in chains. Fr. ἔργασται pp. of

*ἐργάζομαι*, I work, whence *ἐργαστήριον*.

*Ergo*, on account of, by reason of. *Ergo* seems to be allied to *ergā*, towards; and to mean, with a view towards, in regard to, with reference to. ¶ Others refer *ergo* to Gr. *ἔργον*: but the application is not obvious.

*Ergo*, therefore. That is, *ergo* hujus or cuius rei: on account of this or which thing. See *ergo* above. ¶ Al. from *ἄραγε ὦν*, (i. e. οὖν) whence *ἄραγ' ὦν*, *argo*, N omitted as in Plato from *Πλάτων*.<sup>1</sup>

*Ericius*, *Hericius*, *Ereceus*, a hedgehog. Also, an engine of war full of sharp spikes. Fr. *eres*, *heres*. As from *Pellis* is *Pellicius* and *Pelliceus*.

*Erigo*, I set straight up, set upright, erect. Fr. *rego*, whence *rectus*.

*Erināceus*, *Herināceus*, a hedgehog. Fr. *eres*, *heres*; whence *erinus*, (as *Mare*, *Maris*, *Marinus*) whence *erinaceus*.

*Erinnys*, a Fury. *Ἐριννύς*.

*Ero*, I will be. For *eso*, *ἔσω* fut. of *ἔω*, I am, whence *ἔσομαι*. *Esit* for *erit* is in the Twelve Tables. ¶ Or from *ἔσω*, *ἔω* (as *νομίσω*, *νομιῶ*), whence *eRo*, as *νυῶς*, *nuRus*; *εῶω*, *uRo*. ¶ Or *ero* was formed from *eram* on the model of *Amabam*, *Amabo*.

*Erōgo*, I lay out, expend. Fr. *rogo*. Properly, I make a motion in the Senate for laying

out the public money. Compare *Abrogo*, *Derogo*, *Prorogo*.

*Erro*, I stray, wander up and down, wander about; stray, err. Properly, I go ill, I go wrong, and hence I go out of my way. Fr. *ἔρρω*.<sup>2</sup> In Hom. Il. σ, 421, *ἔρρων* is translated by Damm “ægrè gradiens.” And in Od. x, 72, *ἔρρε* he translates “faceste hinc ocyùs in malam rem.” ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *irren*, to wander.

*Erūca*, ———

*Eructo*, I belch. Fr. *ἔρυνκται* pp. of *ἐρεύγω*.

*Erūdio*, I instruct. *E rudi* doctum facio.

*Ervum*, a vetch. Fr. *ἔρβος*, *ῥβος*, whence *orvus*, *oroum*, then *ervum*, somewhat as from *γOvo* is gEnu. “Germ. *erbs*, *erbes*, *erbis*, Belg. *erwet*.” W.

*Erythrīnus*, *Erythīnus*, a roach. *Ἐρυθρίνος*.

*Es*, thou art. Fr. *εἷς*. ¶ Al. for *esis*. See Sum. ¶ Al. from *ἔσθ*, as Sum from *ἔσμαι*.

*Esca*, food. Fr. *esum* supine of *edo*, I eat. Hence *esica*, *esca*, as *Manus*, *Manica*; and *Manus*, *Manicus*, *Mancus*. ¶ Al. for *vesca* fr. *vescor*. ¶ Al. from *ἔσχω*, from *ἔω*. That by which I exist. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *as* was “*esca*.”<sup>3</sup>

*Escit*, or (as Faber reads) *Escet*, shall be; in Lucret. l, 620. Fr. *ἔσχω*, I am.

*Escūlus*. See *Æsculus*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from (ῥ) *ἔργον*, by which thing.

<sup>2</sup> Donnegan translates *ἔρρω*, “I wander about in sorrow or mournfully.”

<sup>3</sup> Wachter in *As*.

*Esito*, I eat often. Fr. *edo*, *esum*.

*Esor*, *Isox*, a large fish found in the Rhone. *Ἴσοξ* is in Hesychius. Yet these are probably Gallic words.

*Esse*, to be. Contracted from *ἔσσεσθαι*, "futurum esse." Herodotus has τὰ μέλλοντα *ἔσσεσθαι*, where *ἔσσεσθαι* is *esse*. ¶ Al. from *essem*, as formed on the model of *Amarem*, *Amare*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Belg. *weesen*, Anglo-Sax. *wesan*.

*Esseda*, a war-chariot used by the Belgæ and the Britons. Virgil: "BELGICA vel molli melius feret *esseda* collo." Propertius: "*Esseda* cælatis siste BRITANNA jugis." Of course therefore a northern word.<sup>1</sup>

*Essem*, I should be. Fr. *ἔσοιμην*, or an active form *ἔσοιμι*, *ἔσοιμ'*, *essoem*, *essem*.<sup>2</sup>

*Essentia*, the being or essence of anything. Fr. *esse*, whence a new participle *essens*, *essentis*. ¶ Al. for *exentia*, (*ecsentia*), from *ex* and *ens*, *entis*.

*Est*, he is. Fr. *ἔστί*. ¶ Al. for *esit*. See *Sum*.

*Est*, he eats; *estis*, ye eat. Perhaps, after *edis* was contracted into *es*, *edit* and *editis* were changed to *est* and *estis*, after the example of *Es*, *Est*,

*Estis*, of the verb *Sum*. Scheller says: "*Edo*, I eat, takes all the personal terminations of the verb *Sum*, which begin or end in *es*."

*Estrix*, a woman who is a great eater. Fr. *estum* supine of *edo*, I eat. See *Estus*.

*Estus*, eaten. As *Comedo*, *Comestus*. Fr. *edo*, *edsi*, *edsum*, *etsum*, transp. *estum*. ¶ Or fr. *ἔδω*, pp. *ἔσται*, whence *νήστις*, *νῆστις*, one who has not eaten, hungry.

*Esūries*, hunger. Fr. *esurio*.

*Esūrio*, I am hungry. Fr. *esurus* from *edo*. I will to eat. As from *δράσω* is *δρασεῖω*.

*Et*, and, also. Transposed from *τε*. ¶ Or from *ἔτι*, *ἔτ'*, yet further.

*Et*, even. This sense comes from that of *Also*. Cicero: "Quàm salutare non modo hominum, sed *etiam* pecudum generi." This sense agrees well with *ἔτι*, yet further, still more.

*Etēnim*, for. *Et enim*. Καὶ γάρ.

*Etēsia*, periodical winds. Ἐτησίαι.

*Ethicus*, relating to morals. Ἠθικός.

*Ethnicus*, heathen. Ἐθνικός.

*Ethos*, ethics. ἦθος.

*Etiam*, also, likewise. For *etjam*, and now, now further. So *Quonjam*, *Quoniam*.

*Etiamsi*, even if. The same as *Etsi*.

*Etiatum*, even then. That is, at that time also.

*Etsi*, even if. As Gr. *εἰ καί*.

*Etymon*, the true origin of a word. From *ἔτυμον*, true, real.

<sup>1</sup> "Apud Belgas, ait De laCerta, nunc quoque *hissen* est incitare ad cursum; et his *essendum* est *hessichdum*, quo sermone etiamnum aurigæ Belgici utuntur." Bailey.

<sup>2</sup> Jamieson states the analogy between the Latin and the Mæso-Gothic: *Essem*, *wesj-au*; *esses*, *wescis*; *eset*, *wes-ei*; *essoem-us*, *weseim-a*; *esset-is*, *weseith*; *essent*, *wescin-a*.

*Eu*, well done! *Eὖ*.

*Evan*, Bacchus. For *Euan*, *Eὐαν*.

*Evangelium*, the Gospel. *Εὐαγγέλιον*.

*Evox*, hurra, huzza. For *euax*, fr. *εὐάξω* fut. of *εὐάξω*, I cry out Bacchus.

*Eventus*, an event. Fr. *evenio*, *eventum*. That which happens.

*Evergaea*: See Appendix.

*Everriculum*, a draw or drag net. Fr. *everro*, as sweeping clean away. Camden uses the word Sweep-net. So *Terriculum*.

*Euge*, bravo! *Εὕγε*.

*Eugenia*, *Eugeneia*, an excellent sort of grapes. Fr. *εὐγένεια* plural of *εὐγένεια*, nobleness.

*Eugra*, much the same as *euge*. *Ρα* is *ρη*, *ρηι*, "quodammodo." Some write *Eugra* from *ρη*, *ποι*.

*Eugium*: See Appendix.

*Evidens*, manifest. *Qui aperte videtur*. See *Edomo*.

*Evius*, Bacchus. *Εῖιος*.

*Eumenides*, the Furies. *Εὐμενίδες*.

*Eunuchus*, a eunuch. *Εὐνοῦχος*.

*Eua*, *Evoe*, a cry of the Bacchanals. *Εὐοῖ*.

*Euripus*, the strait between Aulis and Eubœa, remarkable for an irregular ebb and flow of its tide. Hence used for any strait, a moat, aqueduct, &c. *Εὐρίπος*.

*Eurus*, the south-east wind. *Εὐρος*.

*Euterpe*, one of the muses. *Εὐτέρπη*.

*Ex*, from. *Ἐξ*.

*Ex*—, (in composition,) thoroughly. See *Edomo*.

*Exactus*, perfectly done, accurately done. Participle of *exigo*, I carry through. *Ex*, as *E* in *Edomo*.

*Exagoga*, an exportation of goods. *Ἐξαγωγή*. Also, an exporter of goods. *Ἐξαγωγίς*.

*Exāmen*, a swarm of bees. Fr. *ἔξαμμα*, fr. *ἔξημαι* pp. of *ἔξάπτω*, I join or hang to, append. As hanging to one another, or joined together. So *Apes* from *Apio*. ¶ Or *examen* is for *exapimen* fr. *exapio*, the same as *ἔξάπτω*. ¶ Or *examinis* is the foundation of the substantive, fr. *ἔξαμνέινον*.

*Exāmen*, the beam of a balance. As that from which the scales are appended. Virgil: "Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances Sustinet." Hence it means a test, trial, examination. *Examen* is fr. *ἔξάπτω* or *exapio*, I append, connect. See above. Pliny has "Ex quo pendeant *exapta* catenis tintinnabula," connected by chains.

*Exāmino*, I examine. See the second *Examen*.

*Exantlo*, I empty, exhaust; I bear, endure. *Ἐξαντλῶ*, *ἔξαντλῶ*, in both senses. ¶ Some write *exanclo*, for *exanculo*, fr. *anculo* (whence *ancula* and *ancilla*), I attend upon, serve.

*Exaspéro*, I provoke, exasperate. That is, I make (*asperum*) sharp in temper.

*Exauctōro*, I dismiss from military service. The contrary to *auctoro*.

*Excanto*, I charm anything by song (*ex*) out of its place.

*Excellens*, excellent. See *Excello*.

*Excello*, I excel, outdo. Fr. *cello*, I drive or urge forward. Said properly of one person in a row moving out of it and getting before the rest. Or said properly of one raised high above others. See *Excelsus*.

*Excelsus*, high. Fr. *celsum* supine of *cello*, I drive, move. Moving up. Compare *Editus*, high.

*Excētra*, ———

*Excidium*, ruin. Fr. *excido*, I fall.

*Excēmentum*, the refuse of the sieve; bran. Refuse, excrement. For *excretimentum* fr. *excretum* sup. of *excerno*, I sift. Or for *excernimentum*, *excrenimentum*, *excreimentum*, as *Superrimus*, *Supreimus*, *Supremus*.

*Excūbia*, watches by night, and (improperly) by day. Fr. *excubo*.

*Excūbo*, I lie out of doors all night; keep guard.

*Excūso*, I excuse. For *excauso*. I allege an excuse in order to repel a charge. See *Causor*.

*Excūtio*, I shake off. For *exqutio*, *exquatio*.

*Exēcror*, I execrate. For *exsecror*, *exsacror*. I give up as (*sacrum*) devoted to the wrath of Heaven.

*Exēdra*, a hall, piazza. 'Εξ-ιδρα.

*Exemplum*, a sample, example; copy, model. Fr. *eximo*,

*exemi*, I take out, I select, as in *Eximius*. Whence *exemulum*, *exemlum*, *exemplum*. So *tem-Plum*, and so *σίμβλον*, a hive, for *σίμλον* fr. *σιμαί*, bees. So *μυσημβρία*, and French *nomBre* (whence our *Number*), for "nomre," *concomBre* for "concomre." Or from *exemptum*, whence *exemptulum*, *exemptum*, *exemplum*. ¶ Al. for *exemplum* fr. *ex amplo*. As taken out of a large quantity.

*Exentēro*, I disembowel. Fr. *ἐξαντερεύω*, or a word *ἐξαντερέω*, *ω*.

*Exerceo*, I train, practise. Soft for *exergeo* (as *μισΓέω*, *misGeo*), fr. *ἐξεργία*, I work a person, fr. *ἔργον*, work. ¶ Al. for *exarceo*. "Quia, quæ *exercentur* seu *excoluntur*, sub certâ lege ac ratione *coërcentur* continenturque." F.

*Exercitus*, an army. Participle of *exerceo*. As being trained and exercised. *Nepos*: "Effecit ut *exercitissimum* haberet *exercitum*."

*Exēro*, I put or thrust forth. Fr. *ἐξείρω*, fut. *ἐξείρω*. As in *Aristoph.*: *τὴν γλώσσαν ἐξείραντες*. ¶ Or, as *exero* is written also *exsero*, fr. *sero*, formed from *ἔρω*, whence *ἐρύω*, I draw; and whence *ἐξείρω* above. That is, I draw out. So *Avienus* uses *Prosero*, to put forth. Hence also *Præsertim*.

*Exhībeo*, I hold out, hold forth, display, exhibit. For *exhabeo*.

*Exīgo*, I exact, demand, enforce. Fr. *exago*, I thrust or force out.

*Exiguus*, slender, slight, small. Fr. *exigo*, (as *Ambigo*, *Ambiguus*,) I drive out, beat out. As *ἐλαχὺς* fr. *ἐλάω*, I drive, pf. *ἔλαχα*; or fr. *ἐλάζω*, pf. *ἔλαχα*. ¶ Al. for *ericuus* (as *amurCa* from *ἀμωρΓὰ*) fr. *exseco*, *execo*, *exico*, *exicui*, whence *ericuus*. Cut thin. So *Mutuus*.

*Exilis*, faint, slight, slender, small. For *exilis* fr. *exii* pf. of *exeo*; or for *exitilis* fr. *exitum* supine of *exeo*, I pass away, become evanescent. Somewhat as *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἐξίω*, *ἔξεται*; and *Exitium* from *Exeo*. Cicero: "Nolo verba *exiliter* exanimata *exire*." ¶ Al. for *exigilis*, (*exiilis*, *exilis*,) fr. *exigo*, whence *Exiguus*, which see. ¶ Al. for *exsecilis* fr. *exseco*, to cut thin; whence *execilis*, *exeilis*, *exilis*. ¶ Al. for *exinilis* fr. *ina*. From the fibres wasting away.<sup>1</sup>

*Exilium*, banishment. For *exulium* fr. *exul*, *exulis*. ¶ Al. from *exilio*, *exsilio*, I escape, fly away, fly.

*Eximius*, choice, excellent. Fr. *exemo*, *eximo*, I choose out from others.

*Exin*, from thence. For *exinde*. So *Dein*.

*Existo*, I stand out, stand forth, appear, rise into being. For *exsisto*.

*Existimo*, I judge, repute. For *exastimo*.

*Exitium*, ruin, destruction.

For *exeo*, *exitum*, to go out, expire. As we speak of a candle going out. So *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἔξεται* pp. of *ἐξίω*.

*Exōchadium*, tuberculum in ano. Ab *ἐξοχή*, eminentia.

*Exodium*, a dramatic entertainment introduced at the end of a play. *Ἐξόδιον*.

*Exōleo*, *Exōlesco*, I fade, grow out of date. As contrary to *oleo*, I grow. ¶ Or fr. *ἐξολίω*, I waste away.

*Exorcismus*, *Exorcista*, *Exorcizo*. Greek words.

*Exōro*, I gain by entreaty. *Ex*, as *E* in *Edomo*.

*Exostra*, a machine used on the stage, which by turning round exposed a change of scene. Also, a bridge suddenly thrust from a wooden tower on the wall of a besieged city. *Ἐξώστρα*.

*Exōticus*, foreign. *Ἐξωτικός*.

*Expēdio*, I disentangle, rid; I rid a thing from its difficulties, dispatch, accomplish; get ready necessities for an army, furnish, equip. That is, I take my (*pedem*) foot (*ex*) out of confinement. Contrary to *Impedio*.

*Expēditio*, a military expedition. Fr. *expedio*, I equip.

*Expendo*, I lay out, expend. Properly, I pay out of my resources, pay away.

*Expēnsa*, charge, cost. Fr. *expendo*, *expensum*.

*Expergiscor*, I awake. Fr. *expergo*.

*Expergo*, I rouse, excite. Fr. *pergo*, I go, proceed; actively, I make to go or proceed.

<sup>1</sup> Hill: "*Exilis* comes most probably from *ex* and *ile*; intimating the smallness of the flank; and, of course, the comparative thinness of the animal to which it is applied."

*Expērentia*, trial, experience. Fr. *experior*; part. *experiens, entis*.

*Expērior*, I try, attempt. Fr. *perior*, which fr. *περῶ* fut. of *παίρω*, I go through; whence *πειράω*, *πειρῶ*, I attempt.

*Expers*, void of, without, destitute. For *expars*. Being without any part in a concern. Ovid: "*Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum*."

*Expēto*, I light, fall. Livy: "Ut in eum omnes *expetant* hujusce clades belli." Fr. *πέτω*, I fall; whence *πιπέτω*, *πιπτω*. ¶ Or fr. *peto*, I aim or tend towards an object.

*Expleo*, I fill up. Fr. *πλείω*, *πλήθην*, whence *πλήθω*.

*Explicit liber*, the book is finished. These words are often put at the end of MSS. *Explico* is here of the third conjugation, and has a neuter sense. Or perhaps *explicit* is shortly written for "*Explicitus est*," and should have a stop after it: **EXPLICIT. LIBER.** Martial: "*Versibus explicitum est omne duobus opus*." ¶ Forcellini thinks the expression may be better derived from ancient works being folded up in volumes, which it therefore was necessary (*explicare*) to unfold before they could be read.

*Explico*, I dispatch, finish. That is, I disentangle, (opposed to *implico*,) rid a thing from its difficulties.

*Explōro*, I search diligently, spy out. Properly, I ask of a person with tears, like *implo-ro*, I implore, beg. Hence, I

beg another to give me information; I enquire of or ask anxiously. Silius: "*Mentesque Deorum Explorant super eventu*." Hence *exploro* means generally to spy out, search into. Damm explains *ἰρέσθαι* in Od. ζ, 298, "*QUÆRERE interrogando*." Homer joins *μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἰρέσθαι*. And Hesychius explains *ἐρέων* by *ἰρωτήσων, ζητήσων*.

*Expōno*, I explain, declare. That is, I set forth.

*Expressè*, explicitly, expressly. Said properly of things forced out so as to be clear to the sight. Tacitus: "*Vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens*."

*Expungo*, I efface, expunge. Contrary to *pungo*, I prick marks on wax with a stylus.

*Exquīsitus*, choice, rare, exquisite. That is, sought out. For *exquasitus*. So *ἔξαυτος* fr. *ἔξαιτιω*.

*Exsequia, Exēquia*, a funeral procession; funeral solemnities. Properly, a following to the grave. Fr. *sequor*.

*Exsero*: See *Exero*.

*Exsors*, peculiar, extraordinary. Virgil: "*Exsortem ducere honorem*." That is, which is not made to depend on (*sortes*) lots. Forcellini explains it, "*qui est extra sortem, qui sorti non committitur*."

*Exspecto*, I look out for, wait for. Wachter explains it "*de loco in locum prospicio*."

*Exsterno*, I terrify. That is, *sterno mentem*. So *Consterno*.

*Exstinguo, Extinguo*, I put



out, efface, extinguish. Opposed to *stinguo*, for *stiguo*, *stigo* fr. *στρίγω* fut. 2. of *στρίζω*, I prick; specially, I prick marks on wax with a stylus. See *Expungo*. ¶ Al. from *tinguo*, *tingo*. As said of fire drenched in water. Ovid: "*Tingere* in amne faces."

*Exta*, the bowels. For *exsecta*, *execta*, *excta*. "Quodd ea Diis prosecuntur," says Festus. Or "*exsecuntur*." ¶ Al. from *ἔξτερα*, cast forth; fr. *ἔξτεται* pp. of *ἔξίω*, *ἔξίημι*.

*Extemplo*, immediately. For *extemplo*, from the (*templum*) spot. As "*Eloco*" is immediately. ¶ Or for *extempulo*, from *tempulum* dimin. of *tempus*. We use *Extempore* in a different sense, but from a similar reason. ¶ Vossius supposes that it was said by the Priests in the temple at the end of the ceremonies: *Ex Templo* i. e. abscedite; as they said *Ilicet*, that is, *Ire licet*. And that, as persons went immediately after this, *extemplo* was used to mean immediately. Perhaps they said at full: "*Ex templo ilicet*."

*Extermino*, I drive (*ex terminis*) out of the boundaries.

*Externus*, outward. For *exterinus* fr. *exterus*.

*Extērus*, *Exter*, foreign. Fr. *ἐξώτερος*, (*ἔξτερος*) further out, outer. ¶ Al. from *ex*, as *Sub*, *Subter*. ¶ Others refer *exter* to *ex terrā*.

*Extimus*, the uttermost. For *exterrimus*. So *Inferimus*, *Infinus*.

*Extorris*, banished (*ex terrā*) out of the country.

*Extra*, without. For *exterā parte*.

*Extrēmus*, the utmost, last. For *exterrimus*, *extreimus*. As *Superrimus*, *Supremus*.

*Extrīco*, I free (*ex trīcis*) from impediment.

*Exūbēro*, I abound, am very fruitful. Fr. *uber*, *uberis*. See *Edomo*.

*Exul*, *exūlis*, banished. For *exsul*. Banished (*ex solo*) from the soil. Plautus: "*Omnes scelerati exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt*." ¶ Al. from *ἐξίλᾶω*, *ἐξελᾶ*, I banish.

*Exulto*, I exult. For *exulto*, *exsalto*. I leap about for joy.

*Exundo*, I overflow. See *Abundo*.

*Exuo*, I strip off. Fr. *ἐξίω*, *ἐξίημι*, I cast off. ¶ Al. from *ἐκδύω*, I strip off. But through what process? Rather, the *ind* in *induo* was considered to have been the same as *in*, (as in *Induperator*;) then *ex* took its place.<sup>1</sup>

*Exūvia*, a cast off skin; cast off clothes; spoils stripped from an enemy. Fr. *exuo*. As *Diluo*, *Diluvies*.

## F

*Fāba*: See Appendix.

*Fāber*, a workman, artificer. For *faciber* fr. *facio*. As *Tumēo*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*; *Mulceo*, *Mulciber*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ex suo*. I strip a person (*ex suo*) of his own.

*brica*, a workshop. Fr. *fabri*.

*brico*, *Făbrīcor*, I forge, Fr. *faber, fabri*.

*bŭla*, a report, the subject of common talk; a tale, story,

Fr. *for, faris*, to talk. *Exoro*, *Exorabulum*; *Figo*, *ula*, *Fibula*.

*cēla*, *Făcēlāre*, a salad. *facio*, I make up. A common. As *Loquor*, *Loquela*; or, *Querela*.

*facesso*, I do, perform. Fr. As *Lacio*, *Lacesso*; *Capesso*.

*facesso*, I go away. Terence: "Hæc hinc *facessat*."

Donatus remarks: "Pro, se *faciat*, i. e. abeat. Huc *faciat*, huc accedat, signifi-

Or, "*facesso hinc*" is *facio iter hinc*."

*facētus*, witty, facetious. Fr. to speak; as *Dicax* from *Cetus* seems to be a nation, somewhat as *Cun- n* *Facundus*.

*facies*, the visage, counte- nance, face. Fr. *facio*, as *Specio*. That is, the form, figure, mien, and appearance, coun- tenance. ¶ Al. from *πέφακα* pf. of *φάω*, (whence) to show. That is, the natural appearance, aspect. *Facio*.

*facilis*, easy (*facere*) to do; So *Habilis*, *Agilis*, &c. *facinus*, a good or bad deed. *facio*.

Caninius derives *facies* from the verb: V. Etym.

*Făcio*, I make; I do. As *ποιῶ* has both senses. Also, I sacrifice, like Gr. *ῥέζω*. That is, *facio rem divinam*. Fr. *πέφακα*, (*φάκα*,) pf. of *φάω*, whence *φαίνω* (See *Jacio*); or fr. *φαίω* (whence *φαίω*, *faio*, and *fuCio*, as *σπίς*, *specus*,) whence directly is *φαίνω*, to bring to light, show forth, put forth, produce; hence, like *Pro- ducō*, it is used for creating. Lucilius: "Ducunt uxores, PRODUCUNT liberos." Hence *facio* is, I make, invent, con-

struct. So from *Pario* is *Reperio*, to invent. Ovid: "Carminis et medicæ, Phœbe, REPERTOR opis." So *τίκω*, to produce, is also to invent, construct, as in *ἀρχιτέκτων*, and in *τεύχω*, "*facio, fabricor*." "*Τί- κω*, in lucem profero, pario, creō," says Valckenaer. When Plato says, *Οἱ πατέρες πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ἀπεφάναντο εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους, ἀπεφάναντο* in point of sense answers to "*fecerunt*."

¶ Al. from *παγῶ* fut. 2. of *πῆγνυμι*, to construct. *Π* into *F*, as *Ferè* from *Περὶ*. Then *fagio* became *facio*, as *saCer* is for *saGer*, *misCeo* from *μισΓέω*.

*Factio*, a side, party, sect, faction, conspiracy. Fr. *facio*, *factum*. From the expression *Facere cum aliquo*. Cicero: "Si respondisset; idem sentire, et secum *facere* Sullam." That is, that he sided with him, was of his party. Or from men being united (*factum*) to execute some project.

*Factiōsus*, seditious. Fr. *fac- tio*, a conspiracy.

*Făcultas*, power, ability, means of doing anything; means, property. Fr. *facul* for *facilis*; whence *facilitas*.

*Făcundus*, eloquent. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As from *Irōr*, (whence *Irascor*,) is *Iracundus*; from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*.

*Făx* or *Fex*, *făcis* or *fēcis*, lees, dregs. *Fex* is fr. *πῆξις*, a condensation. As from *Περὶ* is *Ferè*. The general preference of *făx* to *fĒx* seems however an objection to this derivation.

*Făgus*, a beach-tree. *Φαγός*, Doric for *φηγός*.

*Făla*, a kind of round tower erected on the walls of cities to discharge weapons from. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φαίνω*,) to show. Whence *φαλός*, conspicuous, appearing aloft, high, "editus." Hesychius has *Φάλαι' ὄρη, σκοπιαί*. Though the reading is disputed. "The Saxons or Germans," says Dacier,<sup>1</sup> "retain *φάλαι* in *fales* or *fels*, a rock." See *Palatium*. ¶ Wachter notices Hebr. *bala*, "textit, operuit."

*Fălărĭca*, a kind of missile weapon. As thrown from or into a *fala*. ¶ Or from *φαλός*, or a word *φαληρός*, shining. For it was bound round with wildfire and shot out of an engine.

*Fălco*, a falcon. "Quodd ungue more *falcis* habeat introrsum flexos." V. "Credo," says Johnson, "a rostro *falcato* sive adunco." Turton thus combines these ideas: "From its hooked

talons and beak." ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *falk*, Belg. *valk*.

*Fălĕre*, a pile or buttress. Scaliger: "For *Halere* fr. *ἅλς*, *ἁλός*, the sea. As piles for piers on the seashore. Unless it is that the Greeks called all high things *φάλῃρα*." See *Fala*.

*Făliscus* venter, and *Făliscus* simply, a hog's pudding made after the manner of the *Falisci*, a people of Etruria.

*Făllo*, I deceive. Soft for *sfallo*, *σφάλλω*, which is translated (inter alia) by Donnegan, "to deceive, to lead into error, mislead." ¶ Al. from *φηλώω*, *φηλῶ*, I deceive; Doricè *φαλῶ*.

*Fălsus*, deceitful, false. Fr. *fallo*, *falsum*. Pronus ad *fălendum*.

*Fălx*, *falcis*, a sickle, hedging-bill, reaping-hook; an instrument of war, crooked like a hook. From Hebr. *phalach*, (*phalch*,) he severed.<sup>2</sup> ¶ It is usually derived from *πίλεκυς*, whence with aspirate *φέλεκυς*, *φέλκυς*, whence *fēlcis*, *falcis*. But *πίλεκυς* is not a sickle, but an axe.

*Făma*, report, rumor, fame. *Φήμη*, Dor. *φάμα*.

*Fămes*, hunger. Quayle refers it to Celt. *feim*, need, want. ¶ Perhaps it might be referred to *χάω*, I want, crave, whence *χάτις* is a craving; and whence through *χίχαμας* might have been formed a word *chames*, changed to *hames*, (as from *Χόρτος* is *Hortus*,) and then to *fames*, as from *Ἑστία* is *Festus*,

<sup>1</sup> Ad Festum in Fălă. See also Wachter in Fels.

<sup>2</sup> See Wachter in Halb.

from *Εἰρμὸς* is Firmus. Or, as the Æolians sometimes put Π for K, for X or CH they might have said Φ or PH. This change of CH into F or PH seems to appear in other Latin words, (as in Flos, Fundo, Futilis,) and is noticed in other languages by Wachter.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Al. for *fugimes* from *φάγω*, to eat, as Foveo, Fovimes, Fomes. *Fames* must then mean a desire to eat.

*Fāmilia*, the slaves belonging to a master, the servants of a household; the whole household, parents, children, and servants; a family, sect, school; a family estate. For *famulia* from *famulus*. ¶ Al. for *familla* (as *ἄλλος*, allus,) fr. *ἄμλλα*, *hamilla*, (as from *Εἰρμα* is Firmus,) a combat; hence (like Gr. *ἄθλος*,) a crowd or company of spectators; hence a crowd or company generally.<sup>2</sup>

*Fāmiliāris*, belonging to the same *familia*, intimate.

*Fāmulus*: See Appendix.

*Fānāticus*, iuspired, enthusiastic, fanatical. "Propriè de iis qui circa *fana* bacchari et vaticinari solebant." F. An ancient Glossary explains it by *ἱερατικὸς*, *ἱεροδουλος*.

*Fānum*, a temple. Where the priests were wont (*fari*) to deliver the oracles of the Gods. As Vates is *φάτης*. ¶ Or *fari* is here *effari*. "*Effatum* templum, dedicated or consecrated by a set

form of words. Livy: *Fanum*, id est locus templo *effatus*." F.<sup>3</sup>

*Far*, *farris*, a kind of wheat. "From Hebr. *bar*, grain." V. As Fascino from *Βασκανῶ*. ¶ Or from Germ. *faren*, to generate, produce; the same as our word To bear. So Hebr. *bara* is, he created.

*Farcimen*, a sausage. Fr. *farcio*. Apicius: "Sic intestinum *farcies*."

*Farcio*, *farsi*, I cram with mingled ingredients. Fr. *φράσσω*, transp. *φάρσσω*.

*Farferus*: See Appendix.

*Fārīna*, meal, flour. Fr. *far*, *farris*.

*Fāris*, *fātūr*, you speak, he speaks. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φημι*,) whence *φῶ*, *fō*, and *φάομαι*, *φῶμαι*, *for*.

*Farrāgo*, a mixture of *far* and other grains or herbs, given to cattle; any thing miscellaneous. Fr. *farris*. As Plum-bum, Plumbago.

*Fartor*, a fatterer of fowls; sausage-maker. Fr. *farcio*, *farcitum*, *farmum*. See Farcimen.

*Fas*, what is just or right by the rules of religion. That is, what is spoken and commanded by the priests. From *fur*, *fari*.

*Fascia*, a linen or woollen cloth for wrapping up infants or wounds, a bandage, swath; hence applied to stockings, stomachers, &c. as wrapped round parts of the body. Fr. *fascis*, a bundle. "Quodd eā aliquid in *fascem* colligamus." Ainsw. "Because by means of a band materials are collected into bun-

<sup>1</sup> "The Engl. QUIVER sprang from Germ. KOCHER, CH being changed into F, or (which has the same power) into V." Again: "LIFTEN, to lift. From Belg. LICHTEN. CH is often changed to F."

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *φιλία*, a familiar intercourse.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *φάω*, transp. *φῶς*, *Favis*.

dles." Tt. Bandage and Bundle are allied to the same verb To Bind.

*Fascino*, I enchant. Fr. βασκανῶ fut. of βασκαίνω. As Βρίμω, Fremo. A into I, as μαχαλῶ, machina.

*Fascinum*, witchery, enchantment. See *Fascino*.

*Fascinum*, veretrum. Horace: "Minusve languet *fascinum*." Vossius: "Quoddam antiqui figuram VERETRI multum crederent valere ad omne *fascini* genus averruncandum depellendumque. Sane pueris figura *fascini* de collo suspendebatur, ad amoliendas *fascinationes*. Et ut aves inauspicatæ, foribus affixæ, amoliri infortunium credebantur; sic VERETRA, quorum in effascinando usus erat, *fascinum* etiam depellere existimabant. Eò autem VERETRUM *fascinationem* depellere putabant, quia omnia turpia malos invidorum oculos ab instituto averterent atque avocarent. Idcirco et prodesse judicabant, si quis despueret. Theocritus: 'Ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶ δὲ, τρεῖς εἰς ἑμὸν ἔπτυσσα κόλπον.'"

*Fascis*, a bundle of wood, twigs, &c. From πᾶξις, (Doric of πῆξις, a fastening together,) *paxis* i. e. *paxis* or *paxis*, transp. *paxis*, might be *faxis*, as from Περὶ is Ferè. ¶ Al. from σφάκελλος<sup>1</sup> (which seems to be used for σάκελλος, a bundle), whence σάκελος, (as σάσγανον is thought to be put for

σάσγανον,) shortened to σάσκες.

¶ Al. from Germ. *fassen*, to fasten, tie.

*Fassus*, particip. of *fateor*, for *fatus*.

*Fasti*, annals, chronicles, &c. in which were set down not only the triumphs, the names of the Consuls, &c., but the Dies *fasti* and the Dies *festi* or *nefasti*. "Hence called *fasti*, as the Dies *fasti* were far more numerous than the Dies *nefasti*." V. ¶ Or from a word φαστοί, formed fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, to say, relate. See *Fasti* dies.

*Fasti* dies, days on which the Prætors were able to transact public business, and to pronounce the three words, Do, Dico, Addico. Ovid: "Ille *nefastus* erit per quem tria verba silentur; *Fastus* erit per quem lege licebit agi." From *fas*; as on these days the Prætors were able to dispense justice. As Jus, Justus. ¶ Al. from πέφασται pp. of φάω to speak, pronounce.

*Fastidium*, disdain, loathing. Fr. *fastus*.

*Fastīgātus*, and *Fastīgīātus*, sloped, sloping. Fr. *fastigium*. Narrowed gradually into a sharp point like the roof of a house.

*Fastīgium*, the top or highest part of a building, the top or roof; slope of a roof. Fr. *fastus*, loftiness of mind, high disdain. Hence *fastigium* is "altitudo domûs." Compare *Vestīgium*.

*Fastīgo*: See *Fastigatus*.

*Fastus*, pride, haughtiness. Fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, φημί.

<sup>1</sup> See Donnegan ad σφάκελλος.

"Quia superbi grandia FANTUR." V. ¶ Or fr. *πίφασται* pp. of *φάω*, (whence *φάσμα*,) to show. As fr. *φαίω*, fut. *φανῶ*, is *ὑπερήφανος*, proud.

*Fāleor*, I grant, own, confess. Fr. *πίφασται* (whence *φαρίζω*, I declare) pp. of *φάω*, I speak. More directly, from *φατίσμαι* or *φατίω*, as *βατίω* from *βάω*.

*Fātigo*, I tire, weary. Fr. *fatim ago*, I urge on incessantly. Virgil: "Quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat." From *ago* is *agito*, which is sometimes used like *fatigo*.

*Fatim*: See Appendix.

*Fātisco*, I open or gape with chinks. And, as things in decay become full of chinks and chasms, *fatisco* is also to be dissolved, to faint, to be exhausted. Fr. *fatim hisco*. As *Fatigo* from *Fatim ago*. But, as *fessus* belongs to *fatisco*, as *Gressus* to *Gradior*, *fatisco* must have come from a verb *fatio*, which is from *fatim hio*. Or, (if F, that is PH, is put for CH: See Fames,) *fatio* may be for *chatio* from *χαρίζω*, *χατίω*, *χατιῶ*, formed from *χίχαται* pp. of *χάω*, to open or gape.

*Fatum*, a prophecy, oracle, as uttered by the priests, who were hence called *Fatidici*. Also, the determined or appointed will of Heaven. Either as being usually communicated to men by the oracles; or because in the Roman Theology Jupiter was wont to declare his will to the *Parcæ* whose office it was to fulfil his decrees. Hence *fatum* is used for any-

thing which befalls us, for calamity or death, as being the decree of Heaven. *Fatum* is the participle of *for*, *faris*.

*Fātuus*, silly, foolish, idle, unprofitable. Transferred to the taste, (like Gr. *μωρός*,<sup>1</sup>) insipid. That is, frantic like a (*φάτης*) prophet, raving, delirious. *Uus*, as in *Mutuus*.

*Fāveo*, I favor, befriend. Fr. *φαίω*, (as *αἰώ*, a *Veō*; *χαίω*, ca *Veō*,) fr. *φάω*, whence *φημι*, to speak, i. e. in another's favor. I favor by word. Ovid: "LINGUIS animisque favete." So *αἶψος*, from signifying a speech or discourse, means a speech in favor of another, a panegyric; whence *αἰνέω*, to praise.

*Fāvilla*, hot ashes or embers, sparks of fire, cinders. For *failla* from *φάος*, light; or from *φάω*, to shine; or for *fauilla* from *φαίω*, to shine. Virgil has "CANDENTE favillâ."<sup>2</sup>

*Fauni*, ———

*Fāvōnius*, the west wind. Fr. *faveo*. As favoring, kindly, mild. Forcellini: "Quia favet genituræ, siquidem est spiritus genitalis mundi, quo plantæ hyberno tempore enectæ reviviscunt." Lucretius has, "Genitabilis aura Favoni."

*Faustus*, lucky, favorable. Fr. *faveo*, *favsi*, *fausi*, *faustum*, as *Haurio*, (*Hauri*,) *Hausi*, *Haustum*. ¶ Al. from *φαιστὸς* fr. *πίφασται* pp. of *φαίω*, *φάω*,

<sup>1</sup> *Μωρός* is evidently from *μωρός* from *μῶς*, whence *μάτην*. Nor is it necessary that its sense of insipid should be the primitive one.

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *fovilla* fr. *foveo*.

whence *Faveo*. ¶ Al. from *φαστός*, bright, (whence *φαστήριος*;) and so serene, auspicious.

*Fautor*, a favorer. Fr. *faveo*, *favitum*, *fautum*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*.

*Fāvus*, a honeycomb. *Favus*, i. e. *phavus*, seems to be put for *chavus* (See *Fames*) fr. *χάος*, a chasm. As full of chasms. *Χάος*, *ChaVus*, as *βόες*, boVes. ¶ Al. from *ῥφος*, anything woven. "Textum opus," says Vossius. Hence *huphus*, *huvus*, and *fucus* (as *Εἰρμός*, Firmus), then *favus*, as *κτος*, cAnis; *κτιξ*, cAlis. ¶ Al. from *φάω*, which Lennep supposes to mean primarily "findo, aperio." ¶ Al. from Germ. *wabe*, a honey-comb, and this from *wēben*, to weave.

*Faux*, *faucis*, a jaw. Fr. *φαύω*, *φάω*, to speak. Virgil: "*Vox faucibus hæsit*." The C as in *speCus* from *σπίος*, or from perf. *πέφαυκα*. ¶ Al. from *φάρυγξ*, *φᾶρυγξ*, *φάυξ*, *φαύξ*. ¶ Al. from *χαύω*, *χάω*, to be hollow. Whence *chaucis*, *phaucis*. See *Fames*.

*Fax*, *fācis*, a torch. Fr. *φάος*, light, or *φάω*, to shine. C as in *speCus* from *σπίος*. Or *fax* is fr. *φάω*, *φάσω*, Æol. *φάξω*.

*Faxim*, *Faxo*, may I do, I will do. For *faxerim*, *faxero*, fr. *facio*, *faci*, *fari*.

*Fēbris*,<sup>1</sup> a fever. Fr. *ferreo*, *ferbeo*, (whence *ferbui*;) transp. *febreo* whence *febris*. As *πυρετός* fr. *πῦρ*.

*Fēbrua*, expiatory sacrifices offered to the Manes. Fr. *ferreo*, *ferbeo*, *ferbui*, transp. *ferbui*. For the purification was made mostly with fire or hot water.

*Fēbruārius*, February. For the *februa* were offered in this month for twelve successive days.

*Fecundus*, *Fecundus*, fruitful, fertile. Fr. *feo*, I produce. As from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*. *Feo* is fr. *φύω*; or fr. *φέω*, allied to *φύω*, and *φία*, whence *φίτυ*.

*Fel*, *fellis*: See Appendix.

*Fēlis*, a cat; a ferret. Fr. *φῆλος*, deceitful, cunning. Pliny: "*Feles*, quo silentio, quàm levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! quàm occultè speculatæ in musculos exsiliunt." ¶ Salmasius supposes, I know not on what authority, that the ancient Greeks instead of *αἰλουρος* said *αἰλὸς*, whence *Faυλὸς*, *fālis*.

*Fēlix* seems primarily to mean fruitful, fertile, productive. Silius: "*Felix uteri*." Virgil: "*Frugibus infelix*." Cicero: "*Quanta felicitas terræ, quæ tam multa GIGNIT*." *Felix* is from *feo*, like *Fetus*, *Fecundus*. *Feo*, *feix*, (as in *Beatrix*, *Cervix*, *Cornix*;) whence *felix*, as the L is added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. Hence *felix* is copious, abounding, wealthy, fortunate, happy. ¶ Vossius: "*Ab ἡλικῆς seu ἡλικία, quod ætatem notat, at strictè ponitur pro ætate florente. Ut felix propriè sit, qui vegetæ est ætatis, corpore animoque valens*." F, as from *Εἰρμός* is Firmus. Or fr. *ἐφῆλιξ*. *Fello*, I suck. Fr. *θηλάω*,

<sup>1</sup> "Germ. *feber*, Anglo-Sax. *sefer*, *sefor*." W.

sol. φηλῶ, as θήρ, Æol.

*illa*, a little woman. For *'a*.

*n*, *Fēmur*, the thigh. *imen*, *ferimur*, fr. *fero*. aring the weight of the Tt.

*na*, *Fēmīna*, the female imals. Fr. *feo*, to pro- whence *Fecundus* and From *feo* would be *ēminis*, (as in *Nomen*, *n femīna*.)

*r*: See *Femen*.

*i*, ———

*iris*, pertaining to usury.

*s*, as *Salus*, *Salubris*.

*tra*, a window. Fr.

fr. *πιφάνισται* pp. of to produce light, to be seen. ¶ Al. from rth. Germ. *fenster*, *enestr*, Belg. *venster*.

*i*, *Fœnus*, the interest of

Fr. *feo*, I produce.

fr. *τέκω*, *τίκτω*.<sup>1</sup>

See *Fecundus*.

a wild beast. Fr. φη- lic form of *θηρὸς* gen. of

Al. from *ferio*. We rens from *Pario*.

*i*, fruitful. Fr. *fero*.

*i*, *Fallax*.

*lum*, a frame on which dishes were BROUGHT

ice and set upon the

service, course. For

*n* fr. *fero*, as *Veho*, *Ve-*

about, nearly, almost.

Almost always, generally. Fr. *πῆρ*; *pere*, aspirated *phere*.

*Fērentārii*, light armed sol- diers. Fr. *ferentes*. "Quia ea tantum arma habebant quæ feruntur, non quæ tenentur, quippe qui fundis lapidibusque vel arcu et telis pugnabant." F.

*Fērētrius*, a name given to Jove by Romulus. Fr. *feretrum*, a frame for carrying spoils in a triumph, which Romulus consecrated to Jupiter, as is related by *Livy* I, 10.

*Fērētrum*, a bier, coffin; frame for carrying images at funerals or spoils in a triumph. *Φέρτρον*.

*Feria*: See Appendix.

*Fērio*, I smite, hit. Fr. *πηρῶ* (as *Περῖ*, *Ferè*.) fut. of *πι- πῶ*, to pierce. Johnson gives as the first meaning of *Smite* "To strike, to reach with a blow, to PIERCE." ¶ Al. from *fera*. As being the prop- erty of wild beasts.

*Fermè*, almost, nearly. For *ferimè* fr. *ferè*.<sup>2</sup>

*Fermentum*, leaven, yeast. For *feroimentum* fr. *ferveo*, i. e. æstuo, bullio.

*Fēro*, I bear, carry. *Φέρω*.

*Fērōnia*, ———

*Fērox*, fierce, insolent, bold. Fr. *fera*.

*Ferrūgo*, rust (*ferri*) of iron.

*Ferrum*: See Appendix.

*Ferrūmen*, solder, cement. Properly, as joining (*ferrum ferro*) iron to iron. Or joining things with iron. *Herodotus*

<sup>1</sup> *καὶ* *ποιῶς*, recompence, com- As *Περῖ*, *Ferè*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *ἀρμῶι*, just as.



has κρητῆρα καὶ ὑποκρητηρίδιον  
σιδήρειον κολλητόν.

*Fertilis*, fertile. Fr. *fertum*,  
supine of *fero*, as *Alo*, *Altum*,  
*Altilis*.

*Fertum*, a cake of the best  
kind brought to or offered at  
the sacrifices. Fr. *φερτόν*, borne.  
¶ Or *fertum* is the proper par-  
ticiples of *fero*. (See *Fertilis*.)  
That is, ad sacra *fertum*. ¶  
Some read *fartum* fr. *farcio*.  
And some, who read *fertum*,  
suppose it put for *refertum* fr.  
*refarcio*. See *Fessus*, *Gressus*.

*Fertus*, rich, plentiful. Fr.  
*fertum*, whence *fertilis*. ¶ Al.  
for *refertus*. See *Fertum*.

*Ferveo*, *Fervo*, I am hot,  
boil, rage. Fr. *θερέω*, (fut. 1.  
of *θέρω*;) *θερVέω*, Æol. *φερVέω*,  
as *θηρ*, Æol. *φῆρ*. ¶ Or *fervo*  
was the original word, (for it  
was used anciently,) fr. *θέρω*,  
*θερVω*, Æol. *φῆρVω*.<sup>1</sup>

*Fērūla*, a rod or stick with  
which boys were corrected, a  
ferule. Fr. *ferio*. It is also  
the herb or shrub called fennel-  
giant. Perhaps as supplying  
the rod. But Pliny seems to  
derive it, at least in this sense, fr.  
*fero*: "Nulli fruticum levitas  
major; ob id GESTATU FACI-  
LIOR, baculorum usum senec-  
tuti præbet."

*Fērus*, savage, wild. Fr. *fera*.

*Fescinnīni* versus, rude, ob-  
scene and witty poems, invented  
or much used at *Fescennia*, a  
town of Etruria.

*Fessus*, tired. For *fassus*, (See  
*fatisco*;) as *Gradior*, *Gressus*.

*Festīno*: See Appendix.

*Festīvus*, festive. Fr. *festus*.

*Festra*. "Antiquis idem fuit  
quod apud nos FENESTRA, tes-  
te Festo. Non tamen quælibet,  
sed ostiolum minusculum in sa-  
crario." F. For *fenstra*, *fenes-  
tra*.

*Festūca*, a shoot, stem, stalk,  
straw, reed. For *fetuca* fr. *feo*,  
*fetum*, (whence *Fetus*;) to bring  
forth. *Uca*, as in *Fistuca*, *Ca-  
duca*. ¶ Al. from *ῥῥῑται* pp. of  
*ῥῥω*, to send, send forth, shoot  
forth.

*Festus*, festive, jovial, merry.  
Whence *festum*, a festival. Fr.  
*ῥῥῑτάω*, *ῥῥῑτάω*, to give a feast.  
As from *Εἰσμός* is *Firmus*. ¶ Or  
from the north. *Armoric* and  
Germ. *fest*, Irish *feasta*, is a  
festival. "Armorica vox rite  
nascitur a *feſta*, ordinare; quia  
dies *festi* sunt dies solennes per  
annum dispositi." W. ¶ Al.  
from *φαιστός*, bright; and hence,  
gay, cheerful, merry.

*Fetiāles*, *Feciāles*, ———

*Fetus*, *Fætus*, an offspring.  
Fr. *feo*, *fetum*, whence also *femi-  
na* and *fecundus*. ¶ Al. from  
*φουτόν*, an offspring.

*Fax*: See *Fex*.

*Fi*, a sound of aversion. From  
the sound, *Fi fi*. So Germ. *fi*.  
The Latin word is not however  
one of established authority.

*Fiber*, *fībri*, a beaver. Fr.  
*βιβρῶς*, Æol. *φιβρῶς*, soft, fine.  
From the softness of its hair.  
Pliny: "*Fibro* est mollior plu-  
mā pilus." ¶ "Because it inha-  
bits (*fibrum*) the extremity of a  
river." W. See *Fibra*. ¶ The  
Sax. is *befer*, Germ. *biber*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from Germ. *feur*, fire.

Wachter says that these are "omnium consensu" from the Latin.

*Fibra*, the point or extremity of anything; of certain of the entrails, as of the liver, lights, &c.; also the whole entrails. Also, said of the small sprouts or strings like hairs hanging at the roots of herbs. For *finibra* fr. *finis*. As from *Facio* is *Faciber*, then *Faber*, *Fabri*.

*Fibula*, a clasp, buckle. For *figibula* fr. *figo*, as from *Fari* is *Fabula*.

*Ficēdūla*, the beccafico or fig-pecker. Fr. *ficus*; or from *ficus* and *edo*.

*Fictilis*, made of earth or clay. Fr. *fictus*, fashioned. As *Alo*, *Altus*, *Altilis*.

*Ficus*, a fig. Fr. *σῦκον*, a fig; or from a word *σῦκος*, whence *βῦκος*, (as vice versâ *Σιδς* for *Θιδς*), and *φῦκος*, as *Θῆρ* in *Æolic* is *Φῆρ*. Hence *ficus*, as *φρτυω*, *frlgo*. If from *σῦκοN*, it will be like *nervus* from *νεῦροN*. ¶ "From Hebr. *fag*, [Turton says *fig*,] an unripe fig." V. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. is *fig*, Germ. *seige*.<sup>1</sup>

*Ficus*, applied to emeralds or piles. "A tubercle or wart, rough on the top like a fig." Tt. "Quia desuper fundit se ad similitudinem *fici* fructūs." F.

*Fidelia*, a pot, jar, jug. Fr. *πίθος*, a cask; as *Fido* is allied

to *Πισθω*. ¶ Al. from *fidelis*. "Quodd *fideliter* servat recondita." V.

*Fidelis*, faithful. Fr. *fides*.

*Fides*, reliance, credibility, credit, faith; integrity, veracity. Fr. *πισθω* fut. 2. of *πισθω*, whence *πισθωμα*, to rely on. A double change of *Π* to *F*, and *Θ* to *D*, as in *Fidelia*. ¶ Or fr. *πίστις*, *Æol.* *πίστις*, whence *πίδδης*, *fides*. ¶ Or *fides* is fr. *fido*, and this fr. *πισθω*.

*Fides*, *fidis*, the string of a lyre; a stringed instrument of music. Fr. *σφῖδη*, a string made from gut. As *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*.

*Fidicen*, *fidicimis*, one who sings to or plays on a stringed instrument. Fr. *fides* and *cano*.

*Fidius*. See *Mediusfidius*.

*Fido*, I trust to. See *Fides*.

*Fidus*, faithful. Cui *fidi* potest.

*Figlinus*, belonging to a potter. For *figulinus* fr. *figulus*.

*Figmen*, *Figmentum*, an image. For *figimen* fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. Compare *Figulus*, *Figura*.

*Figo*, I fix, fasten. Fr. *πήγω*, whence *fēgo*, (as in *Ferē* from *Περ*), and *fīgo*, as in *ρίμα* from *ρήγμα*, *liber* from *λερος* i. e. *λέρος*. ¶ "From the Anglo-Sax. *fegen*," says Tooke. ¶ "From Welsh *pigo*, Germ. *picken*, *pungere*, *punctum*, *ferire*, *acutum* *figere* in *aliquid*," says Wachter.

*Figulus*, a potter or worker in clay. Fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. See *Figmen*.

*Figura*, a figure, form, shape.

U

<sup>1</sup> "Cum *ficus* sit fructus exoticus, rectè nomen ejus derivatur à Lat. *ficus*. Nam earum rerum, quibus Germani ab initio caruerunt, multa a Francis reliquisque populis Germ. in idioma suum nomina Latina translata esse, dubio caret." W.

*Etym.*

Fr. *figo*, i. e. *tingo*, I make. See Figmen and Figulus.

*Filix*,——

*Filius*, a son. Fr. *υῖος*, *hyios*, whence *fyius*, (as Firmus from *Eigμος*) and *fylius*, as *salus* from *σάος*. See Fulica. ¶ Al. from *φῦλον*, a race. ¶ Al. from *φίλιος*, taken in the sense of beloved, like *φίλος*. Homer has *φίλε τέκνον*. But *φι* in *φίλιος* is short.

*Filum*, a thread. Fr. *εἰλέω*, *eilō*, (as Firmus from *Eigμος*,) to twist up, wind up, roll together, “convolvere, torqueo.” As Todd deduces Thread from a Saxon word signifying To twist. ¶ Al. from *πιλέω*, *pilō*, to condense. We say, A ball of thread. “Dum trahitur duciturque, eadem operā torquetur et condensatur,” says Vossius. ¶ Al. for *fixillum* fr. *figo*, *fixi*. As from *Vebo*, *Vexi*, *Vexillum* is *Velum*; and as from *Pago*, *Paxi*, *Paxillus* is *Palus*.<sup>1</sup>

*Fimbria*, the extremity of anything; the border or hem of a garment; a fringe. Fr. *finis*, whence *finibria*, (Compare *Fibra*,) *finbria*, *fimbria*, as *siNplex*, *siMplex*.

*Fimus*, dung, manure. Fr. *ὑμὸς*, moisture. ¶ Or for *pimus* (as *Ferè* from *Περί*) fr. *πέπιμαι* pp. of *πίω*, whence *πιμελή*, fatness. Either from its fatness or from its fattening the fields. Virgil: “Saturare *fimo* PINGUI sola.” Forcellini defines *finus*

“excrementa animalium quibus agri stercorantur.” Compare *Opimus*. ¶ Al. from *πίω* or *φίω*, (whence Gr. *φιμὸς*, a muzzle,) to press close. That is, a mass or clod of dung. ¶ Al. from *φυρμὸς*, dung; whence *φυμμός*. Hence *finus*, as *Mica* from *Μικκή*.

*Findo*, *fīdi*, I cleave, cut, sever. *Findo* for *fido*, and *fido* from *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχίζω*, to split; whence *chido*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) and *phido*, as *Fames* for *Chames*; &c. ¶ Or *findo* is from *σφην*, *σφηνός*, a wedge; whence *σφηνίς*, *σφηνίδος*, *σφηνιδέω*, *σφηνιδῶ*, *σφηνῶ*, *fēdo*, *findo*. ¶ “From Chald. *fedā*, scindere, vulnerare.” V.<sup>2</sup>

*Fingo*, I form, fashion, frame; devise, feign. Fr. *πήγω*, *πηγνύω*, explained by *Donnegan* (inter alia), to construct, build. Hence, i. e. from *πήγγω*, is *fin-go*, as from *Πήγω* is *Figo*. Or the *N* is added, as in *Lingo*.

*Finis*, the end or conclusion of anything. Soft for *fthinis* fr. *φθίνω*, to decay, come to an end. *Φθινόπωρον* is translated by *Donnegan* “the END of autumn;” and *φθινὰς*, “which draws to an END.” ¶ Al. from *fio*, as said of things completed. Or, as *Scaliger* explains it: “Cum sit id, cujus gratiā aliquid fit.” ¶ Al. from *σχοῖνος*, a rope; whence *schinis*, (as from *Οἰ* is *Hi*), *chinis*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,)

<sup>1</sup> Varro deduces it from *hilum*: “*Filum*, quod minimum est *hilum*. Id enim minimum est in vestimento.” ¶ Al. from *pilus* or fr. *πῆλον*.

<sup>2</sup> If *φάω*, as *Lennep* supposes, primarily signified “findo, aperio,” *φίω* might have been allied to it, and through *φίδην* might produce *fido*, *findo*.

and *finis*, as in Fames for Chames, &c. Boundaries being marked out by ropes. ¶ Al. from *ῖς*, *ῖνός*, a fibre, tendon, and so transferred to a string or rope. ¶ Al. from *θίς*, *θινός*, Æol. *φίς*, *φινός*, (as *Θῆρ* is in Æolic *φῆρ*,) a shore; i. e. the boundary of the land.

*Fīnīlīmus*, bordering upon. Qui *fines* nostros attingit. So Affinis.

*Fio*, I am made or done, I become. Fr. *φύω*, *fyō*; or fr. *φίω*, whence *φίτρος*, *φίτυ*, *φίτύω*.

*Firmāmentum*, anything which confirms or strengthens, a stay, support. Fr. *firmo*, *firmavi*, for *firmavimentum*. As Incrementum for Increvimentum.

*Firmus*, firm, steady, sure. Fr. *ἱρμός* or *ἱρμα*, (poetically *εἰρμός* and *εἰρμα*,) a prop, stay, support. Donnegan explains *ἱρμάζω*, "to make FIRM." ¶ Al. from *εἰρμός*, a connexion. Things connected being firm.

*Fiscella*, a little frail or basket. Also, a muzzle, made similarly from twigs, &c. Fr. *fiscus*.

*Fiscīna*, a basket, frail. Fr. *fiscus*.

*Fiscus*, a basket, frail; a basket or bag for holding money; the public chest, the treasury. Fr. *ῖσχω*, *Fiσχω*, to hold, contain. F prefixed like V.<sup>1</sup>

*Fissicūlo*, "findendo rimor." F. From *findo*, *fissum*.

*Fissūra*, a cleft. Fr. *findo*, *fissum*.

*Fistūca*, a very large wooden mallet, a rammer, which is lifted in the air and falls down on anything underneath with great impetuosity, to drive it in the ground. Fr. *ιστάω*, *ιστῶ*, to raise; as from *Cado* is *Cadūca*. Properly, *histuca*, as *Firmus* for *Hirmus*.

*Fistūla*, a shepherd's pipe; a water-pipe. For *fisētula*, fr. *πέφυσται* pp. of *φυσάω*. I blow. As *φύστη*, a cake of flour and wine, is for *φυσήτη*, as being puffy or tumid. Or if *φύστη* is fr. *φύω*, the same as *φυσάω*;<sup>2</sup> then *fistula* is from *πέφυσται* pp. of *φύω*, same as *φυσάω*. Hence a word *φυστή*, *fista*, *fistula*.

*Fistūla*, a fistula, a disease in the anus. "Because it resembles a pipe or reed." Tt.

*Flābellum*, a fan. Fr. *flabulum* fr. *flo*, as from *For* is *Fabula*.

*Flābrum*, a blast, breeze. Fr. *flo*, *flavi*. As from *Candela* is *Candelabrum*.

*Flacceo*, I flag, droop, grow feeble. Fr. *βλακεύω* or *βλακίω*, I am feeble or enervated. So *Fluo* from *Βλύω*.

*Flāgellum*, a whip. Fr. *flagrum*. Soft for *flagrellum*.

*Flāgitātor*, a dunner. Fr. *flagitor*. One who demands his money importunately.

*Flāgitium* is thus defined by Forcellini: "Acris turpisque efflagitatio cum convicio ac tumultu. Hinc Plautus *flagitium* vocat, cū puellæ causā protervi juvenes aliorum ostia

<sup>1</sup> Al. from a supposed word *φασκός*, whence *φασκαλός*, a wallet.

<sup>2</sup> Derived fr. *φύω* fut. of *φύω*.

occurrent. Merc. 2, 3: 'Neque propter eam quicquam eveniet nostris foribus *flagitii*.' Et *flagitium* vocat acrem molestantique creditoris petitionem debiti." *Flagitium* is applied also to the (*flagitatio*) importunate solicitation made by a man to a woman to surrender her virtue; somewhat as Appello is used. Livy: "Appellare aliquem de prodicione," i. e. to solicit or tempt to treachery. Quintilian: "Solicitare aliquam de stupro," i. e. to beset the chastity of. So Appello aliquam is used simply in the same sense. *Flagito* also is so used: Apuleius: "Juvenem execrandis uredinibus *flagitabant*." And is thus explained by Forcellini: "ardenter ad stuprum sollicito." Hence *flagitium* is transferred from the solicitation to crime to the crime so solicited; and hence is any disgraceful or shameful crime, and also a reproach, disgrace occasioned by such a crime. ¶ The sense of crime might be drawn also from *flagito*, to question, accuse. Tacitus: "Peculatore *flagitari* iussit." Thus αἰτέω is crime, from αἰτέω, to question, accuse.<sup>1</sup>

*Flāgito*, I ask importunately, demand earnestly. Soft for *flagrito* as Flagellum for Fragrellum, fr. *flagro*, as Mussito from Musso. That is, I ask (*multā flagrantia*) with much eagerness,

as Imploro is, I ask (*multo ploratu*) with much weeping. So ζητέω is fr. ζηται pp. of ζέω, ferveo. *Flagrare* cupiditate, desiderio, incredibili studio, are common expressions. Prudentius has "sedare omnem pectoris *flagrantium*," i. e. cupiditatem, desiderium, as explained by Forcellini.

*Flāgro*, I burn, am on fire, glow. Fr. φλαγῶ fut. 2. of φλέγω. Perhaps from φλαγῶ was φλαγερός, φλαγερώ, φλαγεῶ, φλαγῶ.

*Flāgrum*, a whip, scourge. Fr. *flagro*. Plautus: "Quem faciam FERVENTEM *flagris*." Horace: "Ibericis PERUSTE funibus latus." ¶ Al. for *plagrum* fr. πέπλᾱγα pf. mid. of πλήσσω, I strike.

*Flāmen*, a blast, gale. Fr. *flavimen* fr. *flo*, *flavi*. So Nomen.

*Flāmen*: See Appendix.

*Flamma*, a flame. Fr. φλέγω, to burn, blaze; pp. πέφλεγμαι and πέφλαγμαι, whence φλόγμα, *flagmu*, *flamma*. Or for *flemma* fr. φλέγμα. ¶ Welsh *fflam*, Armor. *flam*, Slavon. *plumen*.

*Flammeum*, *Flāmeum*, a veil worn by women and others. That is, of a flame color, i. e. of a bright yellow color.<sup>2</sup>

*Flātūrārius*, a minter. Fr. *flaturus*. A blower of metals.

*Flāvus*, yellow. For *flaccivus* from *flacceo*, as Cado, Cadivus. "Flavedo est color

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *plagitium* fr. *plaga*. Quod *plagis* puniendum est.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *Flaminica*, i. e. Flaminis uxor. As worn by her. But it would thus be *flaminicale* or some such word.

1 pereuntium." W. ¶ *flammivus* fr. *flammeo*. ne color. Or for *fla-* φλαγῶ fut. 2. of φλέγω,

¶ Al. for *falvus* from *lb*, Anglo-Sax. *fealw*.

I bend, twist. That o, aspirated from πέρω, of πλέω, to twine,

¶ Al. from φλεχτός, As things burnt or become crumpled and

¶ The Germ. *flechten* used by Wachter "tor-latus." 2

ua, um, a swelling of as, attended with a dis-f blood. For *flegmina* ονή, a fiery tumor. ¶

*flegmina*, from *flecto*, hence *fleximen*, *flexmen*,

"Ut quæ flexuosa tortata." F. 3

shed tears. Fr. φλέω, 4 forth, make to gush

[Al. from φλύω, as Feo from φύω. ¶ Al. from

hence βλήσω,) to shed. from Βλύω. 5

, I dash against. An- : "Ipse se in terram

ens." Fr. φλίβω, (Homer τται,) to crush; whence

somewhat as Γλέφαρον for ν, Γάλανος for Βάλανος.

. πληγῶ (fut. 2. of πλή-

σσω, to strike), aspirated φληγῶ, whence *fligo*. So from ΠΗγῶ is Flgo.

*Flo*, I blow. Fr. πνέω, πνῶ, whence *plō*, (as ΠΝεύμων was changed to ΠΛεύμων), with as-pirate *phlo*, *flo*, as *Flecto* for *Plecto*. Or thus: πνῶ, φνῶ, φλῶ. ¶ Al. from φλία, φλῶ, to gush forth. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *blawan*, 6 whence our word *To blow*.

*Floccus*, a lock or flock of wool; also, the nap of cloth. Metaphorically used for a thing of no value. From the north. Germ. *flock*, Iceland. *floka*, Anglo-Sax. *flacea*, Engl. *flake*, *flake*, *flock*. Referred to the northern *faka*, to divide; or *pluccian*, to pluck. *Floccus* is defined by Forcellini "lanarum particula DIVISA a velleribus inutiliter avolans."

*Flores*, the dregs or lees of wine. Allied to *floccus*. "Quia ei insint flocci quidam et panni." F. Thus Persius has: "PAN-NOSAM fecem morientem sorbet aceti."

*Flōra*, the Goddess (*florum*) of flowers. ¶ Al. from Greek Χλωρίς. Ovid: "*Chloris* eram quæ *Flora* vocor; corrupta Latino Nominis est nostri litera Græca sono." See *Fames*.

*Flos*, *flōris*, a flower, blossom. Like *ἄνθος*, it is applied to other things and is put for the most excellent of their kind. Fr. *flo*. Cicero: "Suavitates odorum

' says Tooke, "Yellow is the principle of the Anglo-Saxon burn."

π πλήσσω, πέπληκται, to beat. n *flecto*, to incline downwards," n.

is acknowledged by Donnegan. πν θρέω, Æol. φρέω, to cry out. λάλω. See *Flora*.

\* Wachter however refers *blawan* to the Latin.

qui afflantur e floribus." As *ἄστος* is perhaps fr. *ἄσται* pp. of *ἄσσω*, *ἄσσω*. ¶ Or fr. *χλόος*, *χλοῦς*, verdure, bloom; whence *chlos*, then *flos*. See Fames. Or *floris* is fr. *χλωρὸς*, verdant. ¶ Or from *φλόξ*, a flame. "Quia emicat scintillatque ut flamma." V. What is called by Euripides *φλόξ οἶνου* is called by Ennius *flos vini*. And the poets call stars "*flores*." ¶ Al. from the Saxon *blowan*, to *blow*, i. e. bloom, blossom.

*Fluctus*, a wave. Fr. *fluo*, *fluksi*, *fluctum*.

*Fluentum*, a stream. Fr. *fluo*, as *flumen*.

*Fluio*, I float. Fr. *fluo*, (i. e. *fluctuo*) *fluitum*.

*Flumen*, a stream. Fr. *fluo*.

*Fluo*, I flow. Fr. *βλύω*, to gush out. As *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*.<sup>1</sup>

¶ Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. *fleuwan*."

*Flustrum*. Dacier: "Tum *flustrum* dictum puto, cum post tempestatem fluctus non moventur, quia tunc 'Defluit saxis agitated humor.'" *Flustrum* fr. *fluo*, as *Luo*, *Lustrum*.

*Fluta*, a floating lamprey. For *fluita* fr. *fluito*; or fr. *fluo*, *flutum*. ¶ Al. from *πλώτης*, a swimmer.

*Fluvius*, a river. Fr. *fluo*, for *fluius*. Compare *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

*Focāle*, a bandage or cravat to keep the (*faucem*) throat and

neck warm. For *faucale*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

*Focillo*, I warm, cherish. Fr. *focus*.

*Focus*, a hearth, an altar. Fr. *φῶς*, whence *focus*, as *σπίος*, *speCus*. *Φῶς* is translated by Donnegan (inter alia) a blazing hearth. ¶ Or from *ῥχα* pf. mid. of *ῥχω*, to hold. Whence *ochus*, *Fochus*, *focus*. Compare *Fiscus*. ¶ Or for *fovicus* fr. *foveo*: like *Unicus*, &c. As cherishing the fire, or as cherishing other things by the fire in it. Ovid: "At *focus* a flammis et quoddam *fovet* omnia dictus." ¶ Al. from *φάγω*, to roast or boil.

*Fodico*, I pierce. Fr. *fodio*. As *Medeo*, *Medico*; *Vello*, *Vellico*.

*Fodina*, a mine, quarry. Fr. *fodio*. *Ina*, as in *Regina*.

*Fodio*, I pierce, goad, dig. Also, I punch, push. Fr. *βοθύω* (whence *βόθυνος*, a pit,) same as *βαθύω* (whence *βάθυσμα*), to excavate; properly, to make deep. B into F, as in *Fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*. And *θ* into D, as in *orDo* from *ὀρθός*. The two changes together are not unlike those in *FiDo* from *Πείθω*. ¶ Or from *φυτεύω*, to plant. The earth being pierced in planting. Or from a word *φυτίζω*, *φυτίσω*, *φυτιῶ*, whence *fudio*, then *fodio*, as *fOlium* is for *fUlium*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The perfect *fluxi*, i. e. *fluxi*, might have come from a word *fluxo*, fr. *φλυγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλύξω*, *ξω*, whence *φλύκταινα*.

<sup>2</sup> Some suppose *fodi* put for *chodi*, (See Fames) fr. *χάδην* fr. *χάω*, to raise a heap. But to dig is one thing, to raise a heap another. Though *χῶμα* is translated by Donnegan "earth dug up." Haigh

*edus*, foul, filthy, loath-  
 , ugly. For *fatidus*. ¶ Al.  
*hædus*, a goat. Stinking  
 goat. ¶ Al. from *ῥοειδης*,  
*sh*, filthy; whence *ῥοειδης*,  
 aspirated *υ* changed to *F*)  
*ς*. ¶ Al. for *facidus* fr.  
*ς*, dregs. But thus it would  
*Edus*.

*edus*, a league, covenant.  
*πειδω*,<sup>1</sup> to make a treaty;  
*id. ἔσποιδα*, whence *spædus*,  
*s*, (as *Fallo* from *Σφάλλω*,)  
*phædus*, the *P* being aspi-

as in *Fere*, *Fides*, *Figo*.  
*ius*: *spædus*, *sphædus*, *phæ-*  
 ¶ Or from *πειθω*, to con-  
 e; or *πειθομαι*, to rely on;  
*id. πέποιθα*, whence *pæthus*,  
*ædus*, as *FiDo* is allied to  
*υ*. ¶ Al. from *hædus*,  
 ned into *phædus*, as *φύω* is  
 ed by *Donnegan* from *ῥω*,)  
 . A kid being sacrificed  
 atification of a treaty.

*emina*. See *Femina*.

*enum*, *Fenum*, hay. "From  
 eluc *fæn*." Ainsw. ¶ Or fr.  
 whence *Fecundus*. "Na-  
 s terræ *fetus*," says *Festus*.  
*enus*. See *Fenus*.

*teo*, *Fêteo*: See *Appendix*.  
*liatum*, a precious oint-  
 made (ex *foliis*) from  
 , as of the spikenard,  
 , balm, &c.

*lium*, a leaf. For *fulium*,  
 his for *fullum* fr. *φύλλον*, as  
 , allus; *ἄλλω*, *sallo*.

*lium*, the leaf of a book.

As anciently it was the custom  
 to write on the leaves of trees,  
 as of the palm. So our *Leaf*.

*Follis*, a leathern bag or  
 purse. A pair of bellows,  
 which was apparently a bag  
 made of the hides of animals.  
*Virgil* has "*taurinis follibus*,"  
 and *Horace* "*hircinis follibus*."  
 Also, a ball for playing with,  
 made of inflated leather. *Fol-*  
*lis*, from signifying a bag of  
 money, was used for money it-  
 self. *Lampridius*: "*Cūm ha-*  
*beret in sorte centum aureos et*  
*mille argenteos et centum folles*  
*æris*." *Crescentius*: "*Gran-*  
*dem piscem trecentis follibus*  
*vendidit*." *Follis* is fr. *θύλλis*, a  
 bag; *Æol.* *φύλλis*, whence *fol-*  
*lis*, as *φύλλον*, *folium*.

*Fomentum*, a fomentation,  
 application to assuage pain. For  
*fovimentum* fr. *foveo*. *Virgil*:  
 "*Fovit eā vulnus lymphā*." *Co-*  
*lumella*: "*Si genua intumue-*  
*runt, calido aceto fovenda sunt*."

*Fomes*, fuel. For *fovimes*  
 fr. *foveo*. "*Quia ignem fovet*  
*et alit*." *V*.

*Fons*, *fontis*, a well, spring,  
 fountain. From *fundens*, *fun-*  
*dentis*, shortened into *funs*, *fun-*  
*tis*, then softened into *fons*, *fon-*  
*tis*. Or changed to *fondens*,  
*fondentis*; *fons*, *fontis*. We  
 have *sOboles* for *sUboles*, and  
 perhaps *tOnsa* for *tUnsa*. *Var-*  
*ro*: "*Fons, unde funditur e*  
*terrâ aqua viva*." ¶ Or from  
*φωνήεις*, *φωνήεντος* which utters a  
 sound; contracted to *φῶνς*, *φῶν-*  
*τος*, *fons*, *fontis*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ Al. for

*fodio* to *ὀδός*, a way. That is, to  
 way.

*πένδω*, fut. *σπείσω*, as from *σπείω*  
*δω*." *Dn*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *χίνοντες* fr. *χίω*, to pour



*fors* fr. *φορὸς*, which carries or hurries forward. As *Pons* from *Πόντος*.

*For*: See *Faris*.

*Fōrāgo*. "Filum quo textrices opus diurnum distinguunt. A *forando*, quia *forabant* eo filo telam ut signo hoc distinguere pensant." F.

*Fōrāmen*, a hole. Fr. *foro*.

*Fōras*, out of doors, abroad. Fr. *foris*. Rather, from *θύρα* was a word *fora*, whence *foras*, like *Aliās*. Or fr. *θύραζε*, *θύραζ'*.

*Forceps*, *forcipis*, tongs, nippers, pincers. Also, from the form, the claw of a lobster. For *ferceps* (as *ΚΕγχυρα*, *CORcyra*; ext<sup>O</sup>rris for ext<sup>E</sup>rris; and we may perhaps add v<sup>O</sup>rtex for v<sup>E</sup>rtex,) for *ferriceps* fr. *ferrum*. That is, *ferrum* quo *capimus* aliquid. See *Forfex*. ¶ Al. for *formiceps*, *formicis*, as properly (*forma capiens*) grasping hot things. See *Formus*. The Greeks say *πυράγχα* fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρὸς*, fire, *ἀγγεῖω*, to sieze. ¶ Some refer *for* in *forceps* to Germ. *feur*, fire, allied to *πῦρ*.

*Forda*, a cow with young. Fr. *φορὰς*, *φοράδος* (*φορδὸς*), a pregnant female.

*Fōre*, fut. inf. of *Sum*. For *fure* (as from *θῦρα* is *fOres*) for *fuere* fr. *fuo*, whence *fuam*, *fui*, &c. Or *fore* is formed from *forem* on the model of *Amare*, *Amarem*; and *forem* is for *fu-*

*rem* fr. *fuo*, *fuam*, *fuere*, *fu-*  
*rem*.

*Fōrensis*, pertaining to the *fo-*  
*rum*.

*Forfex*, *forcicis*, a pair of scissors or shears. *Forficis* seems to be soft for *forsicis*; and this for *fersicis*, *ferrisicis* (as *Forcipis* is for *Ferricis*) fr. *ferrum seco*. Forcellini defines *forfex* "instrumentum ferreum quo filum, telam, &c. INCIDIMUS."

*Fōri* is defined by Forcellini "parvæ illæ semitæ intra naves per quas nautæ ultro citroque discurrunt; ita loca ubi sedent vectores; item ubi nautæ sedentes remigant." From *πόρος* fr. *πόρος*, a passage. Compare the derivation of *Transtrum*. Al. from *φορέω*, *φορῶ*, to bear, support. From the senses above given we pass to those of the combs of a bee hive, and the shelves of a book-case. Some translate *fori* generally "the gangways or hatches, the decks." ¶ Al. from *foris*, without. "Quodd *foris* essent; h. e. non in carinâ sive alvo navis, ubi velut domi immunes essent a pluviis et ventis, sed sub Jove frigido." V.

*Fōria*, a diarrhœa. And *foria*, *orum*, liquid excrement. Fr. *φορὰ* i. e. *φορὰ γαστρὸς*, violens cursus ventris.

*Fōricæ*, public jakes. Fr. *φόρυς*, 'podex;' whence *forio*, 'caco.'

*Fōris*, a door. Fr. *θύρα*, *Æol.* *θύρα*, whence *fōra*, as *μῦθα*, *mŏla*.

*Forma*, a shape, figure, form. Transposed fr. *μορφή*. ¶ Al. from Sax. *fremman*, to frame. In Germ. *form*, Armor. *furm*.

out. X into Φ, as in *Fames*. ¶ "A φῶς. Sic et Hebræi oculum fontem dicunt." Isaac Voss.

Irish *foirm*, is the same as *forma*.<sup>1</sup>

*Forma*, a conduit or conveyance of water; an aqueduct. "Quia adhibitis ligneis *formis* exstruitur." F. ¶ Or fr. *πέφορμαι* pp. of *φέρειω*, to convey.

*Formālis* epistola, a circular letter. As written according to a certain (*forma*) form.

*Formīca*, an ant. Fr. *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμηκος*, Æol. *βύρμηκος*, whence *furmēca* (as *Fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*), *formēca*, (as *fOris* from *θῆρα*), *formīca*, as *πῆγω*, flgo. ¶ Al. for *fermica*, as in *fOrceps*, and perhaps *vOrtex*. Quod fert micas, i. e. farris. Virgil: "Ingentem *formicā* farris acervum."

*Formīcans* pulsus, a pulse which is quick and short or low, like the motion (*formīca*) of an ant.

*Formicatio*, the rising of the body in small pimples, attended with a tingling pain like the stinging (*formicarum*) of ants.

*Formīdo*, fear, dread, terror. Fr. *μόρμος*,<sup>2</sup> terror, whence *μορμῶ*, a hideous spectre. That is, from Æol. *βόγμος*, as *Formīca* is from *Μύρμηκος*, through *Βύρμηκος*. *Ido* as in *Cupido*, *Lubido*. ¶ Al. from *forma*, a form, i. e. a spectre.

*Formīdo*, a foil or net set with feathers of different colors, as a (*formīdo*) terror or scare to wild beasts.

*Formōsus*, handsome. Qui est bonā *formā*.

*Formūla*, a set (*forma*) form of words.

*Formus*, hot. Fr. *τέθορμαι* pp. of *θέρω*, I heat; whence *θορμός*, Æol. *φορμός*, as *Θήρ*, *Φήρ*. ¶ Al. for *fermus* fr. *θερμός*.

*Fornax*, *Fornus*, a furnace. Fr. *πύρινος*, pertaining to fire; whence *πύρνος*, *furnus*, *fornus*, as *φῆλλις*, *fOllis*; *νῆκτος*, *nOc-tis*. ¶ "From Arab. *forni*." Tt.

*Fornix*, a brothel, stew. Fr. *πόρνη*, a harlot. And, because these places were in vaults and wells under ground, hence *fornix* was a vault; and an arch. Gloss. Vett.: "Fornicaria, πόρνη, ἀπὸ καμάρας ἢ ἱστάνται." *Fornix* was used also for a triumphal arch. ¶ The first sense of this word is usually understood to be an arch or vault; in which some derive it from *fornus*, a furnace, as being arched like it. Others refer it to *foro*, to perforate. "Idem primò fuere *fornices* ac cavernæ," says Pontanus. Others refer it to *φορῶ*, to bear, sustain. As simply sustaining, or from the idea of every part sustaining the weight placed upon the arch.

*Fornus*: See *Fornax*.

*Fōro*, I bore, pierce. For *poro* (as *Ferè* from *Περλ*), fr. *πέρορα* pf. mid. of *πέρω*, to pierce.

*Forpex*, a barber's scissors. For *forpex*, *forfex*. But the authority of the word seems not quite established.

*Fors*, *fortis*, chance, luck, good luck. Fr. *πίφορται* pp. of

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ῥάμα*, whence *ῥόραμα*, *forma*. As *Εἶδος* from *Εἶδω*, Species from Specio.

<sup>2</sup> A word inserted in Donnegan.

*Etym.*

φέρω. Or at once fr. φορὸς, that which bears; as Μόρος, Mors. Id quod res secum ferunt. The Greeks say Τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται, Things turn out unfavorably. They use συμφορά for an accident or occurrence. Wachter: "Fatum Græcis dicitur φέρον a φέρειν, Latinis fors a ferre, quia fatum est ipsa series causarum, quæ omnes eventus bonos et malos secum fert." Virgil has "Me, fors si qua tulisset, Promisi ultorem."

*Forsan*, perhaps. That is, *fors an*, chance whether.

*Forsit*, perhaps. That is, *fors sit*. Or *for forsitan*, i. e. *fors sit an*.

*Fortasse*, perhaps. *For fortasse*, *forte esse*. Si forte licet esse.

*Fortax*. "Cato: 'Fornacem bene struito: facito, *fortax* totam fornacem infirmam complectatur.' Videtur *fortax* esse substructio, quæ fornacem in imo cingit et munit ne arcus ejus diducantur et ruant. (The sides, bottom or compass.) A *fortis*." F. Or fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω. ¶ Or *fortax* is for *fortax* fr. ὀφρὸς derived fr. ἔφρω, (whence ὄφρος) to defend.

*Fortis*, stouthearted, manful, brave. Fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω, *fero*, *suffero*. "Quia fortitudo est virtus perferendarum rerum." F.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vossius supposes that *fortis* was anciently *fortis*. He quotes the XII. Tab. where however we have *forti* from *fortus*, which might be put for *horctus* fr. ὀφρται pp. of ἔφρω, to defend.

*Fortuſtus*, happening (*forte*) by chance.

*Fortūna*, fortune. Fr. *fors*, *fortis*.

*Förſli*, bookshelves. See *Fori*.

*Förum*, a market-place where goods are brought. Also, a public place in Rome where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business, particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money, was transacted. Varro: "Quo conferrent suas controversias, et quæ vendere vellent, et quo quæque ferrent, *forum* appellarunt." Rather, from φορέω, *forō*, same as *fero*.

*Förum*. Towns or villages in the provinces where they met for the sake of traffic or market or law were called *fora*, as *Forum* Livii, &c. *Forum aleatorium* was a gaming room, from its being a kind of traffic or assembly.

*Forus*: See *Fori*.

*Fossa*, a ditch. Fr. *fodio*, *fodsum*, *fossum*.

*Fövea*: See Appendix.

*Föveo*: See Appendix.

*Fraceo*, I grow musty or mouldy. In allusion to the thickness of (*fraces*) lees of oil.<sup>1</sup>

*Frāces*, the grounds or lees of oil, the mash of pressed olives. For *frages* (which is indeed found in some MSS.) fr. *frago*, whence *fragilis*. Forcellini defines *fraces*, "carnes

<sup>1</sup> In German *fratz* is rancid, but is referred by Wachter to *fracidus*.

oleæ trapeto CONTUSÆ et comminutæ," &c. ¶ Or fr. *ῥαγῶ* fut. 2. of *ῥάσσω*, to dash to pieces.

*Frænum*: See *Frenum*.

*Frāgu*, strawberries. Soft for *fragra* (as *Fragellum* for *Fragrellum*,) fr. *fragro*. ¶ Al. from *ῥοφῶ*. See *Fragro*.

*Frāgilis*, brittle. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. Easily broken.

*Fragmen*, a broken piece. For *fragimen* fr. *frago*, *frango*. So *Ago*, *Agmen*.

*Frāgor*, a crack, crash. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. Properly, the sound of anything breaking.

*Frāgōsus*, craggy, rough, steep. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. That is, broken.

*Fragro*, I have a strong scent. From a verb *ῥοφράττομαι*, (same as *ῥοφραίνομαι*, to smell,) pf. mid. *ῥοφῶ*, whence *fragus*, as from *ῥοφῆς* is *Serus*. Compare *Flagro* as to the termination RO. ¶ Al. from *frago*, *frango*. As said of pounded spices.

*Frāmea*, a short spear, lance.<sup>1</sup> A German word, as *Tacitus* states. "From *frumen*, to send. Allied to *fram*, from." W. "The Germans say to this day *fram* or *friem* or *pfriem*, the Belgians *priem*." V.

*Frango*, *frēgi*, I break in pieces. For *frago*, fr. *ῥαγῶ*, *ῥαγῶ*, (as *ῥίγος*, *ῥίγος*, *Frigus*) fut. 2. of *ῥάσσω*, to dash down. *Virgil*: "Duo de numero cūm

corpora nostro *Frangeret* ad saxum." ¶ Al. from *ῥάχω*, to rattle, clash: as *ῥέμω*, *Frēmo*. From the sound of things breaking. ¶ "From Hebr. *frag*, rum-pere, *frangere*." V. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Saxon *bracan*, *brecan*, Germ. *brechen*, to break.

*Frāter*, a brother. Fr. *φράτης*, one of the same *φράτρα*, which is explained by *Donnegan* "the descendants of the same father, a band of persons of the same race, a subdivision of a tribe." ¶ "Welsh and Armor. *brawd*, Germ. *bruder*, Gr. *φρητήρ*, Lat. *frater*, Pers. *berader*, Goth. *brothr*, Irish *brathair*. All from the Celt. *bru*, the womb. As the Latins say *Uterinus*." W.

*Fraus*, *fraudis*, guile, fraud, deceit; the being deceived; also, any fault, offence, trespass; also, punishment for such offence, loss; hence any harm or detriment. *Fraudis* is for *fra-dis* fr. *φραδής*, knowing, clever. *Δολοφραδής* is used by *Homer* for being clever in deceiving. Or from *φραυδής*, poet. for *φραδής*, as *ναυδής* for *ναός*, &c. Or from a word *φραυδής*, transp. *φραυδής*. At least fr. *φραδῶ* fut. 2. of *φράζω*, whence *φράζομαι*, to project, plan, machinate.

*Frausus*. *Plautus*: "Ne quam fraudem *frausus* sit." Fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, whence *fraudeo*, *frausus* sum, as *Audeo*, *Ausus* sum.

*Frax*: See *Fraces*.

*Fraxinus*: See *Appendix*.

*Frēmo*, I make a great noise. Fr. *ῥέμω*, as *Βλύω*, *Fluo*.

<sup>1</sup> "St. Austin contends that it is not a spear but a sword. Perhaps, because in his time or at least among the Africans it was used in this sense." F.

*Fredeō, Frendo*, I gnash with my teeth. Fr. *fremo*, whence *fremidus, fremdus, frendus*. So *Aveo, Avidus, Avideo, Audeo*. ¶ Al. from the sound.

*Frenum*: See Appendix.

*Frēquens*, frequent, constant, numerous. For *fere-coiens*, whence *fere-cuens* (as *φΟΙvixιος, pUniceus*), whence *frecuens, frequens*. *Ferē*, commonly, generally. *Coiens* from *coeo*.

*Fressus*, crunched, bruised. For *frensus* fr. *frendo*, I grind the teeth: as *Pando, Pansus, Passus*. Properly, ground or bruised by the teeth; and then by anything else. *Accius*: "Saxo fruges *frendes* torridas."

*Frētum*, a strait, narrow part of the sea. Fr. *ferveo, fervitum, frevitum, fretum*. Varro: "Quōd eo semper concurrant æstus et effervescent." Compare *Æstuarium*. ¶ Al. from *fremo, fremitum*, cut down to *fretum*.

*Frētus*, relying on. Fr. *ferveo, fervitum*, whence *frevitum, freitum, frētum*. As *Superrius, Supreimus, Supremus*. *Fervor* is the same as *θάρσος*, heat, confidence, (which is fr. *τίθασσαι* pp. of *θέρω*, to heat), whence *θάρσυνος*, relying on.

*Frico*, I rub, chafe. From *frio*, to bruise into small pieces, as from *Fodio* is *Fodico*. ¶ "From the Syriac *PHRK*, to rub." V.<sup>1</sup>

*Frigeo*, I am cold. Fr. *ρίγέω*, *Frigeō*, to be stiff with cold.

¶ Or from *φριγῶ* fut. 2. of *φρίσσω*, to shiver with cold.

*Frigo*, I fry, parch. *Φρύγω*.

*Frigus*, cold. Fr. *frigeo*, or fr. *ρίγος*.

*Frigutio, Fringutio, Friguttio, Frigultio, Fringultio*, to cry like a *fringilla*. Hence to chatter, prate, &c. Forcelini says that the word is written in the above five ways, but that the two first seem safer. The two last appear to me to be the best, since the word seems to come either from Gr. *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος* a chaffinch, or from Lat. *fringilla*, a chaffinch.

*Fringilla, Frigilla, Fringuilla*, a chaffinch. Diminut. of *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος*, used by Aristophanes.

*Frio*, I crumble, break into small pieces. Fr. *θρύω* (whence *θρύπτω*), Æol. *φρύω*, as *Θήρ, Φήρ*. ¶ Al. from *πρίω*, to divide by sawing, whence *frio*, as in *Ferē* from *Περί*. ¶ Al. from *ρῶω*, to dash and break, *Fραιω*, (as in *Frigeo*), *Frίω*. ¶ Al. from *ψίω, psio*, for softness *prio*, whence *frio*, as before.

*Frit*: See Appendix.

*Fritillus*,——

*Frivölus*, worthless, trifling.

Fr. *frio*, to crumble. That is, fragile, brittle. *Olus* a diminutive, as in *Sciolus, Aureolus*. Then *frivölus* is soft for *friolus*. Unless, as from *Ango, Anxi*, is *Anxius*; so from *Frio, Friavi*, is *Friavolus, Frivölus*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ἐψικα* pf. of *ψίω*, taken in the sense of *ψάω*, to rub; whence *psico*, for softness *prico*, (as from *κΝέφας* is *cRepus*), then *frico*, as *Περί, Ferē*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *φλυαρός*, transp. *φρυαλός*, whence *friValus, friolus*. ¶ Al. for

*Frizus*, from *frigo*, *frigsi*, *frixi*.

*Frons*, *frondis*, a leaf; a branch with leaves. Anciently *fruns*, *frundis*. And *frus* and *fros* without N. Whence *frondis*, i. e. *frundis*, *frudis*, seems to be derived from *βρύδην* (as *βρίμω*, *Fremo*.) fr. *βρύω*, to germinate. As from *Μόρδην* (from *Melpō*) is *Mordeo*. Or *frundis* is from *βρύοντος*, *βρυτός*. Thence *fruntis*, and *frundis*, as *menTax*, *menDax*.

*Frons*, *frontis*, the forehead, brow. Fr. *φρονίς*, thought, reflection. As indicating what we are engaged in thinking and reflecting on, or the real state and nature of our thoughts. Somewhat as *Voltus*, *Vultus* from *Volo*, *Volitum*. Plautus: "Herrile imperium ediscat, ut, quod *frons* velit, oculi sciant." Cicero: "Non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et *fronte*, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses." Cicero calls *frons* "animi janua." ¶ Some understand *φρονίς* here as solicitude; and suppose *frons* to be properly applied to a forehead carrying anxiety in it. "*Frons* sollicita, mœsta, gravis, turbida, nubila," are common expressions. ¶ Al. from *φρόνις*, (as *Γένος*, *Genus*) wisdom, intelligence, discernment. As displayed in the forehead. ¶ Al. from *φέρων*, *φέρωντος* (*φρόντος*). Cicero: "Hæc ipsa FERRO equidem *fronte*, sed angor intimis sensibus."

*Fronto*, having a high, broad,

*frūtalus*. *Valens* tantum quantum *frit*.

or prominent (*frontem*) forehead. As *Capito* from *Caput*, *Capitis*.

*Fructus*, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit or produce of trees; also, profit, emolument, benefit, use. Fr. *fruor*, *fructus* sum. That which we enjoy from the earth. So in the Litany: "That it may please thee to give to our use the kindly FRUITS of the earth, that in due time we may ENJOY them." *Fructus* from *fruor*, as *Fluctus* from *Fluo*. ¶ Al. from *φρυκτός*, parched. See *FruX*. ¶ Al. from *βέβρυκται* pp. of *βρύζω*, to germinate.

*Frūgālis*, thrifty. Fr. *frugi*.

*Frūges*: See *FruX*.

*Frūgi*, says Donatus, is properly said of one who is useful and necessary. That is, Is unde *frugem* possis habere. Hence *frugi*, like Gr. *χρηστός*, (from *χράσμαι*, to use; whence also *χρήσιμος*), means good, honorable, honest, worthy. *Frūgi*, as applied to a servant, means useful to his master, careful, thrifty, saving. It is also applied to one who is useful to himself, and is thrifty and frugal with his own property. It means also, moderate, sober, discreet; which senses easily flow from the rest. Forcellini defines *frux* (inter alia) "recta honestaque vivendi ratio." Cicero: "Emersisse aliquando, et se ad *frugem* bonam, ut dicitur, recepissee."

*Frūmentum*, corn or grain of all kinds; wheat, the best kind. For *fruimentum* fr. *fruor*. See

**Fructus.** ¶ Al. for *frugimentum* fr. *frux*, *frugis*.

*Fruniscor*, I enjoy. Fr. *fruor*, whence *fruinor* (somewhat as *Itiner* from *Iter*), *fruiniscor*.

*Fruor*, I enjoy, reap the fruits of. Fr. *ρύομαι*, I draw to myself; whence *ῥεύομαι*, (as *ῥίγος*, *ῥῆγος*, *Frigus*,) *fruor*.<sup>1</sup>

*Frustrā*, to no purpose. Fr. *frudo*, *frusum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for *fraudo*, *frausum*, as *Claudo*, *Cludo*. *Frausus* is here deceived, disappointed, in a passive sense. Or it may be in an active sense: "Quod *frustra* fit, *fraudat* desiderium ejus qui id facit." V. See *Frausus*. ¶ Al. from *θραυστός*, *Æol.* *φραυστός*, broken to pieces. As said of hopes and projects dashed. See *Frustum*.

*Frustum*, a bit or piece of anything. For *fraustum* (See *Frustra*) fr. *θραυστόν*, *Æol.* *φραυστόν*, broken in pieces.<sup>2</sup>

*Frūtectum*, *Frūtēlum*, a shrubbery. For *fruticetum*.

*Frūtex*, a stalk, stem, shoot. Also, a shrub. Fr. *βέβηται* pp. of *βρύω*, to germinate. As *Ῥγέω*, *Fremo*.

*Frux*, *frūgis*, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit of trees. Fr. *fruor*, *fruxus* sum. See *Fructus*. *Fruvus*,

as *Fluo*, *Fluxus*. ¶ Or from *φρύγω*, to parch. Virgil: "*Fru- gesque* receptas Et *TORRERE* parant flammis et frangere saxo." Accius: "*Nocturna saxo fruges frendes TORRIDAS.*" ¶ Al. from *βρύκω*, *βρύξω*, fut. 2. *βρυγῶ*, to eat.

*Fuam*, I may be. Fr. *φύω*, *fuo*, whence *fui*.

*Fūcus*, a marine shrub from which was made a dye or paint; dye, paint; pretence. *Φῦκος*. Also, a drone; i. e. a bee in pretence. "Quodd *fucum* faciat homini, ut qui mentiatu apem." V.<sup>3</sup>

*Fūcus*, a kind of glue with which bees daub their hives. "Perhaps, as being in its color an imitation of wax." F.

*Fue*, a sound of aversion or contempt. From the sound. See *Fi*.

*Fuërem*, I would be. See *Fuam*.

*Fūga*, flight. *Φυγή*.

*Fūgio*, I fly. Fr. *φυγέω* Ion. fut. of *φεύγω*.

*Fūgo*, I put to flight. Verto in *fugam*.

*Fui*, I was. Fr. *φύω*, I am.

*Fulcio*, I prop, support. "From Hebr. *falk*, a staff." Tt. ¶ Or from *φυλακή*, a guard, whence *φυλακίζω*, *φυλακίσω*, *φυλακιῶ*, (*φυλκιῶ*,) to guard, and so sustain, and support. ¶ Al. from *ῥλκα*, pf. mid. of *ῥλκω*, to draw; whence *ῥόλκα*, and *folcio*, *fulcio*. "*Ῥλκω*, from signifying to draw, might

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *φορούμαι*, (*φρούομαι*) considered the same as *ἐμφορούμαι*, translated by Donnegan, "I enjoy abundantly or to excess."

<sup>2</sup> "A *frudo*, *fraudo*. Nam, qui *frustum* aufert, parte aliquā *fraudat* eum cujus erat integrum." V. This is mere quibbling.

<sup>3</sup> *Fucus* is referred by Ainsworth to Hebr. *puch*.

signify also to bear, sustain. Horace: "Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas."

*Fulcrum*, a prop. Fr. *fulcio*, *fultum*, as *Sepelio*, *Sepul-tum*, *Sepulcrum*.

*Fulgeo*, I shine. Fr. *πέφλογα*, *πέφοιλα* pf. mid. of *φλέγω*, I blaze; whence *folgeo*, *fulgeo*.

*Fulgur*, a flash of lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*.

*Fūlica*, *Fūlix*, a coot. Fr. *πῶυξ*, *πῶυκος*, acc. *πῶυκα*, whence *foica*, (as *Περ*), *Ferè*,) *fuica*, (as *πίς*, puer) and *fu Lica*, as *L* is added in *filius*.

*Fūligo*, soot, smut. For *fulmigo*, fr. *fumus*. As *Udus*, *Udiligo*, *Uligo*.

*Fullo*, *onis*, a fuller. From Sax. *fullian*,<sup>1</sup> to full. ¶ *Vossius*: "From *βυλλῶν*, participle of *βυλλῶ*, *βυλλῶ*, denso, op-pleo." But *βυλλῶ* is rather to fill up, to stop up, to stuff, than to beat so as to be thick or close. Yet the ideas might flow from one another. ¶ *Al.* from *πολιῶν*, making white, as French *fil* Le from *filla*; and as vice versâ allus from *ἄλλος*.

*Fulmen*, lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*, (whence *Fulgur*,) *fulgimen*, *fulmen*. So *Luceo*, *Lucimen*, *Lumen*.

*Fulmenta*, the sole of a shoe. Fr. *fulcimenta* fr. *fulcio*.

*Fulvus*, of a deep yellow or tawny color. Fr. *fulgeo*, *fulsum*, whence *fulsivus*, (as *Amo*, *Amatum*, *Amativus*; *Fugio*, *Fugitum*, *Fugitivus*,) *fulvus*.

*Fūmīgo*, I fumigate. Fr. *fumus*. I perfume by smoke. Or fr. *θῦμα*, *Æol.* *φῦμα*, fumi-gation. So *Lævigo*, &c.

*Fūmus*, smoke. Fr. *φυμός*, *Æol.* of *θυμός*, vapor.<sup>2</sup>

*Fūnāle*, a candle or taper, consisting of (*funis*) cord smeared with pitch, tallow, or wax.

*Fūnāles equi*, horses bound by a (*funis*) rope or trace to each side of the two horses which were yoked to a chariot.

*Funda*, a sling. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. *Quā funduntur lapides*. *Silius*: "Volucrum post terga sagittam *Fundit*."<sup>3</sup>

*Funda*, a net. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. (See above.) As *Plautus* has "rete JACULUM" from *Jacio*; and Gr. *δίχτυον* fr. *δέδιχται* pp. of *δίχω*. Also, a bag or purse. From its likeness to a sling; or from money being thrown into it. As Gr. *βαλάντιον* fr. *βαλῶ* fut. of *βάλλω*. Also, the bezel of a ring. From its likeness to a sling. Whence Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, is similarly applied.

*Fundāmentum*, a foundation. Fr. *fundo*, *avi*.

*Funditus*, from the very bot-tom, utterly. Ab ipso *fundo*.

*Fundo*, *avi*, I lay (*fundum*) the bottom of a thing.

<sup>2</sup> Whence *θυμῶ*, *θυμῶσις*, *θυμῶδες*, translated (inter alia) by *Donnegan*, "to cause to go off in smoke,—exhalation of vapor,—smoking." So *ἀναθυμῶ* he translates "to produce exhalations, to cause smoke to ascend," and *ἀναθυμῶμαι*, "to exhale, to smoke."

<sup>3</sup> *Al.* from *σφενδόνη* (*σφενδόνη*) by con-traction.

<sup>1</sup> See *Todd on To Full*.



*Fundo*, I pour, spill, melt, fuse, cast; let loose, relax; scatter, diffuse; scatter abroad, disperse, rout; scatter, extend; lay prostrate; pour out, shed; bring forth; pour forth, utter; send forth to a distance, hurl, throw. For *fudo*, whence *fudi*. Donnegan: "*Fudo* is the Greek ὕδω, (whence ὕδαρ), with a labial aspirate." Or *fudo* is from ὕδην from ὕω, to sprinkle. ¶ Al. from χύδην fr. χύω; whence *chudo*, *phudo*. See Fames. ¶ Al. from σπίνδω, to pour out a libation; pf. mid. ἔσπονδα, aspirated ἔσφονδα, whence *sphondo*, *phondo*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) *fondo*, *fundo*.

*Fundus*, the bottom of anything. Fr. πύνδος,<sup>1</sup> whence πύνδαξ. Hence it is used for the bottom or ground which forms the basis of buildings and houses. (As *Solum* is so used. Servius: "Unicuique rei quod subjacet, *SOLUM* est ei cui subjacet.") And so for the whole of an estate, "ager cum villâ." Our word *Ground*, which was used anciently<sup>2</sup> for bottom, and is so still used in the plural *Grounds*, is used also for earth, land, region; and for possessions, as "Our neighbour's *GROUND*s." Festus says that *fundus* is so called in this sense, "quòd PLANUS sit ad similitudinem *fundi* vasorum." And Johnson explains the use of *Ground*

in Matth. xv. 35, "A multitude sat on the *GROUND*," in this manner, "the floor or *LEVEL* of the place."

*Fundus*, the chief author of a thing. Cicero: "Nisi is populus *fundus* factus esset." That is, the *GROUND* of it.

*Fünëbris*, pertaining to a (*funus*) funeral. As *Sulus*, *Salubris*.

*Fünesto*, I pollute by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body. Virgil: "Quæ nunc artus avulsaque membra Et lacerum *funus* tellus habet."

*Fünestus*, deadly, fatal. Ferens *funus*. Also, polluted by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body.

*Fungor*: See Appendix.

*Fungus*, a mushroom; an excrescence round the wick of a candle. Fr. σφόγγος, a sponge; a mushroom being of a spongy contexture. Hence *fongus*, *fungus*.

*Fünis*, a rope, cord. Fr. σχοῖνος, whence *schunis*, (as *pUnio* from *ποΙνή*,) *chunis*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) then *phunis*, as in Fames, Flos, &c.<sup>3</sup>

*Fünus*, a funeral, funeral procession. As being conducted by the light (*funium*, i. e. *funalium*,) of tapers and torches. ¶ *Funus* is also a funeral pile.<sup>4</sup> Whence some trace it to βουνός, a mound. ¶ It is said also of

<sup>1</sup> Some trace *fundus* (for *fudus*) to βυθός. B to F, as in Fascino. And Θ to D, as Θεός, Deus. Others to βένθος.

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to: See Fui.

er, a thief. *Φάρ*.

erca, a fork; anything like k used as a prop or to bear ens on; an instrument of shment resembling a fork. om Hebr. *farkah*, to di-

"Tt. ¶ Al. from *πίφορρα* of *φίρω*; whence a word . Forcellini defines it

trumentum quo stramenta entur vel feruntur; a fe- . If from *fero*, as For-

u supposes, it would be *se-*

*ferca*. ¶ Al. from *ῥερα*,

pf. of a word *ῥερα*,

ice *ῥερα*, a prop, stay. ¶

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Welsh *ffwrch*, Armor.

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l to *brechen*, to break. As

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*irfur*, bran; scurf, dan-

"From Hebr. *farfarah*,

eak into small pieces." Tt.

Dr from *βόρβορος*, filth;

ice *burburis*, *furfuris*. Here

eanings are reversed.<sup>1</sup>

*iria*, the Furies. Fr. *furo*.

*urnus*, an oven. Fr. *πύρι-*

*πύρνος*,) pertaining to fire.

erè cum *Περί*. ¶ "From

. *forn*." Tt.

*iro*, I rage, am mad. Fr. *πῦρ*,

, or Germ. *feur*, fire. That

is, I am fiery, hot or inflamed.

¶ Al. from *φορὸς*, hurrying for- ward, vehement, violent.<sup>2</sup>

*Fūrōr*, I steal. Fr. *fur*, *furis*.

*Furtim*, by stealth. Fr. *furtum*.

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contracted from *furatum*.

*Furunculus*: "A boil or

bile; named from the violence

of its heat and inflammation be-

fore suppuration.<sup>3</sup> Fr. *furo*."

Tt. Or fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρὸς*, fire. ¶ Al.

from *fur*, *furis*. See Note 3.

*Furvus*, dusky, swarthy, dark.

Fr. *πυρῶ*, to burn, or fr. *πῦρ*, *πυ-*

*ρὸς*, fire. Hence *purivus*, *pur-*

*vus*, and *furvus*, as Ferè from

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*fuscus*, *fuscivus*, *fusvus*.

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*Fuscus*, brown, tawny, swar-

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some circumstances which pro-

duce those colors. Vossius well

derives *fuscus* fr. *φύσχω*, ustulo:

'Nam quæ ustulantur ex albis

*fusca* fiunt.'

*Fusorium*, a sink. Fr. *fun-*

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *θόρως*, Æol. *φάρος*, to be

impetuous, whence *Θούπος* Ἀρης, Impe-

tuous Mars. ¶ Al. from *φύρω*, to confuse,

confound. "Furentes omnia turbant,"

says Vossius.

<sup>2</sup> "In vitibus etiam *furunculus* dicitur

palme juxta alium palmitem enatus,

quod veluti succum vicinis partibus *fure-*

*tur*; vel extuberatio quædam in modum

*verrucæ*." F.

from *far*, redupl. *farfar*, *furfur*.

*Etym.*

*Fundo*, I pour, spill, melt, fuse, cast; let loose, relax; scatter, diffuse; scatter abroad, disperse, rout; scatter, extend; lay prostrate; pour out, shed; bring forth; pour forth, utter; send forth to a distance, hurl, throw. For *fudo*, whence *fudi*. Donnegan: "*Fudo* is the Greek ὕδω, (whence ὕδαρ), with a labial aspirate." Or *fudo* is from ὕδην from ὕω, to sprinkle. ¶ Al. from χύδην fr. χύω; whence *chudo*, *phudo*. See Fames. ¶ Al. from σπένδω, to pour out a libation; pf. mid. ἔσπονδα, aspirated ἔσφονδα, whence *sphondo*, *phondo*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) *fondo*, *fundo*.

*Fundus*, the bottom of anything. Fr. πύνδος,<sup>1</sup> whence πύνδαξ. Hence it is used for the bottom or ground which forms the basis of buildings and houses. (As *Solum* is so used. Servius: "Unicuique rei quod subjacet, *SOLUM* est ei cui subjacet.") And so for the whole of an estate, "ager cum villâ." Our word *Ground*, which was used anciently<sup>2</sup> for bottom, and is so still used in the plural *Grounds*, is used also for earth, land, region; and for possessions, as "Our neighbour's *GROUND*s." Festus says that *fundus* is so called in this sense, "quodd *PLANUS* sit ad similitudinem *fundi* vasorum." And Johnson explains the use of *Ground*

in Matth. xv. 35, "A multitude sat on the *GROUND*," in this manner, "the floor or *LEVEL* of the place."

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slaughter, and is referred by some to φόρος, poet. φούρος. And some refer it in the sense of a funeral to the slaughter of victims at funerals.

*Fuo*: See *Fui*.

*Fur*, a thief. Φάρ.

*Furca*, a fork; anything like a fork used as a prop or to bear burdens on; an instrument of punishment resembling a fork. "From Hebr. *furkah*, to divide." Tt. ¶ Al. from πέφορκα pf. of φέγω; whence a word φορκή. Forcellini defines it "instrumentum quo stramenta moventur vel feruntur; a *ferendo*." If from *fero*, as Forcellini supposes, it would be *ferica*, *ferca*. ¶ Al. from ὄρκα, (Φόρκα,) pf. of a word ἔρω whence ἔρμα, a prop, stay. ¶ Wachter: "*Furch*, (Germ.) a fork. Welsh *ffwrch*, Armor. *forch*, Anglo-Sax. and Irish *forc*, Belg. *vork*. In every body's judgment it is a Latin word. All these words might be referred to *brechen*, to break. As being broken or split at the end."

*Furfur*, bran; scurf, dandriff. "From Hebr. *farfarah*, to break into small pieces." Tt. ¶ Or from βόρβορος, filth; whence *burburis*, *furfuris*. Here the meanings are reversed.<sup>1</sup>

*Fūria*, the Furies. Fr. *furo*.

*Furnus*, an oven. Fr. *φύρινος*, (φύριος,) pertaining to fire. As Ferè cum *Πεφ.* ¶ "From Arab. *forn*." Tt.

*Fūro*, I rage, am mad. Fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρὸς*, or Germ. *feur*, fire. That

is, I am fiery, hot or inflamed. ¶ Al. from φορὸς, hurrying forward, vehement, violent.<sup>2</sup>

*Fūrōr*, I steal. Fr. *fur*, *furis*.

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*Furunculus*: "A boil or bile; named from the violence of its heat and inflammation before suppuration." Fr. *furo*." Tt. Or fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρὸς*, fire. ¶ Al. from *fur*, *furis*. See Note 3.

*Furvus*, dusky, swarthy, dark. Fr. *πυρῶ*, to burn, or fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρὸς*, fire. Hence *purivus*, *purvus*, and *furvus*, as Ferè from *Πεφ.*, &c. Dacier: "*Furvus* est color qui ex ADUSTIONE comparatur." ¶ Terent. Scaurus says: "*Furvos* dicimus quos antiqui *fusvos*." *Furvus* is hence referred by some to *fuscus*, *fuscivus*, *fusvus*.

*Fuscina*, ———

*Fuscus*, brown, tawny, swarthy, dusky, dark. Tooke: "All colors in all languages must have their denomination from some common object, or from some circumstances which produce those colors. Vossius well derives *fuscus* fr. φώσκω, ustulo: 'Nam quæ ustulantur ex albis *fusca* fiunt.'"

*Fusorium*, a sink. Fr. *fun-*

<sup>1</sup> Al. from φόρος, Æol. φόρος, to be impetuous, whence θούρος "Ἀρης, Impetuous Mars. ¶ Al. from φύρω, to confuse, confound. "*Furentes* omnia turbant," says Vossius.

<sup>2</sup> "In vitibus etiam *furunculus* dicitur palme juxta alium palmitem enatus, quod veluti succum vicinis partibus *furetur*; vel extubercatio quædam in modum verrucæ." F.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *far*, redupl. *farfar*, *furfur*.  
*Etym.*

do, *fusum*. Locus ubi aliquid funditur.

*Fustis*, a stake, club, pole. Fr. *εὐστὴς*, scorched, singed. As Firmus from *Εἰρμός*. Virgil has "Sudes præustæ." ¶ Al. from *fundo, fusum*, to lay prostrate. Virgil: "Nec prius absistit quàm septem ingentia victor Corpora fundat humi."<sup>1</sup>

*Fusus*, a spindle. Fr. *fundo, fusum*. "Quia per ipsum funduntur fila." F. "Alii, quòd lanificium in telâ attenuatur, eoque involvendo quasi liquefieri ac *fundi* videatur." V.

*Futilis*, leaky, easily running out. Hence, prating, blabbing; and silly, trifling, of no moment. Fr. *futio*, whence *effutio*.

*Futio*, I pour forth. *Futio*, i.e. *phutio*, seems to be put for *chutio*, (as perhaps Fames, Flos, &c. for Chames, Chlos, &c.) from *χυτὴς*, poured; whence a verb *χυτίζω, χυτίζω, χυτιῶ*.

*Futo*, whence *Confuto*, *Refuto*, I make null and void. It seems to be allied to *futio* and *futillis*. *Futo* from *futio*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*. Or from a verb *χυτῶ, χυτῶ*. (See *Futio*.) If *futo*, like *futio*, is to pour, *confuto* is to confound, like *Confundo*. And *refuto* is to beat back, to repel, as *Refundo* is used. Forcellini says: "From *fundo* is *futo*, *futillis*, and *futum*, a kind of

water vessel." But from *fundo* would be rather *fuso*, viz. from *fusum*. Unless, as Pello made *Pultum* as well as *Pulsum*, and *Maneo Mantum* as well as *Mansum*, so *fundo* made *futum* as well as *fusum*.

*Fütuo*, i. q. *βινέω*. A *φυτεύω*, planto. Ut Græci dicunt *ἀρόω* et *σπείρω*.

*Füturus*. Fr. *fui, fuitum*, whence *fuiturus*.

## G.

*Gabälus*, a gallows; a wretch deserving the gallows. "From Germ. *gabel*, a fork; whence it was applied to a gallows from its likeness." W. ¶ "From Hebr. *gabul*, a boundary; because it was placed in the boundaries of roads." Ainsw.

*Gäbäta*, ———

*Gæsum*, a heavy dart or javelin used by the ancient Gauls. Gr. *γαισόν*. "Chald. *gisa*. Island. *kesia*. It was certainly a Celtic invention." W.

*Gägütes*, jet. *Γαγάτης*.

*Gälarias*, the milky way. *Γαλαξίας*.

*Galba*, a mite or maggot in meat. "From Hebr. *chalab*, (*chalb*), fatness. From its fatness." Tt. ¶ Others suppose it called à *galho* colore.

*Galbänum*, the gum on a herb called *Ferula*. *Χαλβάνη*.

*Galbänum*, a garment, worn by luxurious women. Salmasius and Vossius think it should be written *galbinum*, fr. *galbus*, as from *Coccus* is *Coccinus*, and explain it, a garment of a

<sup>1</sup> *1* Faust, (Germ.) Anglo-Sax. *fyst*, Belg. *rust*, Engl. *fist*. With this most ancient and natural instrument of defence, another, called *fustis* in Latin, seems to have something in common. Compare *arm*, whence *arma*." W. Others refer *fustis* to *βασις* (fr. *βέβαιος* pp. of *βᾶω*) whence *βαστάζω*, I carry. A changed to U, as in *καλαμος*, cUlmus.

pale green or grass color. *Martial*: "HERBARUM fueras indutus, Basse, colores." *Statius*: "HERBAS imitante sinu." It seems to have nothing in common with the gum called *galbanum*, unless its color was the same. As the effeminate wore the *galbanum*, "*galbani mores*" were used for effeminate manners.

*Galbei* or *Calbei*: See Appendix.

*Galbula*, a bird called a witwal or woodwall. A *galbo* colore. It is called *Vireo* also a *viridi* colore.

*Galbulus*, the nut of the cypress-tree. A *galbo* colore, says *Turton*.

*Galbus*. *Forcellini* translates it "qui coloris est viridis VEL flavi." Here are two very different colors. If *galbus* be yellow, it has an easy derivation in Germ. *gelb*, yellow. Compare also *Gilvus*. Some consider it as meaning, of a blue or azure color, and suppose it put for *galvus* fr. *γάλα*, milk; as fr. *ὑλη*, syla, is sylVa.

*Galea*, a helmet. Fr. *γαλία*, a weasel. As made of its skin. So *κυνή* is a helmet, as made of (*κυνός*) dog's skin; and has so much the meaning of a helmet in general that *Homer* uses *ἰκτιδὲς κυνή*, a helmet of weasel's skin. Properly, a dog's-skin-helmet made of weasel's skin.

*Gatena*: See Appendix.

*Galericūlum*, a cap of false hair, periwig. Fr. *galerus*.

*Galerūta avis*, a lark. As having a tuft on its head like a (*galerus*) cap or helmet. So

the Greeks called it *κόρυς* from *κόρυς*, a helmet.

*Gāterus*, a round cap or hat like a (*galea*) helmet. *Donne-gan* translates *κυνή* "a cap" in *Od.* 24, 230.

*Galla*, a gall, oak-apple. Also, a kind of bad bitter wine. From Germ. *gall*, bitter, whence our *gall* i. e. bile. ¶ Or from *γάλανος*, (*γάλνος*) an acorn; whence *galna*, *galla*, as *κολωνός*, *colNis*, *collis*. Or from *γάλανος* was *galanula*, cut down to *galla*. ¶ "From *Gallus*, the river in Bithynia, from whose banks they were brought." *Tt*.

*Galli*, priests of *Cybele*. From the Phrygian river *Gallus*, which was supposed to have the power of infuriating. *Ovid*: "Amnis it insanā nomine *Gallus* aquā. Qui bibit inde, furit." Or, because the temple of *Cybele* was on the borders of this river. Or there was a Phrygian word *gall*, meaning mad. *Wachter*: "*Gall*, (Germ.) mad, raging. Island. *gall*, Suec. *galen*. A Phrygian word." ¶ Or, if *Galli* was a term derived from the north, it might be from Germ. *gall*, castrated; allied to which is the Suecian *galla*, to castrate, and *gald*, castrated; and our *geld*. For the *Galli* were castrated priests. *Heyschius* explains *γάλλος*, eunuch. ¶ After all it seems likely that *Galli* was a Greek word *Γάλλος*.

*Gallicæ*, a kind of slippers, which covered only the sole of the foot and were tied above with strings. As used by the (*Galli*) Gauls.

*Gallīna*, a hen. Fr. *gallus*.

*Gallus*, a cock. Fr. *κόκκοι*, a cock's gills or comb. ¶ Al. from *κόκαλος*, which Hesychius says was a kind of cock. Whence *κόκαλλος*, *κόκαλος*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *geil*, libidinosus. Ob notam libidinem.<sup>1</sup>

*Gamba*, the joining of the foot with the leg in animals. Fr. *κάμψη*, a bending. Vegetius has "INFLEXIONE geniculorum atque *gambarum*."

*Gamma*, the Greek letter Γ. *Γάμμα*.

*Gānea*, a brothel; also, debauchery, revelling. Fr. *γανά*, Sicilian for *γυνή*, a woman. As *cAnis* from *κῆνός*. ¶ Or from *γάνος*, *γάνιος*, gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment. Stephens says: "*Γανταί* [perhaps he says, it should be *γανταί*] is explained by Hesychius, spendthrifts and profligates; whence I think *ganeones* were called." ¶ Al. from *γῆνιος*, Dor. *γάνιος*, transp. *γάνιος*, *γανία*. That is, subterraneous, as *χθόνιος* is used for *ὑποχθόνιος*. ¶ "A *γάνειον*, fornic," says Turnebus. But this word seems to want establishing.

*Gāneo*, a frequenter (*ganea*) of a brothel.

*Gangrana*, a gangrene. *Γάγγραινα*.

*Ganpio*, I yelp, whine, whimper. Properly said of dogs rejoicing at the arrival of their

master. Fr. *γανύω*, *γανύω*.<sup>2</sup> Homer uses *γάνυμαι* of a wife and children rejoicing at a husband's arrival: *Τῷ δ' οὔτι γυνὴ καὶ τέττα τέκνα Οἴκαδε νοστήσαντι παρίσταται οὐδὲ γάνυται*. ¶ Al. from *γοάω*, *γοάννυμι*, as *κεράω*, *κεράννυμι*.

*Gargārizo*, I gargle. *Γαργαρίζω*.

*Garrio*, I talk much, prate, chatter; chirp; croak. Fr. *γαρύω*, I speak, utter a sound. Or fr. *γῆρυς*, *γῆρυος*, Dor. *γάρυος*, the voice.<sup>3</sup>

*Garrūlus*, chattering, chirping. Fr. *garrio*.

*Gārum*, salt-fish, pickle. *Γάρρον*.

*Gaudeo*, I rejoice. Fr. *gavio* (whence *Gavisus*), whence *gavidus*, *gavideo*, *gaudeo*; as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*. ¶ Al. from *γαυριάω*, *γαυριῶ*, I exult from arrogance or high spirits. Cicero: "*Meum factum probari a te, exulto atque gaudeo*." P into D, as in *caDuceus* from *καρύκειον*.<sup>4</sup>

*Gaudium*, joy. Fr. *gaudeo*.

*Gāvio*, (whence *gavisus*), I rejoice. Fr. *γαίω*, *γαίω*, whence *gaVio*, as *παίω*, *παVio*.

*Gaulus*, a cup like a boat. *Γαῦλος*.

*Gaunāce* or *Gaunācum*, a thick shag or frieze. Fr. *καννάκη*, a Persian garment lined with fur.

*Gausāpa*, a rough shaggy cloth used for coverlets, &c. *Γαύσαπος*.

<sup>1</sup> "Fr. *γάλλος*, castrated; because this bird was dedicated to Cybele, whose priests were eunuchs. Or fr. *galea*, a helmet, which its comb in some manner represents." Ti.

<sup>2</sup> *Ἐργάννυμι* is in Donnegan.

<sup>3</sup> Al. for *gerrio* fr. *gerre*.

<sup>4</sup> Al. from *γαθίω*, Doric *γαθίω*, whence *gatheo*, *gaudeo*. But why the U?

*Gāza*, the treasures of the Persian king; riches, wealth.

*Γάζα.*

*Geenna*, *Gehenna*, Hell.

*Γέννα.*

*Gēlāsianus*, a buffoon. Fr. *γελᾶω*, *γελᾶσω*, to laugh.

*Gēlāsini*, dimples produced by laughter. Also, the front teeth, shown in laughter. *Γελᾶσῖνοι*.

*Gēlidus*, cold as (*gelu*) ice. As *Frigus*, *Frigidus*.

*Gēlu*, ice, frost. Fr. *γελᾶω*, *γελᾶω*, which meant to shine, as well as to laugh. Or nearer thus, as Morin remarks: "According to Suidas, *γίλα* signified *gelu* in the language of the Siculi, an ancient dialect of the Greek." ¶ "From Arab. *gelid*, ice." Tl.

*Gēmīnus*: See Appendix.

*Gēmītus*, a groan. Fr. *gemo*, *gemitum*.

*Gemma*, the bud of a vine, "vitis oculus." Hence transferred to a gem or precious stone. Fr. *geno* or *geneo*, *geni*; whence *genima*, (as *Victus*, *Victima*;) *genma*, *gemma*. So *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. That which the vine first produces. This *ima* is a Greek termination: *γονή*, *γονιμος*, *γονίμη*. ¶ Al. from *γέμω*, I am loaded. "Quia *gemmae* turgent," says Jūl. Scaliger.

*Gēmo*, I groan, moan. Fr. *γέμω*, I am loaded or oppressed, i. e. in my mind with grief. Somewhat as *ἀδμονέω* fr. *ἀδημαι* pp. of *ἀδίω*, *ᾄδω*, I cram full. Virgil has "*Gemuit sub pondere cymba*." This we may

translate, GROANED under the weight.<sup>1</sup>

*Gēmōnii gradus*, *Gemonia* scalæ, *Gemonia*, a pair of stairs whence condemned persons were cast down into the Tiber. Fr. *gemo*. A *gemitu* et calamitate. ¶ Al. from a person named *Gemonius*, who invented them.

*Gēmursa*: See Appendix.

*Gēna*, a check. *Γένος*.

*Gēna*: See Appendix.

*Gēneālōgus*, a genealogist. *Γενεαλόγος*.

*Gēner*, *gēneri*, a son-in-law. Fr. *genus*, *generis*. As introduced into the (*genus*) family of the wife's father. "Quia ad augendum *genus* adhibetur," says Forcellini. ¶ Al. from *genero*, or fr. *geno*, *genui*. "Quia socer eum filiæ dat maritum ut liberos ex ea *genat*." V.

*Gēnerālīs*, pertaining to the race or kind; general. Fr. *genus*, *generis*.

*Gēnero*, I beget, produce. Fr. *geno*, *genere*. See *Tolero*, *Recupero*, *Desidero*. ¶ Al. from *genus*, *generis*.

*Gēnērōsus*, born of a noble (*generis*) race, excellent, noble-hearted. So *γενναῖος* fr. *γίνα*.

*Gēnēsis*, nativity; the natal hour. *Γένεσις*.

*Gēnētrix*, *Gēnītrix*, a mother. Fr. *geneo*, *genetum* and *genitum*.

*Gēniālīs*, dedicated to *Genius*,

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *γοήμων*, lamenting. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *jammern* is wailing, *jammern* to wail. So Anglo-Sax. *geomrian* is to wail. (Wachter in *Jammer*.)



the deity who attended every one from his birth to his death, and whose kind influence was supposed to shed happiness around. The Roman adjuration "*Per Genium Cæsaris*" the Greeks expressed by *Ὁμνῶμι τῷ τοῦ Καίσαρος τύχῃ*. Hence *Torus Genialis*. Hence *genialis* is happy, cheerful, joyful, mirthful.

*Gēnicūlum*, a joint or knot in a stalk of corn. Fr. *genu*. *Gēno* is used in the same sense.

*Gēnimen*, an offspring. Fr. *geno*, *genui*.

*Gēnista*,—

*Gēnitor*, a father. Fr. *geno*, *genitum*.

*Gēnius*, the tutelary Deity who was supposed to attend every one from his birth to his death, and to preside also over places, as cities, fountains, &c. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. Aufustius, as quoted by Festus: "*Genius est PARENS hominum ex quo homines gignuntur. Propterea Genius meus nominatur qui me genuit.*" Or, sub quo genitus sum.

*Gēnius*, appetite; gluttony. "Perhaps because it was usual to celebrate birthdays, which were sacred to the God *Genius*, with uncommon cheer." F. Or because, as was the case, some supposed their own spirit was a *Genius*. Terence has "*suum defraudans genium.*"

*Gēno*, *gēnuī*, I beget. Fr. *gēno*, whence *γίγνω*, *γίγνω*; or fr. *γενῶ*, *γενῶ*, whence *γενέμαι*.

*Gens*, a race, tribe, people; a clan or stock; a herd, swarm.

Fr. *γένος*, a race. As *Mῆνος*, *Mens*; *Μόρος*, *Mors*.

*Genīles* was applied to foreign (*gentes*) tribes or nations by the Romans; and by Christians to pagan nations.

*Gēnu*, a knee. *Γόνο*.

*Gēnuīni dentes*, the back or jaw teeth. Fr. *γένος*, *γένος*, the under jaw-bone. ¶ Al. from *genæ*. Qui sub *genis* sunt. Or, qui *genis* dependent.

*Gēnuīnus*, real, unfeigned. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. As it is born, without fiction. So Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γενῶ*, *γνῶ*, *γνῶ*.

*Gēnus*, race, kind, family, species. *Γένος*.

*Geōgrāphia*, geography. *Γεωγραφία*.

*Geōmētra*, *Geōmētres*, a geometrician. *Γεωμέτρης*.

*Georgicus*, relating to husbandry. *Γεωργικός*.

*Gerdius*, a weaver. *Γέρδιος*.

*Germānus*, of the same stock. Hence the expressions *Germanus frater*, *Germana soror*. That is, ex eodem *germine*. For *germinanus*. *Germanus* is also, true, real, not counterfeit. In which sense it might flow from *germino* or *germen*, as *Genuinus* from *Genus*, and Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γενῶ*, *γνῶ*, *γνῶ*; and *γνήτος*, as in *κασίγνητος*. Perhaps this last sense of *germanus* is the original one. So that "*germanus frater*" is a true genuine brother. And perhaps, as *German* is for *Genimen*, *Genmen*; so *germanus* may be fr. *geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen*, *genimanus*, *genmanus*, *germanus*. *Vossius* supposes (rather awkwardly)

it arises from the greater  
ity which there exists  
g brothers than among  
s.<sup>1</sup>

*ermen*, a bud, shoot, sprout.  
*geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen*  
(pare Nomen), *genmen*,  
fitness *germen*. ¶ Al. fr.

whence *gerimen*, *germen*.  
*ro*, I take in hand, bear,  
; I carry on, do; I bear, pro-

Fr. *χεῖρ*, *χερὶς*, the hand;  
ce a word *χεράω* or *χερίω*,  
*chero*, *gero*. So Gutta is  
*Χυτή*, *Χυτή*.

*rræ*, trifles, nonsense.  
is says it is taken from the  
of the Sicilians in using  
x) wicker shields in their  
as with the Athenians. ¶  
om *γέγων*, an old man.

*rrres*, ———

*irūlus*, a porter. Fr. *gero*.  
*irundia*, gerunds. Fr. *gero*.  
ce *gerenda*, *gerunda*. For

express things to be taken  
and or done by us: "Le-  
as mihi est liber." "Veni  
di causâ." Or they express  
s which took place while  
ere in the course of doing  
things: "Legendo mihi  
git valetudo." Black:  
*irund* expresses an action in  
ate of progression."

*irūsia*, a senate-house. *Γέ-  
u*.

*statio*, the being carried in  
er. Fr. *gesto*, *gestatum*.

*sticūlor*, I use (*gestus*) ges-  
t, gesticulate.

*Gestio*, I express joy or desire  
by some motion or gesture of  
the body; I rejoice, I desire.  
Fr. *gestus*.

*Gesto*, I bear, carry. Fr.  
*gero*, *gersi*, *gessi*, *gestum*.

*Gestor*, a tale-bearer. Fr.  
*gero*, *gestum*.

*Gestus*, carriage of the body,  
action or posture expressive of  
feelings, demeanour. Fr. *gero*,  
*gestum*. So Department from  
Porto.

*Gibbus*, bent outwards, con-  
vex, protuberant. Fr. *ὕβδς*,  
*ὕβδς*, whence *hibbus*, *gibbus*.  
¶ Or fr. *κυφὸς*, *κυφὸς*, whence  
*giffus* (as *Κυβερνῶ*, *Gubernō*),  
*gibbus*, as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*.

*Gibbus*, a bunch on the back.  
See above.

*Gigas*, a giant. *Γίγας*.

*Gigno*, I beget, produce. Fr.  
*γίγνω*, whence *γίγνομαι*.

*Gilvus*, of a yellow color.  
From Germ. *gelb*. ¶ Al. fr.  
*κυβδς*, yellowish; whence *kir-  
rus*, *kirVus*, (as *νῆρον*, *νῆρVov*,  
*nerVus*), then *girvus*, (as *Κυ-  
βερνῶ*, *Gubernō*) and *gilvus*, as  
*piLgrim* from *peRegrinus*, *peR-  
grinus*.

*Gingiva*, the gum in which  
the teeth are set. For *gigniva*  
fr. *gigno*, as *Cado*, *Cadiva*.  
"A *gignendis* dentibus," says  
*Lactantius*.

*Gingrina*, a kind of small  
flute. Feminine of *gingrinus*,  
i. e. stridulus; fr. *gingrio*, said  
of geese cackling. ¶ Or from  
*γίγγας*, a kind of short Phœni-  
cian flute.

*Gingrio*, said of geese cack-  
ling. From the sound. ¶ Or

Isaac Vossius notes: "Γερμην,  
as, Arcadio."

from the melancholy sound of the Phœnician flute called γίγ-  
γας.

*Ginnus*, a mule. Γίννος.

*Gith*: See Appendix.

*Glāber, glābra*, smooth, bald, without hair or wool. Fr. γλαφυρός, finely polished, and therefore smooth. Whence γλαφρός, *glaphrus, glabrus*, as ἄμφω, *amBo*.

*Glācies*, ice. Fr. γλάω, pf. γέγλακα, (γλάκα,) I shine. Or fr. γλαίω, γλαῖω, C introduced as in *speCus*. ¶ Al. for *gelacies* fr. *gelo*. But what authority for this termination? ¶ Al. for *glaties* from Germ. *glat*, slippery. “*Glacies* seems to be nothing but *glat-eis*, slippery ice.” W. Perhaps it is allied to Germ. *glas*, glass.

*Glādiātor*, a swordplayer, gladiator. Fr. *gladius*.

*Glādiōlus*, applied to two herbs, and so called from the leaves representing a (*gladius*) sword. One is called by the Greeks ξίφιον, φασγάνιον, μαχαίριον, which all signify a little sword.

*Glādius*, a sword. For *cladius*, (as Κυβερνή, Gubernō,) fr. κλάδος, a branch. For these, says Vossius, were first used by countrymen for swords. Or rather from κλαδάω, κλαδῶ, to lop off branches, and so to lop off limbs, &c. ¶ Al. from *clades*. But A in *gladius* is short. ¶ Quayle refers to Celtic *kloidheas*.<sup>1</sup>

*Glandium, Glandŭla*, a ker-

nel in the flesh, a glandule. Fr. *glans, glandis*.

*Glans, glandis*, an acorn; a leaden bullet, in its form: the glans of the neck or nut, from its form. Fr. βάλανος, Æol. γάλανος, by contraction γλάνος.

*Glārea*, gravel, coarse sand. Fr. χλαρόν, which Hesychius explains by κόχλαξ, a pebble on the sea shore. ¶ Al. from κλάω, to break; whence κλαίρει, *glarus*, broken, gritty.

*Glastum*, the herb woad with which they dyed blue. A northern word. Pliny: “Simile plantagini *glastum* in Gallia vocatur, quo Britanniarum conjuges toto corpore oblitæ,” &c. Wachter: “From the Celtic *glas*, sky blue.”

*Glaucōma*, a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye. Γλαύκωμα.

*Glaucus*, azure, sea-green. Γλαυκός.

*Gleba*, a clod or lump of earth. From κλάω, to break, might be *cleba*, (*gleba*,) somewhat as from Πῶω is perhaps RoBur, and from Πίω is BiBo. That is, a broken piece of earth. ¶ Al. from the north. As allied to our verb *To cleave*, i. e. to adhere, from its tenacity. Or to our verb *To cleave*, i. e. to break; *gleba* being considered as a fragment. The Gothic *klyfa*, a segment, is mentioned by Serenius.

*Glessum*, amber. A German word. “The most simple and primitive is the Danish *glise*, whence the Islandic *glys*, splendor. Hence the most ancient

<sup>1</sup> Classical Journal, vol. 3, p. 121.

of the Germans derived *gless*, amber, and *glas*, glass." W. The Greek *γλαύσσω* is to shine.

*Glis*, *gliris*, a dormouse. Fr. *glis*, *gliris*, (like *ἴννος*, *γίννος*,) cut down to *γλεις*, somewhat as *γάλανος* to *γλάνς*. ¶ Al. from *glisco*, I grow larger. "Because it is always found fat," says Turton. Martial: "Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et PINGUIOR illo Tempore sum, quo me nil nisi somnus alit." Ausonius: "Dic cessante cibo, somno quis OPTIMIOR est? *glis*."

*Glisco*, I desire greatly, aspire to, strain after. Statius: "Et consanguineo *gliscis* regnare superbus Exule." Fr. *γλίχω* (whence *γλίχωμαι*), whence *γλίσχω*, (as *ἔχω*, *ἔσχω*) whence *γλισχωρός*. Hence in Virgil: "Accenso *gliscit* violentia Turno," *glisco* seems to mean metaphorically to mount, to rise. Thus Nitor is explained by Forcellini, "to strive, strain, exert oneself—to tend vigorously towards, move, rise or mount forwards, advance." Hence again, *glisco* is to grow, increase, become large.

*Globus*, a round body, ball, bowl; also, a troop, squadron, crowd. Fr. *glomus*, whence *glomibus*, *globus*. *Bus*, as Ber in Saluber, &c. Or, as *Superbus* is for *Superivus*, *Supervus*, so from *glomeris* might be *glomerbus*, contracted to *globus*. ¶ Or, as *βάλανος* among the Æolians became *γάλανος*, so *βολβός* might become *γολβός*, *γλοβός*. *Βολβός* is an onion, and might thence mean any

*Etym.*

round body. Thus Johnson defines Bulb "a round body or root."

*Glocio*, said of hens clucking. Fr. *κλώζω*; pf. *κέκλωχα*, (*κλώχα*), whence *clocio*, *glocio*. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *glück*, Engl. *cluck*, Anglo-Sax. *cloccan*, formed perhaps from the sound. *Glömëro*, I form into (*glomeræ*) clews or balls.

*Glōmus*, *glōmi*; and *Glōmus*, *glōmëris*, a clue of thread. Fr. *κλώσμα*, thread or wool spun, or a ball of thread; whence *glosmus*, *glomus*. The O in these words is usually short, but Lucretius has it long in *Glomere*.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Al. from *globus*, whence *globimus*, *glomus*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. ¶ "From the oriental *GLM*, involvere, glomerare." V.

*Glōria*, glory. Fr. *γλαυρός*,<sup>2</sup> (fr. *γλαύω* whence *γλαύσσω*,) shining, splendid, whence also is *Clarus*. Forcellini explains *gloria* "CLARITAS nominis, SPLENDOR." Herodotus has *λαμπροτάτη τελευτή τοῦ βίου*, a most splendid or glorious end of life. ¶ Al. from *κλέος*, *κλέος*, fame; whence a supposed word *κλειορία*.

*Glōrior*, I boast. Fr. *glōria*, vainglory. Cicero has "ostentationis et *gloriæ*."

*Glos*, a husband's sister. *Γάλας*, contr. *γλώς*.

*Glossa*, *Glossēma*, an anti-

<sup>1</sup> "Nam si tantundem est in lanæ *glōmere*, quantum" &c.

<sup>2</sup> See Wachter in Grell.

quoted or foreign word or expression. Γλώσσα, γλώσσημα.

*Glūbo*, I peel, bark. Fr. γλύφω, (as ἄμφω, amBo,) I engrave, cut; whence γλύφανον, a penknife.

*Glūma*, the husk of corn. Fr. *glubo*, whence *glubima*, *gluma*.

*Glus*, *glūtis*, glue, solder. Fr. γλοιός, (γλοις,) sticky, viscous. ¶ Al. from the north. Welsh *glud*, Engl. *glue*.

*Glut glut*, formed from the sound of a liquor falling from a vessel with a narrow mouth.

*Glūten*, glue. Fr. *glus*, *glutis*.

*Glūtio*, I swallow. Fr. *glutus*, the throat. ¶ Or from γλύζω, (pp. γέγλυται,) which Stephens quotes from a Vet. Lex.

*Glūto*, a glutton. Fr. *glutus*. ¶ Or fr. γλύζω. See *Glutus*.

*Glūtus*, the throat. From γέγλυται pp. of γλύζω, to swallow. See *Glutio*. ¶ Al. from the sound *glut* made by the throat in swallowing. See *Glut*.

*Glūtus*, compact (instar *glutis*) like glue.

*Gnārūris*, anciently used for *gnarus*.

*Gnārus*, knowing, skilful, practised. Fr. γνώω, (whence γνώσκω, γινώσκω,) to know; whence γνωερός, γνωρὸς, (whence γνωρίζω,) knowing; Æol. γνᾶρὸς, as Πρῶτος is in Æolic Πρᾶτος. The O appears in ignOro from ignArus, i. e. in-gnarus. ¶ Al. from Sax. *cnaþan*, to know.<sup>1</sup>

*Gnascor*, I am born. Fr. *gnaor* fr. γεννάομαι, γνάομαι, I am born.

*Gnātho*, a parasite. Fr. γνάθος, a jaw.

*Gnātus*, born. Fr. *gnaor*, *gnascor*. Al. from γνητὸς, Dor. γηνᾶτὸς, γνᾶτὸς.

*Gnāvus*, active, industrious. For *gnaūs*, (as ὠν, oVum,) fr. γενναῖος, whence γναῖος, (as γηνᾶω, γνάω, whence *Gnaor*, *Gnascor*,) γνᾶος, *gnaūs*, as κρᾶπύλη, κρᾶπύλη, crApula. Stephens translates γηνᾶῖος *Strenuus*, and Forcellini explains *gnavus* *Strenuus*.

*Gnōmon*, a dial-pin. Γνώμων. *Gnosco*, I know. Fr. γινώσκω, γνώσκω.

*Gnostici*, Gnostics. Γνωστικοί.

*Gōbius*, *Gōbio*, a gudgeon. Καβιός.

*Gomphus*, a nail. Γόμφος.

*Gongylis*, a turnip. Γογγυλῖς.

*Gorgōnes*, the Gorgons. Γοργόνες.

*Grābātus*, a small couch. Κράβατος.

*Grācīlis*, slender, lean; slender-waisted; light, easy. Fr. γέγρακα, (γράκα,) pf. of γράω, to consume. That is, wasted, thin. Or fr. γραίω, (whence γάγγραινα,) whence *graCio*, as σπέος, *speCus*. (See *Jacio* and *Facio*.) Hence *gracilis*, as *Facio*, *Facilis*. Or from a word γραιώ, whence *graCeo* and *craCeo*. Ennius has *cracentes*.

*Grācūlus*, a jack-daw. Fr.

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *nares* from *nares*. As pro-

perly applied to the nose having a quick scent.

κόραξ, κόρακος, (κράκος,) a raven ; whence *gracus*, and *graculus*, as κορακίας is a jackdaw fr. κόρακος. ¶ Al. from κράζω, to croak ; fut. 2. κραγῶ.

*Grādātīm*, step by step, gradually. Fr. *gradus*.

*Grādīlis* panis, bread given from the bake-house steps, which were in every district of the city. Prudentius : " Et quem panis alit *gradibus* dispensus ab altis."

*Grādior* : See Appendix.

*Grādīvus*, Mars. Fr. κραδάω, κραδῶ (whence κραδαίνω,) to vibrate, i. e. a spear. Whence *cradivus*, *gradivus*. *Ivus*, as in *Cadivus*. ¶ Or fr. *gradior*. From his stalking (See *Grasor*) in the field of war. Festus : " A *gradiendo* in bella ultro citroque." Wachter combines each reason : " Graviter incendens et incessu hastam quatens."

*Grāds*, a step, pace. In the plural, steps, stairs. *Grādus* is also a degree, rank, condition. In relation to the orders of men arranged one above another, as boards in stairs. Also, as much ground as is dug by a single exertion of the spade or pickaxe. Fr. *gradior*.

*Græcor*, I use the soft diversions or luxurious manners (*Græcorum*) of the Greeks.

*Græcus*, Grecian. Γραικός.

*Graiuis*, Grecian. Apparently from Γραικός, Γραιός.

*Grallæ*, stilts, crutches. Fr. *gradior*, whence *grada*, *gradula*, *gradlæ*, *grallæ*.

*Grāmen*, grass. Fr. γέγραμαι pp. of γράω, to eat. Or for

*grasmen* fr. γέγρασμαι, as from γέγρασται is γράστις, grass. ¶ " For *gradimen* fr. *gradior*, to creep along. From the extension of its roots." Tt.

*Gramiæ*, rheum in the eye. For *glamiæ*, (we have *vaRius* from βαλίδς, *seRia* from σηλία,) from γλάμη, same as *gramiæ*. Festus : " *Gramiæ*, quas alii *glamas* vocant."

*Gramma*, the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Fr. γράμμα, whence γραμμαρίον in the sense of *gramma*. Fannius supposes it adduced from there being four and twenty (γράμματα) letters in Greek.

*Grammāteus*, a scribe. Γραμματεύς.

*Grammātīca*, grammar. Γραμματική.

*Grānārium*, a granary, where (*grana*) grains of corn are kept.

*Grandis*, big, large. Fr. *granum*, *granidis*, (as *Vireo*, *Viridis*,) *grandis*. As big as grain. See *Grando*. Vossius explains it : " qui habet *granum* ;" and quotes "*grandia farra*," "*grandia frumenta*," "*vegrandes menses*." ¶ Al. from *grando*. As big as hail. ¶ Al. for *gradis* fr. *gradior*, in the sense of *Grasor*, I stalk. N, as in *deNsus*.

*Grando*, hail. Fr. *granum*. (See *Grandis*.) From its similarity in shape and size to grain. ¶ Al. from *grandis*, large. Festus : " *Grando*, guttæ aquæ concretæ solito *grandiores*." ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *grân*.

*Grānea*. Jerome : " Primitiæ spicarum quando deferebantur, torrebantur et *grana*

comedebantur; quod genus cibi vulgo *graneas* vocant."

*Grānum*, a grain of corn. Fr. γράν, to eat. As Vossius derives Hebr. BAR, corn, from BARAH, to eat. ¶ "From Hebr. *garan*, [*gran*,] corn." Tt. ¶ Wachter notices Belg. *graen*, Germ. *kern*, and adds: "*Grānum* sic dictum volunt a *gerendo*, quodd fructum ferat." Thus *granum* is for *geranum*. ¶ Todd: "From Icel. and Norv. *grion*, corn, fruits of the earth; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to germinate, to grow."

*Grānum*, the seed or kernel of fruit, as being somewhat similar to grains of corn.

*Grāphicus*, exquisite, done to the life. Γραφικός.

*Grāphis*, the designing of a piece; &c. Γραφίς.

*Grāphium*, an iron pen with which the ancients wrote on tablets covered with wax. Γράφιον.

*Grassātor*, one who goes up to men and robs them. Fr. *grassor*, i. e. aggredior.

*Grassātor*, a parasite who goes up and down in the streets, and goes up to any rich man he meets, to get victuals. Hence poets from their poverty seem to have been called *grassatores*. See above.

*Grassor*, I go on, advance. Also, I make advances and come up to passengers to rob them. Fr. *gradior*, *gradsus* or *grassus* sum.

*Grātes*, thanks. Fr. χάριτες, whence *χράιτες*, *χράτες*, *grates*.

*Grātia*, thanks, gratitude.

Fr. *gratus*. Also, good will, favor, grace; pleasantness, agreeableness. Quæ *gratos* facit. *Gratiā* and *in gratium*, from a good will to, from favor to, on account of, for the sake of.

*Grātia*, the Graces. "Ab eā *gratiæ* notione, quā pro venustate ac lepore accipitur." F. Χάρις is explained by Donnegan "the Goddesses through whose favor agreeable qualities and personal charms are bestowed on mortals."

*Grātis*, freely, gratis. For *gratius*, from good will, from kind offices, without prospect of compensation.

*Grātor*, I congratulate another. That is, I profess that a person's prosperity is grateful to me. Fr. *gratus*.

*Grātuitus*, given (*gratis*) freely.

*Grātūlor*, I congratulate. Fr. *grator*.

*Grātus*, grateful, thankful; grateful, pleasing, agreeable, i. e. deserving thanks. Fr. *grates*. Or fr. χάρις, χάριτος, χράιτος, χράτος, *chratus*.

*Grāvēdo*, a stuffing of the head, catarrh. Quæ *gravis* est capiti. As Dulcis, Dulcedo.

*Grāvīdus*, heavy, laden, big. Fr. *gravis*. As *Vivus*, *Vividus*.

*Grāvis*, heavy, weighty, &c. Fr. βαρὺς, transp. βαῦς, (Compare *Grates*,) Æol. γεῦς, (as Βλίφαρον is in Æolic Γλίφαρον,) whence *graVis*.<sup>1</sup>

*Grāvo*, I burden, load. Fr. *gravis*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from Germ. *grēb*.

co, I cry out. Fr. *κράζω*,

*nium*, a lap, a bosom.  
o, whence a word *geri-*  
is from Alo is Alimus,

Almus,) thence a word  
um, contracted to *ger-*  
*gremium*.

us, a step. For *grassus-*  
lior.

i, *grēgis*: See Appendix.

hus, a riddle. *Γρίφος*.

na, *Grūma*, an instru-  
- measure out the ground;  
arters and to fortify a

Soft for *gnoma* (as  
us from *κνίφας*), fr.  
same as *γνώμων*, a rule.  
us, thick. From Germ.

¶ Or, (if this is from  
ūn,) fr. *κρυόεις*, *κρυόεσσα*,  
ke ice; whence *κρυοῦσσα*,

.. Or fr. *κρυόεις*, *κρυοῦς*,

As Crassus from *Κράς*.  
us, ———

ma: See Groma.

mus, a hillock of earth,  
&c. Fr. *gruo*, i. e. con-

o meet. Hence *grui-*  
(as in Alimus, Almus,)

i. Dacier: "Quod terra  
et multi lapides coeant

*ruant ad grutum effici-*  
." ¶ Or fr. *κρυμός*, ice,

ition; hence applied to  
ck or concrete body.

*ndiles* Lares: See Ap-

*ndio*, *Grunnio*, said of a  
unting. *Grundio* is for

fr. *γρῶδην* fr. *γρόζω*, to

Or it is from the same  
n word whence our *grunt*.

*io* appears to be soft for  
o. Or it is from Anglo-

Sax. *grennian*, or Sax. *gruman*.

*Grus*, *gruis*, a crane. Also,  
the instruments called the crane,  
from a likeness to a crane's  
beak.<sup>1</sup> Fr. *γίρανος*, contracted

to *γέρος*, whence *gerus*, *grus*.  
Or contracted to *γίραος*, *γίρωος*,  
*γρῶος*, whence *grus*, as *φρῶ*, fUr.<sup>2</sup>

*Gryllus*, a cricket. *Γρύλλος*  
(which means a pig) may have

meant a cricket; from *γρῆζα*,  
which, from meaning to mutter,

to utter a sound, may have meant  
to chirp.

*Gryps*, a griffin. *Γρύψ*.

*Grypus*, having a crooked  
nose. *Γρυπός*.

*Gubernio*, I steer a ship; di-  
rect. *Κυβερνώ*.

*Gūla*, the gullet, windpipe.

Fr. *γεύω*, or *γεύομαι*, to taste.

As *λαυκανία* fr. *λαύω*, *λέλαυκα*,  
to enjoy. ¶ Al. from *γύαλον*,

(*γύλον*,) a cavity. Or from a  
word *γυλή*, formed from *γύω*,

whence *γύαλον*. ¶ "From  
Hebr. *ghalah*." Tt.

*Gumen*, the same as *gummi*.

*Gumia*, a glutton. Fr. *γόμος*,  
ballast, Lat. *saburra*, whence

Plautus: "Ubi *SABURRATÆ*  
*sumus*, *largiloquæ sumus*," i. e.

stuffed or crammed with good  
cheer. Hence *gomia*, *gumia*.

As *κομμι*, *gύmmi*. ¶ Or *γέ-*  
*μος* may at once be taken in the

sense of heavy loading, as it is  
fr. *γέμω*, *γέγομα*. ¶ Al. from

*γέγευμα* pp. of *γεύω*, whence  
*γεῦμα*, a taste.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Kran.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from Germ. *krähe*, a clamorous  
bird of any kind. (Wachter in voc.) The  
Welsh *crío*, to cry out, has been com-  
pared with *gruis*.





or rather from ἀφῶ i. e. ἀφίω fut. 2. of ἀπρω, whence ἀφή. Hence *hapheo*, *habeo*, as νεφέλη, neBula.

*Hābilis*, fit to be held or handled or worn or used. Fr. *habeo*. Ovid: "Vestis bona quærit *haberi*." That is, to be worn or used. Hence *habilis* is fit or suited to any purpose.

*Hābilit̃er*, easily. Fr. *habilis*. That is, aptly.

*Hābit̃o*, I inhabit. Fr. *habeo*, *habitus*. Ennius: "Quæ Corinthum arcem altam *habebant*." Plautus: "Quis istic *habet*?" So Brunck explains ἔχει in Soph. Phil. 22. by κατοικεῖ.

*Hābitūdo*, condition or constitution of body. Fr. *habitus* i. e. corporis. The Greeks say ἔξις fr. ἔχω, ἔξω.

*Hābūtus*, plight, condition, state, fashion. Fr. *habeo*, *habitus*. Modus quo res se *habent*. The Greeks say σχῆμα fr. ἔχω, ἔσχω, ἐσχέω, pp. ἐσχημαι. *Hābitus* is also, dress, attire, fr. *habeo*, to wear. See *Habilis*.

*Hactēnus*, thus far. *Hactenus*.

*Hæc*: See *Hic*.

*Hædus*, *Hædus*, *Hēdus*: See Appendix.

*Hæmorrhōis*, a poisonous African serpent, whose bite caused blood to flow from all parts of the body. Αἱμορροῖς.

*Hæreo*, I stick. Fr. ἀφίω, to prefer, choose, and so cleave to, cling to.

*Hæres*: See *Heres*.

*Hæresis*, a doctrine; sect. Αἵρεσις.

*Hæreticus*, heretical. Αἱρετικός.

*Hæsito*, I am perplexed, hesitate. Fr. *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick.

*Halcyon*: See *Alcyon*.

*Hālec*: See *Alec*.

*Hāliæëtus*, the sea-eagle. Ἀλαιοετός.

*Hālitus*, a breath, gasp; exhalation, vapor, damp. Fr. *halo*.

*Hālo*, I breathe, breathe out. Fr. *ᾰω* or *ᾰῶ*, to breathe; whence *hao*, *halo*, as from *σᾰος* is *saLus* for *saüs*. So L is perhaps added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. ¶ Or fr. χαλάω, χαλῶ, to open, expand, yield. Lucretius: "Et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus *halat*."

*Hālōsis*, a capture. Ἀλωσις.

*Halter*, leaden weights which prizefighters held in their hands, while they jumped. That is, ἀλτήρ, fr. ἄλται pp. of ἄλλομαι, I leap.

*Hāma*, a water-bucket. Fr. ᾰμη, which is so used by Plutarch.

*Hāmaxo*, I yoke to (ᾰμαξα) a waggon.

*Hāmus*, a fisher's hook; hence used for anything curved. For *hammus* fr. ᾰμμαί pp. of ᾰπρω, to connect, fasten one thing to another. Forcellini explains *hammus* "uncus ex quo piscatores escam suspendunt." ¶ Or from Celt. *hame*. "Both *hammus* and *hame* are derived from Celt. *camm*, curved." W. ¶ "From ᾰμη, a reaping hook," says Haigh.

*Hāphē*, the yellow soft sand which wrestlers in a palæstrum rolled themselves in, having previously anointed their bodies with oil. 'Αφή.

*Hāra*: See Appendix.

*Hārīōlus*: See Appendix.

*Harmōnia*, harmony. 'Αρμονία.

*Harpa*, a harp. A word of very late introduction into the language. Probably from the north. Anglo-Sax. *hearpe*, Germ. *harfe*, *harpfe*. ¶ Al. from ἀρη, a scythe. As being curved like a scythe at the end.

*Harpāgo*, a crook, grappling-hook, drag. 'Αρπάγη.

*Hārpāgo*, I seize, drag. Fr. ἀρπαγῶ fut. 2. of ἀρπάζω.

*Harpastum*, a kind of handball. 'Αρπαστόν.

*Harpē*, a falchion. 'Αρη.

*Harpuiæ*, the Harpies. 'Αρπυϊαι.

*Hāruspex*: See Aruspex.

*Hasta*, a spear. From the north. Suecian *kasta*,<sup>1</sup> Engl. to cast. ¶ Or from χαστή fr. τίχασται pp. of χάζω, to hold. As έχος is for έχος from έχω. Homer has έχος έχων. ¶ Or from χάω, τίχασται, to make a hollow, to pierce, whence σχάω, σχάζω, and χάρω, whence χαράσσω, κάρχαρος, &c.

*Hasta*, an auction. For anciently it was the custom, at the sale of things taken in war, to put up a SPEAR in token of their being taken.

*Hastāti*, the first line in the

Roman legion. As being entirely armed with a spear: "*Hastati* aspargatas."

*Hastile*, the wood of the iron (*hastæ*) of a fixed.

*Hand*, *Haut*, not. F and hout. Fr. οὐδ and οὐδὲ, οὐτε. "The ancient and aut." F.

*Hāvē*: See Ave.

*Haurio*, I draw. Fr.

*Haustus*, a drawing *haurio*, *hauri*, *hausi*, *h*

*Haut*: See Haud.

*Hebdōmas*, *adis*, a 'Εβδομάς.

*Hēbē*, Hebē. "Ηβη.

*Hēbes*, stupid, dull; For *habes* fr. ἄβης, stupid added, as in Haud and E for A, as brEvis for br.

"From Hebr. HBH, the *Hēcātē*, Hecate. 'Εκ

*Hēcātombē*, a he 'Εκατόμβη.

*Hēcŷra*, a mother 'Εκνρά.

*Hēdēra*: See Appen

*Hēdŷchrum*, a kind o ointment. 'Ηδύχρουν.

*Hei*, alas. Fr. ei, would to God that! H as in Haud. ¶ Al. f ¶ Al. from Hebr. HVY

*Helciārius*, a hauler ἔλαω, I draw.

*Helcium*, a rope. 'Ε

*Hēlēpōlis*, a machi taking cities. 'Ελέπολις.

*Hēlicē*, the Great 'Ελίκη.

*Hellēbōrus*, hellebore λέβορος.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Cateia.

*Hēlops, Elops*, some fish. 'Ελωψ.

*Helvella*: See Appendix.

*Hēluo, Helluo*, ōnis, a gormandizer. For *eluo, elluo*, (as H is added in *Haud, Haurio, Humerus*,) fr. ἐξολύων, wasting, consuming; whence ἐξλύων, ἐκλύων, *ecluo, elluo*. ¶ Al. from ἐκλύων, dissolving, destroying. ¶ Dacier: "Ab eluendo est *eluo*, qui bona sua *eluit*, i. e. dissipat, perdit." ¶ Al. from ἔλων, seizing.

*Helvus*: See Appendix.

*Hem*, an interjection of very various uses. Apparently from the sound.

*Hēmicyclus*, semicircle. 'Ημίκυκλος.

*Hēmīna*, the half of a sextarius. 'Ημίνα.

*Hēmisp̄erium*, a hemisphere. 'Ημισφαίριον.

*Hēmistichium*, half a verse. 'Ημιστίχιον.

*Hēmītheus*, a demigod. 'Ημίθεος.

*Hēmītrīteus*, a semitertian ague. 'Ημιτριταῖος.

*Hēpar, ātis*, the liver. 'Ηπαρ, ατος.

*Heptēres*, a galley with seven banks of oars. 'Επτήρης.

*Hēra*, a mistress. Fr. *he-  
ris*.

*Hērāa*, a festival of Juno. 'Ηραία.

*Herba*, a herb; grass, herbage. Fr. φέρβω, (as Φεῦ, Heu,) to feed, nourish, pasture. So πόα is a herb, fr. πόω, same as βόω, to feed. And βοτάνη is fr. βόω, βίβοται.

*Herbum*, the same as *eruum*.

*Etyrn.*

*Hercēus*, Jupiter the protector of a house. 'Ερκείος.

*Hercisco, Ercisco*, I sever, part. Fr. *hercio*, fr. ἑρκος, a fence, inclosure; or ἑργω, ἔργω, to remove, separate, cut off.<sup>1</sup>

*Hercle*, by Hercules. For *Hercule*.

*Herctum ciere*, to divide an estate. *Herctum* is ἐρκτόν, cut off, appropriated (See *Hercisco*); and *ciere* is fr. *cio*, to divide; which is from σχίζω, fut. σχίσω, σχιῶ, to divide. Σ omitted, as in *Fungus, Fallo, Tego*.

*Hercūles, Hercules*. From 'Ηρακλῆς, whence 'Ηεκαλῆς, *Hercules*, as κραπᾶλλη, *crapUla*.

*Hēre, Hēri*, yesterday. For *hese, hesi*, whence *hesiternus, hesternus*. So *Esit* (which occurs in the Twelve Tables,) is thought to be the original form of *Erit*. *Hesi* is fr. χθῆς or χθισί, *chthesi*, for softness *chesi*, and *hesi*, as from χεῖρ is *Hir*. ¶ Al. from ἑρω, or ἔρω, to connect. From the connexion of yesterday with to-day. As Gr. ἐχθῆς is fr. ἔχω, ἔχθην, to hold on, join on with. ¶ Al. from *hæreo* or (as it is sometimes written in ancient MSS.) *hereo*. From the same notion of joining on. But E in *here* would rather be long.

*Hēres, Hæres*, an heir. Fr. *hæreo, hereo*, to join on with, am close to. As immediately

<sup>1</sup> Xenophon: Τοὺς υἱεῖς οἱ πατέρες ἐργουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν ποιηρῶν ἀνθρώπων.

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Roman legion. As being anciently armed with a spear. Ennius: "*Hastati* apargunt *hastas*."

*Hastile*, the wood on which the iron (*hastæ*) of a spear is fixed.

*Haud*, *Haut*, not. For *hond* and *hout*. Fr. οὐδ and οὐτ', i. e. οὐδὲ, οὐτε. "The ancients said *aud* and *aut*." F.

*Hāvē*: See Ave.

*Haurio*, I draw. Fr. ἄρρω.

*Haustus*, a drawing. Fr. *haurio*, *hauri*, *hausi*, *haustum*.

*Haut*: See Haud.

*Hebūomas*, *ādīs*, a week. 'Εβδομας.

*Hēbē*, Hebē. "Hβη.

*Hēbes*, stupid, dull; blunt. For *habes* fr. ἄβης, stupid. H added, as in Haud and Haurio. E for A, as brEvis for brAvis. ¶ "From Hebr. HBH, thick." V.

*Hēcātē*, Hecate. 'Εκέρη.

*Hēcātombē*, a hecatomb. 'Εκατόμβη.

*Hēcŷra*, a mother in law. 'Εκυρά.

*Hēdēra*: See Appendix.

*Hēdŷchrum*, a kind of sweet ointment. 'Hδύχρουν.

*Hei*, alas. Fr. ei, oh if, would to God that! H added, as in Haud. ¶ Al. from oi. ¶ Al. from Hebr. HVY.

*Helciārius*, a hauler. Fr. ἔλω, I draw.

*Helcium*, a rope. 'Ελκιον.

*Hēlēpōlis*, a machine for taking cities. 'Ελέπολις.

*Hēlicē*, the Great Bear. 'Ελίκη.

*Hellēbōrus*, hellebore. 'Ελλέβορος.

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*Hēptēres*, a galley with seven banks of oars. \*Επτήρης.

*Hēra*, a mistress. Fr. *heris*.

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succeeding the last possessor.

¶ Al. from *herus*, a master or owner. But E in *herus* is short.<sup>1</sup>

*Heres*, a hedgehog. See *Eres*.

*Heri*: See *Here*.

*Herma*, *Hermes*, a statue of Mercury. *Ἑρμῆς*.

*Hernia*, a rupture. Fr. *ἔρνος*, a branch. "Quia, cū in testinum incidere incipit in scrotum, videtur RAMUM facere." V. It is called also *Ramex* from *Ramus*.

*Hērōicus*, pertaining to a hero. *Ἡρωϊκός*.

*Hēros*, a 'hero, demigod. *Ἡρώς*.

*Herpes*, St. Anthony's fire. *Ἑρπης*.

*Hērus*, the master of a family or of slaves. From the north. Germ. *er*, *herr*, Anglo-Sax. *hearra*, Dutch *heroro*, *herro*.

¶ Al. from *ἔρα*, earth. As from *Domus* is perhaps *Dominus*. H added, as in *Haurio*. Horace has *Terrarum dominos*.<sup>2</sup>

*Hespērus*, the evening star. *Ἑσπερος*.

*Hesternus*, of yesterday. For *hesiternus* fr. *hesi*, *hēri*. See *Here*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *gestern*, Anglo-Sax. *gistra*, allied to which is our *yester* in *yesterday*.

*Hētērīce*, the social band, a body of Macedonian cavalry. *Ἡταιρικὴ*.

*Heu*, alas! From *φῆυ*, *pheu*. Also, an adverb of wonder. As *φῆυ* also is used.

*Heurētes*, an inventor. *Εὐρετής*.

*Heus*, holla! ho there! "Fr. *φῆυ*," says Dacier. *Φῆυ* being an adverb of wonder or amazement. Or fr. *φῆυ σ'*, i. e. *φῆυ σε*, i. e. *φῆυ!* *καλῶ σε*.

*Hexāmēter*, having six feet. *Ἑξαμέτρος*.

*Hexēres*, a ship with six banks of oars. *Ἑξήρης*.

*Hibernus*, *Hȳbernus*, wintry. Fr. *hiems* or *hyems*, whence *hiemernus*, *hieburnus*, *hibernus*, somewhat as Gr. *βάρβιτος* for *βάρμιτος*, and as *τερέβινθος* is stated by Donnegan to have been a less ancient form of *τέρμινθος*. Or of *τερέμινθος*.

*Hibiscum*, the marsh-mallow. *Ἰβισκος*.

*Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, this. From *ἄς κε*, *ἦ κε*, *ὅ κε*; i. e. *ὅσ'κ'*, *ἦκ'*, *ὅκ'*. *Hoc* is nothing but *ὅκ'*. *Hic* is soft for *hisc*, and this for *hosc*, i. e. *ὅσ'κ'*, as *Imbris* from *Ἰμβρος*, and perhaps *Is* from *Ἰός*. *Hæc* however is not so easily accounted for. "*Hæc* should produce *hec*. Was *ἦκε*, Dor. *ἄκε*, transposed to *ἄεκ*, whence *hæc*? Or *ἄκε* might produce *hæc*, transp. *hæc*. ¶ "From Chaldee *HCH*, this." V.

*Hic* and *heic*, here. For *hoic*, whence abl. *hoc*. In *hoc loco*. The *l* in *hoic* is from the *l* subscript in *λόγος*, &c. So *Qui* makes *Qui* in the ablative. Or *heic* fr. *ἦ κε*, *ἦκ'*, *ἦικ'*.

*Hiems*, *Hyems*, winter. Fr. *χειμῶς*, winter; transp. *χειμᾶς*,

<sup>1</sup> "From Hebr. *iaresch*, to be an heir, to possess." V.

<sup>2</sup> Scheide: "Ab *ἔρω*, necto, adsero." *ἔρπος* is servitude, from *ἔρω*, necto, ligo.

χιῶς, whence *hiems*, as Χεῖρ, Hir. ¶ Or fr. ὕει, (same as ὕει,) it rains; pp. ὕμαι, whence *hyemis*. From the rains of winter. Whence χεῖμας and χεῖμων are derived fr. χέω, χείω, κέχειμαι, to pour.

*Hiera*. "From ἱερά, sacred. Muretus interprets it a line in the middle of the stadium, so called because it was sacred. Lipsius thinks it was the custom to consecrate the crown to the God in case of equality between the combatants, which the Greeks call ἱερὸν ποιῆσθαι i. e. στέφανον, and Seneca hence calls '*hieram facere*' i. e. coronam. *Hiera* is also the name of an antidote, so called to give it effect." F.

*Hierōglyphicus*, *Hierogrāphicus*, *Hierōnicae*, *Hierōphanta*, Greek words.

*Hieto*, I gape. Fr. *hio*, avi. Somewhat as *Halitus* from *Halos*, avi.

*Hilāris*, cheerful, gay. Ἰλαρός.

*Hilla*, the intestines of animals; sausages. Fr. *hira*, whence *hirula*, *hirla*, *hilla*.

*Hilum*: See Appendix.

*Hinc*, hence. Fr. *hic*, i. e. *ex hoc loco*. As *Ille*, *Illuc*; and *Iste*, *Istinc*.

*Hinnio*, said of horses neighing. From the sound. Wachter refers to Sax. *hnægan*, Suec. *gnægga*. ¶ Or from ἵνος, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) a small horse. Or from *hinnus*, an animal generated from a horse and she-ass.<sup>1</sup>

*Hinnulus*, *Hinnuleus*, a young hind or fawn. Fr. *hinnus*. "From the Greeks, by whom the offspring of animals were called ἵνοι. Gloss.: Ἴνους, παῖδας. Hesychius: Ἴννη, κέρη." V. So Ἴνις is a son in Euripides.<sup>2</sup>

*Hinnus*, an animal generated by a horse and she-ass. Ἴννος.

*Hio*, I gape, yawn, open. The Etymologists refer *hio* to χάω, (i. e. χάλω) whence we should have *hao*, as Χεῖρ, Hir. But this does not give us *hio*. Perhaps *hio* is from χάλω, whence χάλινω. Or perhaps from a verb χίω,<sup>3</sup> supposed the same as χάω.

*Hipp*—. All Latin words beginning with *hipp*—, as *Hippagōgi*, *Hippopotamus*, are from the Greek.

*Hir*, the palm or hollow of the hand. Fr. χεῖρ, *chir*, the hand. As Φεῦ, Heu.

*Hira*, the intestinum jejunum or empty gut. From *hio*, whence *hiera*, (somewhat as *Pateo*, *Patera*), *hira*. It is usually found empty, says Turton. ¶ If a word χίω (See *Hio*), existed in the sense of χάω, from χίω might have been χιερά, thence

<sup>1</sup> "Hinde, hindin, Germ. cerva. Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *hind*, Franc. *hind*, Welsh *hydd*. The Greek ὄνυς is a wild goat, whence *hind* might have originated, though the sense was changed. For the kinds of wild beasts are apt to be confounded in all languages by the vulgar." W.

<sup>2</sup> Valckenaer: "The verb had formerly five forms, χάω, χέω, χίω, χέω, χέω. Χίω has perished, but χίω remains from it."

<sup>1</sup> Al. from χείω, to utter a sound.



*hiera*. ¶ Al. from *ιερά*, sacred: by some fanciful allusion.

*Hircus*, *Hirquus*, a he-goat; hence, the rank smell of the armpits. Fr. *hirtus*, whence *hirticus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*,) *hircus*. (Compare *Focus*.) Goats having shaggy hair.<sup>1</sup>

*Hirnea*, *Irnea*, a kind of goblet. Scaliger: "From *ὄρνειον*, as representing the figure of a bird." As *Ὀμβρος*, *Imbris*. ¶ Nonius reads *cirnea*. Whence it may be referred to *κιννάω*, to mix. As fr. *κεράω*, (same as *κιννάω*,) pp. *κεκέρχεται*, *κέκχεται*, is *κρατήρ*.

*Hirrio*, *Irrio*, I snarl like a dog. From the pronunciation of RR. Persius calls the R the 'canina litera.' Wachter notices Arabic *herr*.

*Hirsutus*: See Appendix.

*Hirtus*, shaggy, hairy. Contr. from *hirsutus*.

*Hirūdo*, a leech. Fr. *εἰρύω* or *εἰγύω*, to draw, tug. From its drawing blood. *Udo* as in *Testudo*. H may be added as in *Haurio*.

*Hirundo*, *inis*, a swallow.

<sup>1</sup> Some suppose that in Virg. Ecl. 3, 8, *hircus* means the corner of the eye. "Ab oculis *hircorum*," says Forcellini, "qui ardore libidinis, obliquè aspiciunt, oculis in angulos retortia." But Heyne and Forcellini prefer here the meaning of he-goat. *Hircus* never seems to be elsewhere used in this sense. Turton however refers it in this sense to *ἔρκος*, a hedge: "The corner of the eye being hedged in by the eyelids." Some believe this to be the primary sense of *hircus*; and, in deducing from it the meaning of he-goat, reverse the reasoning given above by Forcellini. Isaac Vossius refers to *ἔρκος* (transp. *ἑρκος*) in Hesychius, who however explains it of an ass.

Scaliger appears to have not been mistaken, when he derived this word from the Greek; though it is one of those which have cruelly suffered by change. The Greek is *χελιδών*, *χελιδόνος*, transp. *χιλέδονος*, whence *chilendinis*, *chilendinis*, as N is added in *splēdeo*, *deNsus*, *taNgo*, *ciNcinnus*, &c. Hence *hilendinis*, (as *Χαῖρ* becomes *Hir*; *Φεῦ* becomes *Heu*,) *hilundinis*, (as suggest *Undia* i. e. suggest *Undia* à suggest *Endo*, and as *cata-pulta* from *καταπΕλτης*,) and finally *hirundinis*, somewhat as *cœRuleus* for *cœLuleus*.

*Hisco*, I gape. Fr. *hio*, whence *hisco*, as from *πίω* is *πίσκω*, *πιπίσκω*. So *Rubeo*, *Rubesco*; &c.

*Hispidus*,——

*Histōria*, history; story. *Ἱστορία*.

*Histrio*: See Appendix.

*Hiulcus*, gaping. Fr. *hio*, whence *hiulus*, *hiulicus*, as from *Populus* is *Populicus*. So *Peto*, *Petulcus*.

*Hoc*: See *Hic*.

*Hōdie*, to day. For *hoc die*.

*Hoi*, ah! *Οἱ*.

*Hōdocaustum*, a sacrifice, in which the victim was wholly burnt. *Ὁλόκαυστον*.

*Hōmo*, *hōmīnis*, a man. For *humo*, *humīnis*, from *humus*, (the adjective is *humanus*,) the ground, from whence he came.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Lactantius: "Corpus hominis ex humo factum: unde homo nomen accepit." But Quintilian laughs: "Quasi verò non omnibus animalibus eadem origo?" Yet men were called *ἄποροι* and

We have sOboles for sUboles, and sOpor for sUpor. Or fr. χαμῶς, (whence χαμόθεν,) the ground; whence perhaps *humus* also. Vossius states that the Æolians said στρωτός for στρωτός, ὄνη for ἄνη: therefore they might have changed χαμῶς into χομῶς, whence *homo* would more naturally spring. ¶ Or fr. χῶμος, taken in the sense of "humus," which some derive from χῶμος. ¶ Al. from χῶμα or χομῶς, taken in the sense of χόος, dust; being formed from χῶα, κέχωμαι, as χόος fr. χέω, κέχοα. Tertullian has "*homo* CHOTICUS." So in Genesis: "Dust thou art." ¶ Al. from ὁμοῦ, together. As man is a social being.<sup>1</sup>

Hōmaōmēria, likeness of parts. Ὁμοιομερία.

Hōmuncio, a sorry mean fellow. Fr. *homo*.

Hōnesto, I make (*honestum*) honorable, dignify, adorn.

Hōnestus, honorable, respectable, noble; becoming, right, fit, graceful. Fr. *honus*. As Funus, Funestus.

Hōnor, Honos, honor, respect, reverence, regard, esteem, worth. A post of honor, office.

For *onor* (as H is added in Haud and Haurio,) fr. ὀνάω or ὀνέω,<sup>2</sup> ὀνῶ, to heap, augeo, accumulo, ingero. As Cicero uses the expression "augeri honore aliquo." From this original meaning of ὀνάω it happens that ὀναμαι signifies not only to advantage and to gratify, but to injure and abuse; i. e. to heap with good, or to heap with ill. So from this double meaning of ὀνέω, ὀνειψ is advantage, and ὀνειδος is reproach. Compare Onus. ¶ Al. from ὀνάω, ὀνῶ, ὀνημι, to gratify. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, Æol. ὠνορ, pretium.

Hōnōro, I honor. Fr. *honor*, *honoris*.

Hōplōmāchus, a gladiator who fought with military arms. Ὁπλόμαχος.

Hōra, an hour. Ὥρα.

Hōræum, pickle made in the spring from the tunny fish. Ὁραῖον.<sup>3</sup>

Hōrda, the same as *forda*.

Hordeum, barley. Fr. *horridus*, for *horridus*, bristly, rough. Calvus was said for Calidus, Arduus for Aridus.

Hōria: See Appendix.

Hōrizon, the horizon. Ὁρίζων.

Hornōtinus, the same as *hornus*; and from it, as Diutinus

θηροί by the Greeks from their corruptible nature, though that corruption is shared by all other animals.

<sup>1</sup> Isaac Vossius says: "Since it appears that the ancients said *hemonem* [Priscian however reads *homonem*] for *hominem*, it is likely that man was so called from his intellect. For *ἡμῶν* is skilled, and *ἡμοσύνη* is skill." But *ἡμῶν* and *ἡμοσύνη* are skilled and skill merely in throwing weapons: fr. *ἡμαι* pp. of *ῥέω*, to throw.

<sup>2</sup> Ὀνέω seems nothing but νέω, I heap, with O prefixed; as from νέσσω is ὀνύσσω, fut. ὀνύξω, whence ὀνυξ. So ὀνάω seems nothing but νάω, I heap, whence νάσσω, "properly," says Donnegan, "to heap up or pile;" and perhaps νάβω, a temple.

<sup>3</sup> See Stephens Gr. Thes. in voc.

from Diu, Annotinus from Annus.

*Hornus*, of this year's growth Fr. *ἄρα*, a season, and a year;<sup>1</sup> whence *ἄρινος*, (as *ἄπαρα*, *ἄπῶ-γινος*,) *horinus*, *hornus*, of this season or year. Or fr. *ἄρος*, a year.

*Hōrōlōgium*, a sun-dial. *Ἠρολόγιον*.

*Hōrosōpo*, I take the time of my nativity. *Ἠροσκοπῶ*.

*Horreo* is said properly of things which stand erect or an end, which set up their bristles or are rough or prickly. Hence it is referred to things which from their hideous and dreadful nature set the hair an end. Virgil: "Obstupui steteruntque comæ." Ovid: "*Horrueruntque comæ*." Hesiod: *Τρίχες ὀρθαὶ φρίσσουσιν*. Hence *horreo*, transferred to persons so affected, is to tremble or shudder with fear. It is also to shudder with cold, which produces the same effect. *Horreo* is fr. *ἄρορα*, (*ἄρρα*,) pf. mid. of *ῥῶ*, to stir up, raise up, rise; or fr. *δράρω*,<sup>2</sup> (*ῥῥῶ*,) which is the same as *ῥῶ*. Or. fr. *ῥῶ*, fut. *ῥσω*, *ῥῥῶ*. Thus *δρθός*, erect, is fr. *ῥῶ*, *ῥῥην*. The H is added as in *Haurio*, or is from the Greek; for from *ῥῶ* are *ῥρμή* and *Hortor*. ¶ Al. from *ῥῥῶ*, I fear; contracted to *ῥῥέω*.

*Horreum*, a barn, granary. Stephens: "*Ἠρεῖον* in Pandect. Græc. for Lat. *horreum*. Sui-

das has it soft *ῥρεῖον*, and explains it *ταμείον*, i. e. a storehouse." Donnegan: "*Ἠρεῖον*, a barn. From this is *horreum*."<sup>3</sup>

*Horridus*, standing an end, rough; hideous, frightful. Fr. *horreo*.

*Horsum*, hitherward. That is, *hoc (huc) versum*.

*Hortor*, I excite, encourage, exhort. Fr. *ῥρτός*, (fr. *ῥρται* pp. of *ῥῶ*,) excited.

*Hortus*, a garden; pleasure-ground; farm.<sup>4</sup> Fr. *χόγρος*, an enclosed place. ¶ Al. soft for *horctus* fr. *ῥρτός*, (fr. *ῥρκα*, pp. *ῥρται* and *ῥρται*) hedged in, inclosed. ¶ Al. for *orchtus* fr. *ῥρχατος*, (*ῥρχτος*,) a vineyard or garden. ¶ Al. from Germ. *hort*, a guard, protection.

*Hospes*, *itis*, a stranger, sojourner, guest. For *hespes*, (as dEntes from *ῥδοντες*; *Ervum* for *Orvum*,) fr. *ῥστιος*, Æol. *ῥσπιος* (as for *στολή* the Æolians said *σπολή*, and *σπάδιον* for *στάδιον*,) one at the hearth of another. In Herod. i, 55, *Τίς ἔων ἐπίστιος ἐμοὶ ἐγένεο*; is translated "Quis tu es qui ad meos lares supplex te receperis?" Æschylus: "*Ἔστι γὰρ δόμων ἰκέτης ῥδ' ἀνὴρ καὶ δόμων ἐφέστιος ἐμῶν*."<sup>5</sup>

*Hospitium*, the act of receiv-

<sup>3</sup> *Ἠρεῖον* is fr. *ῥρέω*, to take care of, preserve. *Ἠρεῖον* seems to be fr. *ῥραῖα*, or fr. *ῥρα*, (i. e. *ῥρα δένδρων*,) the fruits of the season.

<sup>4</sup> "Habet etiam sensum τοῦ αἰδέσθαι γυναικείον, ut et κήπος." F.

<sup>5</sup> Ainsworth refers *Hostis* to "Celt. *osp* or *osp*." I know not whether (since *Hostis* was anciently a foreigner) this Celtic word has any connexion with *hospes*.

<sup>1</sup> Donnegan in voc.

<sup>2</sup> *ῥράρω* is in Donnegan.

ing (*hospites*) strangers ; a place for receiving strangers, a lodging ; &c.

*Hostia*, a victim, animal sacrificed. Fr. *θυσις*, sacrificed ; whence *hustia*, (as the first syllable is dropped in *Heu* for *Pheu*, and in *Hir* for *Chir*.) then *hostia*, as *follis* for *fullis*, *spOrta* for *spUrta*. ¶ Ovid refers it to *hostis* : “ *Hostibus a domitis hostia nomen habet.*”<sup>1</sup>

*Hostio*, I requite, —

*Hostis* : See Appendix.

*Hostus* : See Appendix.

*Hu*, a sound made by any one perceiving a bad scent or smell. *T.*

*Huc*, hither. Fr. *hoc*, (as *Illuc*, *Istuc*.) which is so used. Virgil : “ *Hoc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto.*”

*Hui*, an interjection of wonder. From the sound. ¶ Or fr. *φῦ*, which is so used ; whence *φύε*, *hue*. Compare *Tui*, *Sui*.

*Huic*, dat. of *hic*. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὅκε* or *ὄγε*, it would make in the dative *hoic*, as *DominOI* was the old form of *DominI* from *λόγΩ*, *λόγΩ*. Then *hoic* became *huic*. ¶ Or *huic* is from *ῥκε*, *ῥκ*, *hoic*.

*Hujus*, of this. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὅκε*, *ὄκ*, or *ὄγε*, *ὄγ*, *hoc* might make *hocius*, somewhat as *Alter*, *Alterius* : then *hocjus*, like *Ejus*, *Cujus* : then *hojus*, and *hujus*, as *Huc* was said for *Hoc*.

*Hūmānus*, pertaining to man or men. From *homo*, or allied to it. See *Homo*. Also, humane, kind, courteous. That is, having a feeling for men, *φιλάνθρωπος*. Or, having the feelings of a man. Terence : “ *Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto.*” Also, learned, well-educated, polite. That is, *sciens rerum humanarum*. *Humaniores* literæ are applied to polite learning, as becoming and adorning a man, or as making men (*humanos*) courteous. Ovid : “ *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.*”

*Hūmecto*, I moisten. That is, *humidum facio*. Perhaps *ecto* is *acto* from *ago*, *actum*, as *Mitigo* from *Mitis* and *Ago*.

*Hūmērus*, that part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow ; the shoulder. Fr. *ὤμος*, *Æol.* *ὀμop*, the shoulder ; whence *omerus*, (Compare *numERUS*), *homerus*, (as *H* is added in *Haurio* and *Haud*), and *humerus*, as *φῶρος*, *fUris*. ¶ *Al.* from *Hebr. hamah*, cubitus.

*Hūmi*, on the ground. See *Humus*.

*Hūmīdus*, moist. Fr. *humor*.

*Hūmīlis*, low (*humi*) on the ground, low. As *χαμαλός*, for *χαμαλός*, (as *Πόλις*, *Πτόλις*.) fr. *χαμαί*.

*Hūmo*, I bury. *Tego humo*.

*Hūmor*, moisture, sap, &c. ; any thing liquid, as water, blood, &c. Fr. *χυμός*, *Æol.* *χυμop*, sap. ¶ Or fr. *ὑμαι* pp. of *ὑει*, it rains ; or of *ὑω*, which

<sup>1</sup> *Al.* from *hostio*, to strike ; a word which Festus quotes from Ennius in this sense. Whence then is *hostio* ?

Donnegan explains "to make wet." Donnegan: "ῥμα, that which has been moistened. ῥμος, obsolete in Greek, exists in Lat. *humor*."

*Hūmus*, the ground. For *chūmus*, *chāmus*, (as vice versa κτυός, cAnis; and as cUlmus from κΑλαμος; and as the Æolians said σΤρχες for σΑρχες,) fr. χαμός,<sup>1</sup> the ground, whence χαμόθεν. ¶ Al. from ῥμαι pp. of ῥω, to make wet. "Itaque *humus* est terra MADIDA et IR-RIGATA," says Valckenaër.<sup>2</sup>

*Hunc*, accus. of *hic*. For *humc*. Or from ὄνκε, ὄνκ', or ὄνγε, ὄνγ', for *honc*.

*Hŷacinthus*, a hyacinth. ῥάκινθος.

*Hŷādes*, the stars called Hyads. ῥάδες.

*Hyæna*, a hyena. ῥαινα.

*Hŷālus*, glass. ῥαλος.

*Hybrida*, a mongrel; of a mongrel breed. ῥβρις, ἰδος.

*Hŷdra*, a water-serpent. ῥδρα.

*Hŷdraules*, a player on a musical instrument which went by water. ῥδραύλης.

*Hŷdria*, a ewer. ῥδρία.

*Hŷdrops*, a dropsy. ῥδρωψ.

*Hŷdrus*, a water-serpent. ῥδρος.

*Hyems*: See *Hiems*.

*Hŷgēa*, the Goddess of health. ῥγεία.

*Hŷlē*, subject-matter. ῥλη.

*Hŷmen*, the God of marriage. ῥμήν.

*Hŷmēnaus*, marriage. ῥμεναῖος.

*Hŷmnus*, a hymn. ῥμνος.

*Hŷperbōrēus*, far northern, cold, wintry. ῥπερβόρεος.

*Hŷpōcausta*, a stove. ῥπόκαυστον.

*Hŷpōcritēs*, a stage-player. ῥποκρίτης.

*Hŷpōthēca*, a pledge, deposit. ῥποθήκη.

*Hyssōpum*, the herb hyssop. ῥσσωπον.

*Hŷstērīcus*, hysterical. ῥσττερικός.

*Hŷstricūlus*, covered with hair. Fr. *hystrix*, *hystricis*, whence *hystricosus*, hispidus.

*Hystrix*, a porcupine. ῥσττριξ.

## I, J.

*Iacchus*, Bacchus. ῥαχχος.

*Jāceo*, I lie down. That is, *jacio* me.

*Jācio*, I throw, cast. Fr. *iāw* or *iāw*,<sup>3</sup> I throw, (whence *iāllw*, *iāπτω*<sup>4</sup>); perf. *īaka* or *īaka*, whence a new verb *iākw* or *iākw*, (as *deōiōkw* fr. *deōiōka*, *pefūkw* fr. *pefūka*,<sup>5</sup>) whence *ja-co*, (as ῥησοῦς, Jesus,) *jacio*. Compare *Facio*. ¶ Or fr. *iāw*, I send, (whence its general

<sup>1</sup> See Donnegan in Χαμαί.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *χυνός*, considered as meaning earth dug up, from *χύνω*. Thus Donnegan explains *χυνός*, "heaped up, as earth dug from trenches." Or from *χύνος*, (as *φύρος*, *fūris*,) same as *χῶμα*, earth dug up.

<sup>3</sup> *Idw* is fr. *īw*, I send; as *ēdw* is fr. *ēw*.

<sup>4</sup> As *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*; and as *δάω*, *δάπτω*. See Lennep in *ιδάλλω*. So from *idw*, "remitto," is *īākw*, *īdōmai*.

<sup>5</sup> See *Matthiæ Gr. Gr.* § 219, (1).

meaning, I let go, let be, "permitto, dimitto,") perf. *ἵαξα*, whence *iaco, jaco*.<sup>1</sup>

*Jacto*, I throw. Also, I throw to and fro, toss. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

*Jacto* me, I vaunt, boast. That is, I cast or toss myself about in a vaunting manner. Hence *jacto* simply is to boast of; as in *Jacto* genus, nomen, &c. Or here *jacto* is, I throw in a person's way, display ostentatiously.

*Jactūra*, a loss sustained by throwing goods overboard in a storm. Hence any loss or damage. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

*Jācūlor*, I throw (*jaculum*) a javelin.

*Jācūlum*, a javelin. Also, a casting-net. Also, a serpent which darts on passengers from trees. Fr. *jacio*.

*Jam*, now. For *iam* (as Jesus from *ἰησοῦς*), from *is, ea, id*. *Jam*, says Vossius, is a dissyllable in the ancient Comedians: that is, it was pronounced *īam*. As we have plural *ii* and *iis*, so *iam* appears to be an ancient form of *eam*. *Iam* or *eam* is, "secundum *eam* horam aut diem aut tempestatem," as Unquam is for Secundum UNICAM horam; and as Aliās is for Secundum alias tempestates. *Is* is explained by Forcellini as not only that, *ἰσείνος*; but this, *οὗτος*, and the same, *αὐτός*. In

the sense of *οὗτος*, *jam* is "in this hour." In the sense of *αὐτός*, *jam* answers to Gr. *αὐτίκα* and *αὐτόθεν* and *ἐξαύτης*. ¶ Jones refers *jam* to the Hebrew YM, which he pronounces *jam*. "From Hebr. *jom*, a day," says Haigh.<sup>2</sup>

*Iambus*, an iamb, a foot like *īamb*. *ἱαμβος*.

*Jāna*, the Moon. In allusion to *Janus*, the Sun.

*Jānitor*, a door-keeper. Fr. *janua*. For *janitor*.

*Ianthina*, garments of a violet color. *ἱάνθηνα*.

*Jānua*, a gate, door. From *Janus*, who presided over gates and entrances. Gloss. Philoxeni: "*Janus*, *θυραῖος* *θεός*." Macrobius: "Apud Græcos Apollo colitur qui *θυραῖος* vocatur; ejusque aras ante FORES suas celebrant, ipsum exitus et introitus demonstrantes potentem. Idem Apollo apud illos et *Ἀγνυὺς* nuncupatur, quasi viis (*vias* *ἀγνυῖα*) appellant) præpositus urbanis. Sed apud nos *Janum* omnibus præesse *januis* nomen ostendit, quod simile *θυραῖος*; nam et cum CLAVI ac virgâ figuratur; quasi omnium et PORTARUM custos et rector viarum."

*Jānuārius*, January. From *Janus*, (as from Februo is Februarius) to whom this month

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "From *ῥᾶ*, an intensive particle; and *ῥέω*, to pour out."

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> "From *ἰω*, I go. So as properly to belong to one who is unwilling to delay his going. So *Ilicet*, for *Ire licet*, is immediately." C. Scaliger. ¶ "*Je*, Germ. *iu*, Goth. The Latins say *jam* with a final increase." W.

was dedicated. Ovid : " *Primus ut est Jani mensis.*"<sup>1</sup>

*Jānus*, the same as *Apollo* or the Sun. For *Zanus* (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*,) from *Zάν*, *Jupiter*.<sup>2</sup> Jamieson : " *Janus* is said to be the *Jon* of the Scandinavians, one of the names of *Jupiter*, which is given to the sun, as signifying that he is the father of the year, and of heaven and earth. The sun was worshipped by the Trojans under the name of *Jona*, as appears from one of Gruter's Inscriptions." ¶ *Al.* for *Ianus* from *ἰω*, to go. From the procession or motion of the sun. Thus *ἔτος*, a year, is from *ἔται* pp. of *ἔω*, to go. Ovid : " *EUNT ANNI more fluentis aquæ.*" *Anus*, as in *Humanus*, and perhaps *Vulcanus*.

*Iāpyx*, *ýgis*, a wind blowing from the west to the east. From the *Iapyges*, the inhabitants of a part of *Apulia*.

*Iaspis*, a jasper. *Ἰασπις*.

*Ibex*, a kind of wild goat. Forcellini puts down *ἰβυξ*, as the synonymous term in Greek. Stephens does not give this meaning to *ἰβυξ*, though it may have existed in this sense, as coming from *ἰβύω* or *ἰβύσσω*, to strike, and so butt.

*Ibi*, there. For *ibu*, *ibu'*, *ibus*, old abl. pl. of *is*, and used by Plautus ; as *Hic*, *Hibus* ; *Qui*, *Quibus*. That is, in *iis*

locis, in *iis* rebus. ¶ Or *ibi* is in the singular, like *Tibi*.

*Ibis*, the ibis. *Ἰβίς*.

*Ibiscum* : See *Hibiscum*.

*Ichneumon*, the Egyptian rat. *Ἰχνεύμων*.

*Ico*, I strike, hit. From a verb *εἶκω* formed from *εἶκα* pf. of *ἔω*, *ἔημι*, I smite. The aspirate dropt as in *Ulcus* from *Ἐλκος*. Indeed the aspirate is dropt even in the Greek verb, as appears from *ἰδς*, a dart ; from *ἰάλλω*, *ἰάπτω*, &c. ¶ Or fr. *ἰάκω*, whence *Jacio*, which see.<sup>3</sup>

*Icon*, an image. *Εἰκών*.

*Ictericus*, jaundiced. *Ἰκτερικός*.

*Ictus*, a stroke. Fr. *ico*, *ictum*.

*Id*, neuter of *is*, and formed from it. We have *Ille*, *Illud* ; *Qui*, *Quod*. ¶ *Al.* from the north. Jamieson : " To Lat. *id* correspond *Mæso-Goth. ita*, *Anglo-Sax. hit*, *Icel. hitt*, *hid*, *Franc. hit*, *it*, *Belg. het*, *Engl. it*, *Scot. hit*."

*Idcirco*, on that account. *Circà* is about, concerning. As we say To talk ABOUT a thing. So Gr. *ἄμφι* and *περὶ* are used.

*Idēa*, an idea, notion. *Ἰδέα*.

*Idem*, the same. For *isdem* and *iddem*. *Dem* being a post-fix, as in *Tantundem*, *Pridem*.

*Identidem*, now and then, at intervals. For *identidem*, *idem itidem*. ¶ *Al.* for *idem et idem*. Or *item et item*, for *itemtitem*.

<sup>1</sup> " A Celtic word, if it be not derived from *Janus*. In Armoric ' *mis jener*,' i. e. the month of cold air ; from *jen*, cold, *aër*, air." W.

<sup>2</sup> Donnegan in *Záv*.

<sup>3</sup> Haigh : " Fr. *aikō* for *aikizō*, to beat with stripes."

*Ideo*, on that account. That is, *Id eo* spectat, evenit, evadit. "Humanus es, *ideo* non timeo:" that is, "Humanus es—*id eo* evadit—non timeo." ¶ Or *eo* is, on that account; and *id* depends on the sentence. Thus, when Cicero says, "Frater es; *eo vereor*," we may introduce *id*: "Frater es; *id eo* vereor facere." So again, "Non *eo* dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides," we may say, "Non *id eo* dico," &c. As Plautus supplies Hoc: "Non *eo* hoc dico, quin quæ vis faciam lubens."

*Idiota*, simple, illiterate, ignorant. Ἰδιώτης.

*Idiotismus*, a mode of expression peculiar to a language. Ἰδιωτισμός.

*Idōlōlātres*, an idolater. Εἰδωλόλατρης.

*Idolōthytum*, a sacrifice to idols. Εἰδωλόθυτον.

*Idolum*, an image or representation. Εἰδωλον.

*Idōneus*, fit, meet, proper, suitable; fit for the purpose, sufficient. Fr. εἶδω, whence εἶδομαι, to seem; whence *idoneus*, seemly. Shakspeare: "I am a woman, lacking wit To make a SEEMLY answer to such persons." That is, as Johnson explains it, "decent, becoming, proper, fit." *Neus*, as in Subitaneus, Consentaneus. ¶ Al. from *ἰδιον*, proper, peculiar. ¶ "From Chald. *ἰṭṭ* time, opportunity." V.

*Idus*, *īduum*, the *ides* of a month. Fr. *iduo*, I sever. (See *Vidua*.) Horace: "Idus tibi

sunt agendæ, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ FINDIT Aprilē." ¶ Jamieson: "Vere-  
lius derives it from Goth. *ida*, negotium diligenter urgere; *idia*, diligentia; whence our old Scottish adjective *ident*, diligent, industrious. At this time the Romans gathered in the money which had been lent out."

*Idyllium*: See *Edyllum*.

*Jecur*, the liver. Fr. ἥπαρ, Æol. ἥκαρ, whence *hecar*, *hecur*, *jecur* or *gecur*, as ἥνος and γίνος are the same, and as perhaps *Gibbus* is from ὑββός. G and J are much the same, as in English Garden, French Jardin. Hierosolyma becomes Jerusalem. Genitive *jecinoris*, somewhat as *Iter*, *Itineris*. ¶ "From Hebr. *jaker*." Tt.

*Jējūnus*,——

*Jento*, I breakfast. Fr. *jejunus*, whence *jejunito*, I am hungry and therefore break my fast. Hence *jeiunito*, *jenito*, *jento*. *Jento* is applied specifically like our Breakfast.

*Igitur*, therefore. From αἶ γε τ' ἄρ, *igetar*, *igitur*. If such be then the case. T' for τα.

*Ignārus*, ignorant. For *ignarus*.

*Ignāvus*, idle. For *in-gnavus*.

*Ignis*, fire. Fr. ἰπνός, a stove, furnace; Æol. ἰκνός, whence *icnis*, *ignis*, as κύκνος, cyGnus. We have "a furnace of fire" in the New Testament. ¶ Haigh: "From αἶγλη, brightness, splendor." That is, as for ἡθον the Æolians said ἡθον, so for αἶγλη



they 'might have said αἶγνη, whence *aignis*, *ignis*. Or from a word αἶγλινός, shining; whence αἶγνος, *ignis*. ¶ Al. for *ingenis* fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*; but with little meaning.

*Ignītābūlum*, wood rubbed with wood to kindle (*ignem*) fire.

*Ignōbilis*, unknown, low, mean. For *in-gnobilis*. *Gnobilis* is the same as *nobilis*, from *gnosco* as *nobilis* from *nosco*.

*Ignōminia*, disgrace, ignominy. For *in-gnominia*, the deprivation of a good name. *Gnomen* is the same as *nomen*, as *Gnobilis* in *Ignobilis* is the same as *Nobilis*.

*Ignōro*, I am ignorant of. Fr. *ignarus*. See *Gnarus*.

*Ignosco*, I overlook, forgive, spare. For *in-gnosco*, I do not know, I determine to know nothing of what has passed. We say, "Forgive and forget."

*Ileus*, a twisting of the small gut. *Εἰλεός*.

*Ilex*: See Appendix.

*Ilia*, the flank where the small guts are. Fr. *εἰλέω*, I roll. From their convolutions.

*Ilīcet*, you may go. For *ire licet*. Compare *Videlicet*. Also, instantly. "In dismissing the Senate and on other occasions the public crier hollowed out, *Ilīcet*, as 'Actum est' was said at the end of the sacrifices. Hence, since the assembly instantly dissolved after this notice, *ilīcet* was used for, instantly." F.

*Ilīthyia*, Diana. *Εἰλαθυια*.

*Ille*: See *Ollus*.

*Illēcēbrā*, allurements. Fr.

*inlacio*, *illectio*, whence *illectus*. So *Verto*, *Vertebrā*.

*Illex*, *illicis*, a decoy-bird. Fr. *illicio*.

*Illico*, in that place, *illoco*, in hoc loco. Also, instantly. That is, on the spot, without changing place; like *αὐτίκα*, i. e. ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ τόπῳ. "Quasi in eo loco, ubi res agitata, statim fiat." F. Somewhat similarly *ὥς εἶχε*, (as he was,) is used by the Greeks for immediately.

*Ilīdo*, I dash against. Fr. *lādo*. See *Collido*. ¶ Al. from *λίθος*, a stone. I come (in) against (*λίθον*) a stone.

*Illustris*, clear, bright; conspicuous, manifest, famous. Fr. *luceo*, *lucsi*, *lucsum*, whence *lucstrum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*. ¶ Al. from *lustrō*, to purify. "Puto lumini *lustrationem* tribui, quia tenebræ polluere mentes credebantur." V. In Virgil: "Postera Phœbeā *lustrabat* lampade terras Aurora," Forcellini translates *lustrabat* "enlightened:" yet this sense is not a necessary one. ¶ Forcellini explains *lustrō* "observo, circumquaque aspicio." Shall we say that hence *illustris* is, clearly surveyed, open to view, manifest?

*Illūvies*, filth, dirt. Fr. *illuo*, as being washed away. Or in here is, not. "Sordes non lotæ in corpore animalis." F. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvies*, *Colluvies*.

*Im*, him. Fr. *is*. As *DuruS*, *duruM*.

*Imāginor*, I picture in my

mind (*imaginem*) an image, I fancy, imagine.

*Imāgo*, an image, figure, representation. For *imitāgo* fr. *imitor*. As *Voro*, *Vorago*. ¶ Al. from *εἶγμα*, transp. *εἶμαγ*. Or fr. *εἶγμα*, whence *igmagō*, *imagō*.

*Imbēcillis*, weak, feeble. That is, resting (*in bacillum*) on a stick. ¶ Or for *imvecillis* from *vacillo*. Here *in* is much.

*Imber*, *imbris*, a shower. Fr. *ἄμβρος*. As *Ille* for *Olle*.

*Imbrex*, a gutter-tile for carrying off (*imbres*) showers.

*Imbricātus*, crooked (more *imbricis*) like a gutter-tile, laid above one another or sticking together like tiles.

*Imbulbō*, I bedung. Fr. *βάλβιτον*, dung.

*Imbuo*, I steep, soak, moisten. “*Búō*, *buo*, is, I fill, *Pleo*; whence *ἐμβύω*, *imbuo*, is *Impleo*. But the Latins used *imbuo* in a confined sense, for *Impleo liquore*.” V.

*Imīto*, *Imītor*, I imitate. Fr. *εἶγμα*, *εἶγματος*, a representation; whence *εἶγματός*, *εἶγμα-τός*, *igmato*, *igmīto*, (as *μαχλῆν*, *machlīna*) for softness *inīto*, as *Pūmilus* for *PuGmilus*, *Stīmulus* for *StiGmilus*. See *Imago*.<sup>1</sup>

*Immānis*: See Appendix.

*Immensus*, immeasurable, immense. Fr. *metior*, *mensus*.

*Immīneo*, I hang over. Fr.

*imīneo*. ¶ Al. for *immaneo*, I remain upon or over.

*Immo* or *Imo*, nay, yes, yes rather. Scheller: “*Imo* seems to come from *imus*, the lowest, as *Certo*, *Tuto*, from *Certus*, *Tutus*. That is, in *imo*, on the ground, fixed, certain. Whence it means, yes.” As *ἐμπεδον* is firmly. In this way, *imo* i. e. *immo* may be made up of *in imo*, *inmo*. Or *M* may be doubled, as *imo* is put for *infmo*, *inmo*, *immo*. Vossius: “For *imo* i. e. *postremo loco*. That is, Lastly I add this which is more. Cicero: ‘*Hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Imo verò etiam in senatum venit.*’ Or *imo* is the same as *Prorsus*. Quia,” adds Vossius, “quæ *ima*, etiam intima esse solent.” But Scheide more to the purpose compares *imo* to the French “*au contraire*,” supposing *imo* to refer to a thing reversed and so contrary. For *Ex imo*. Thus in Terence: “*Paucis te volo—Dictum puta: nempe ut curentur rectè hæc.—Immo aliud.*” *Immo* aliud is *funditus aliud*. So Donnegan translates *ἀρδην*, (from *αἶρω*, *ἀρται*) “*lifted up,—from top to bottom,—utterly.*”

*Immōlo*, I sacrifice. That is, I sprinkle (*molam*) a salted cake (*in*) upon a victim. “The ancients either offered the cake alone, or sprinkled victims with it.” F.

*Immūnis*, free from a public office, burden, or charge. Free from, generally. From *in* and *munus*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *δύω*, I liken; pp. *δμοται*, whence a verb *δμοτάω*, *δμοτῶ*. Hence *imīto*, as “*Ὀμβρος*, *Imbris*. ¶ Haigh says: “From *ἵμα*, *ἱμαρος*, a garment.” Why?

*Impactus*, dashed against. See *Impingo*.

*Impēdimentum*, a hindrance. Fr. *impedio*.

*Impedio*, I hinder. Fr. *in* and *pedes*. That is, I throw anything against the feet of another, and hinder his progress. So Gr. ἐμποδίζω.

*Impēdo*, I support. Ἐμπεδώ, ἐμπεδῶ.

*Impendio*, very greatly. See *Impensē*.

*Impendo*, I lay out money upon. *Pendo* is to pay.

*Impensa*, expense, cost. Fr. *impendo*, *impensum*.

*Impensē*, at great charge or cost. At great cost of labor and pains, earnestly, greatly, as *Magnopere* from *Magno-opere*. See *Impensa*.

*Impērātor*, a commander-in-chief of an army. Fr. *impero*, *imperatum*. Hence Julius Cæsar was styled *Imperator* or Emperor.

*Impērīōsus*, possessed (*imperiū*) of command; and of supreme command, tyrannical.

*Impērīto*, I command. Fr. *impero*. As Halo, Halitus.

*Impĕro*, I command, order. Fr. *paro*. *Paro* is to set in order, dispose, arrange, and hence, like τάσσω, seems to be used for ordering and commanding. Donnegan: "Τάσσω, to place or put in order—to order, command or decree." Thus Johnson explains Το Order: "To regulate, to adjust, to manage—to procure—to dispose fitly—to direct, to command."

*Impertio*, I impart. That is, I give (*partem*) a part.

*Impĕtibĭlis*, not to be suffered. Fr. *patior*.

*Impĕtĭgo*, a kind of eruption on the skin. Quodd *impetit* cutem. As *Orior*, *Origo*.

*Impĕto*, I assail. That is, *peto in*, I aim at.

*Impĕtro*, I accomplish; accomplish the object of a request, obtain by request.

*Impĕtus*, an assault, or fury with which we assault. Fr. *impeto*.

*Impĭlia*, woollen socks. Ἐμπίλια.

*Impingo*, I jam, dash one thing against another. Fr. *pango*, I fasten, make fast. Plautus has "*impingere* alicui compedes."

*Implāgo*, I ensnare. In *plagas* conjicio.

*Impleo*, I fill. Fr. πλέω, whence (from a. 1. p. ἐπλήθην) πλήθω. So *Repleo*, *Compleo*.

*Implōro*, I call upon with weeping, beseech with tears; beseech. Fr. *ploro*.

*Implūvium*, a place open at top in the middle of a Roman house, (*in*) into which (*pluvia*) the rain fell.

*Impōno*, I impose upon, deceive. That is, *impono fraudem*, *fallaciam*, alicui. We say, To put upon.

*Importūnus*, who without distinction of times, places or persons, is troublesome to others, and suffers them no more to be at rest than a sea which lacks (*portum*) a harbor. *Importunate*. Troublesome, grievous.

Unseasonable, inconvenient. "*Importunissimæ libidines*" in Cicero are desires which are perpetually soliciting us to yield to them, outrageous. *Importunus* is also restless, uneasy, not placid, peevish, surly. It is also, outrageous in one's demands, arbitrary, tyrannical.

*Impos, impôtis*, having no power over. See *Compos*.

*Impostor*, an impostor. Fr. *impono* (which see), *impositum, impostum*.

*Imprëcor*, I pray for ill to fall on another.

*Impune*, with impunity, that is, without punishment. See *punio*.

*Impûto*, I count, reckon, compute; I put to the account of, lay the blame on. See *puto* and *computo*.

*Imus*, the lowest. For *infirmus, inmus*.

*In*, in, into. 'Ev.

*In—*, not, as in *Inæqualis*. From Goth. *in—*, says Jamieson.<sup>1</sup> "Goth. Anglo-Sax. Franc. and Dutch *un*, Belg. *on*, Welsh *an*." W. So our *un—*. ¶ If not from the north, *in* may be from *in—*, transp. *en, in*, as from 'Ev is *In*. But hardly from *äv—*, as has been proposed.

*Ina*, a vein. Fr. *îs, ivôç*.

*Inānis*, empty, void. Fr. *ivāw*, to empty. Hence *ināis, inanīs*, as *σάος, saNus*. ¶ Al. from the infinitive *ivāv*.

*Incanto*, I enchant. That is, *cantando duco in aut ad*.

*Incassum*, in vain. Fr. *casus*.

*Incëdo*, I go against or towards. See *cedo*.

*Incendo*, I set fire to, burn. From *cando*, as *Accendo*. See *Candeo*.

*Incentivus*, which incites. A military word. Fr. *incano, incantum*. "Quia *incentione* tubarum milites ad pugnandum incitantur." F. ¶ Or, as *Intendo* makes *IntenTum*, *incendo* might make *incenTum*, whence *incentivus*. That is, inflaming, accendens.

*Inceptum*, a beginning. Fr. *incipio, inceptum*.

*Incesso*, I go against. Fr. *incedo, incedsum, incessum*.

*Incessus*, a going towards. Fr. *incedo, incessum*.

*Incesto*, I pollute, defile. Fr. *incestus*.

*Incestus*, impure, polluted, incestuous. Fr. *castus*.

*Inchoo*: See Appendix.

*Incients, tis*: See Appendix.

*Incîle*, a kind of ditch or trench for carrying off water; a kennel or canal. For *incidile* fr. *incido*, I cut. ¶ Al. fr. *incio*, I rouse or call into; metaphorically applied to water turned off. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

*Incîlo*: See Appendix.

*Incipio*, I begin. Fr. *capio*. I take in hand.

*Incitus*. Ad *incitas* redactus, i. e. calces, means, reduced to the last straits. From *in*, not; *citus*, moved. That is, immoveable, fixed. In allusion to a draught-board, where the men are brought to a point beyond

<sup>1</sup> Hermes Scyth. p. 50.

which they cannot be moved without losing the game.

*Inclŷtus*, renowned. Fr. *κλυτὸς*, much heard of; whence *ἑγκλυτος*. Or *in* is the Roman prefix.

*Incōla*, an inhabitant. Fr. *colo*, I inhabit.

*Incōlūmis*, safe. See *Columis*.

*Incommāta*, notches for marking feet and inches, made on an instrument for ascertaining the height of soldiers. *Ἐγκόμματα*.

*Inconsultus*, imprudent. Fr. *consulo*, *consultum*. "Qui consilio non utitur." F.

*Incrēmentum*, an increase. Fr. *incresco*, *increvi*, whence *incrementum*, *incrementum*.

*Incrēpo*, I make a noise at, upbraid. Fr. *crepo*.

*Incūbo*, *Incūbus*, the nightmare. As (*incubans*) lying on persons in sleep.

*Inculco*, *Inculcate*. Fr. *calco*. Properly, I tread or ram in by treading.

*Incus*, *incūdis*, an anvil. On which smiths (*incidunt*) forge iron.

*Incūso*, I charge (*causam*) blame to. See *Accuso*.

*Indāgo*, I trace out as hunters do; I investigate. For *induago*, from *indu*, within; and *ago*. That is, I drive wild beasts from their lurking places into nets ready to entrap them. Or *D* is put in, as in *Indigeo*. ¶ Al. from *inde* and *ago*. Scaliger: "Quia *inde*, i. e. ex loco suo, *agimus* quæ venatur."

*Indāgo*, a series of nets

placed round a wood or forest (*indagere*) to drive wild beasts into and so catch them. Hence also, a chain of fortifications. The *A* may be long from *indeago*. Vossius refers *indāgo* to *indago*, as: "Non quidem ut feras *indaget*, sed ut capiat *indagatus*." *Indāgo* is also a diligent search or enquiry, from *indāgo*.

*Inde*, from that place, from that time. That is, *de eo loco in quo quid sit*. Or, *de eo tempore in quo quid fiat*. ¶ Or fr. *ἐνθεν*, *ἐνθι*, whence *ende*, (as *θεός*, *Deus*), *inde*, as *ἔν*, *In*. Or fr. *ἐνθενδε*, *ἐνδε*.

*Index*, *indīcis*, one who shows or discovers; a sign or mark; an index, summary of a work, as showing what it embraces. Fr. *indīco*.

*Indīcātīvus* modus, the indicative mood. Fr. *indico*, *indicatum*. Black: "A certain modification of a verb, showing either the time present, past, or future, and asserting what we think certain: and therefore sometimes called the DECLARATIVE mood." Scheller: "When one merely shows or says that a person does something, or that something is done to him, or that he will do or suffer something, it is the *indicative* or narrative mode."

*Indīcium*, a discovery; mark, sign. As made by an *index*, *indīcis*.

*Indīco*, as, I show, discover, disclose. Fr. *dīco*, I say, tell. As *Edūco*, as, from *Dūco*.

¶ Or from ἐνδίκω, (i. e. ἐνδσίκω,<sup>1</sup>) I show. Hence *indeco*, *indico*, as ἀνέμος, anlmus.

*Indictio*, a tax (*indictum*) appointed and imposed.

*Indidem*, from the same place, from thence also. For *inditem* from *inde item*. Livy: "Falsi testes, falsa signa ex eādem officinā exhibant; venena *indidem* intestinæque cædes."

¶ Al. from *inde idem*. The exact meaning of *indidem* it seems difficult to ascertain.

*Indifferens*, not very curious or nice. That is, to whom one thing differs little from another. Also, neither good nor bad. That is, one between whose good or bad conduct the difference is not great one way or the other.

*Indigēna*, a native of a place. For *indugena*, fr. *indu*, in, and *geno*, *genui*. *Genitus in loco*.

*Indigeo*, I want, need. For *inigeo*, *inegeo*. D added for softness. Somewhat as in *pro-Deo*.

*Indiges*, *Indigētis*, a man worshipped as a God after death. Fr. *indigeto* or *indigito*, to invoke. ¶ Or *indiges* is for *indages*, from *inde* (as in *Indigena*) and *ago*. That is, qui in loco aliquo agit seu habitat. Called in Greek ἐγγώριος or ἐντόπιος. ¶ Al. for *indices*, fr. *indico*, considered the same as *dedico*, to consecrate.<sup>2</sup>

*Indigēto*, *Indigito*: See Appendix.

*Indigitāmenta*, a work of the priests containing the names of the Gods and the rites and modes (*indigitandi*) of invoking them. See *Indigeto*. ¶ Al. from *digitus*, whence *indigito*, to point out with my finger, point out, show, explain.

*Indignor*, I disdain, am offended or incensed with, am indignant. *Indignam* rem censeo.

*Indipiscor*, I get. For *inipiscor*, as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*. See *Adipiscor*.

*Indōles*, natural disposition or abilities. For *inoles* (as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*) fr. *inoleo*, *inolesco*, to implant. The disposition, &c. implanted by nature. Gellius: "Natura induit nobis *inolevitque* amorem nostri et caritatem."

*Indu*, within. Fr. ἐνδοῖ, whence *endu*, as from πΟΙνῇ is pUnio. Or fr. ἐνδον, ἐνδο'. But the reading of *indu* is not certainly established, and *indo* is perhaps the correct reading.

*Inducia*: See *Indutiæ*.

*Inducūla*, a kind of under-garment worn by women. Fr. *induo*.

*Indulgeo*, I allow, indulge, gratify. Soft for *indurgeo*, (as piLgrim is for piRgrim from peRegrinus, and as Germ. baLbier for baRbier from baRba,) from *in* and *urgeo*, as *Indigeo* for *Inegeo*. In this case is negative. "Nam

<sup>1</sup> Herodotus in his opening has ἀνδοεῖς and ἀνδοχθέρτα in the sense of ἀνδοεῖς and ἀνδοχθέρτα.

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *indigenes*, contracted to *ind-*  
*Etym.*

*ges*, from *inde* and *geno*, *genui*. As being the native God of a place. But the genitive would be *indigenis*, not *indigētis*.

qui *indulgens* est, NON *urget* aut severè exigit, sed remittit facile et condonat." F. ¶ Al. for *indalgeo*, (as *Insalto*, *Insulto*,) I am not cold to, I do not treat a request with coldness and indifference. Seneca: "Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et FRIGORE." Horace: "Metuo ne quis amicus FRIGORE te feriat." ¶ Al. for *indulceo* fr. *dulcis*. Tracto more *dulci*.'

*Induo*, I put on. Ἐνδύω.

*Indusium*, a garment worn next to the skin. For *intusium* fr. *intus*. ¶ Or from *induo*. But this seems hardly particular enough.

*Industria*, industry. Hill: "*Industrius*, with which the Greek φιλόπρονος corresponds, is derived by Festus from *indostro*, contracted to *instruo*: and signifies a steady and considerate improvement of some talent or advantage given us by nature." *Instruo* is to build up, and may mean to put together, establish, improve, in opposition to *destruo*, to destroy. *Industria* then will be that talent by which *instruimus* mentem doctrinâ aut *instruimus* i. e. amplificamus res. Persius: "Rem *struere* exoptas." The words of Festus are: "*Industrium*, quasi qui quicquid ageret, intro *strueret* et *studeret* domi." Festus seems to understand *indu* here to be equivalent to *intus*, or *Domi*. But *indu* may mean

*In*, that is, *Valde*, as in *Induperator*. Dacier explains *industrium* thus: "Laboriosum, qui semper aliquid *struit*, id est, agit." ¶ Al. for *inustria* (D added as in *Indigeo*) fr. *inuro*, *inustum*. Quod *urit* labore. Livy: "Ætolos propter paucitatem dies noctesque ASSIDUO LABORE *urente*." ¶ Or may *industrius* be put for *industarius* from *industo*, i. e. *insto*, as *Induperans* for *Imperans*? *Instantia* is explained by Forcellini "sedulitas, assiduitas."

*Indütia*, *Indütia*, a truce. Fr. *indu*, within, and *otium*, ease or peace. *Otium inter arma*. ¶ Scheller: "Perhaps it comes from *ducere* bellum, to lengthen out, carry on, war. Then *inducia* is the not lengthening out war, the cessation of it for a time, a truce. Now a truce among the ancients in early times was a kind of peace or suspension of hostilities for many years."

*Indüviæ*, apparel put on. Fr. *induo*. As *Exuviæ*.

*Inëdia*, hunger. Fr. *in*, not; *edo*, I eat.

*Ineptia*, fooleries, trifles. Fr. *ineptus*.

*Ineptus*, unsuitable to the time and circumstance, unfit, absurd, foolish. Non *aptus*.

*Iners*, inactive, indolent. Qui nullam *artem* exercet. Lucilius: "*Iners*, *ars* in quo NON erit ulla."

<sup>1</sup> Al. from ἐνδουλεύω: cf. ἐνδεδοῦλευκα, ἐνδοῦλκα, whence ἐνδουλκέω, *indulceo*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *indurstria*, fr. *indurgeo*, *indursum*. That is, *valde urgeo* opus.

*Inertia*, idleness. Fr. *iners*, *inertis*.

*Infandus*, not to be expressed, inexpressibly bad. From *for*, *faris*, part. *fandus*.

*Infans*, an infant. Fr. *for*, *faus*. One who cannot speak. Homer: *Νήπια τέκνα*.

*Infectus*, unwrought; dyed. See *Inficio*.

*Infensus*, angry, enraged, hostile. See *Offensus*.

*Infēri*, the Gods below, the Shades. Fr. *ἐνέροι*, *ἐνΐεροί*. ¶ Al. for *inferi* Dei, from *inferus*.

*Infēriæ*, sacrifices to the (*inferi*) infernal Deities or to the shades of departed friends.

*Infērium* vinum. "Colligas *inferium* universè dictum, quod Jovi *inferretur*." F.

*Infernus*, below. Fr. *inferus*, whence *inferinus*. So *Supernus*.

*Inferus*, which is below, beneath. As pertaining to the *inferi*. ¶ "I believe it to be called from *infero*, so as to signify *καταχθόνιος*, because the dead (*inferuntur* terræ) are committed to the earth." V. Then *inferi* are *Dii inferi*.

*Infesto*, I annoy, molest. *Infestus* sum in.

*Infestus*, hostile to, hateful or vexatious towards. From *festus*, merry, lively, pleasant. That is, unpleasant, disagreeable, troublesome. ¶ Al. from *fastus*, pride, contumely. Contumeliosus in.<sup>1</sup>

*Inficiæ*: See *Infitias*.

*Inficio*, I stain, dye; I corrupt. *In* is negative: I undo, spoil, corrupt; and hence, I stain. Forcellini explains *Macula* "quicquid alicujus rei proprium colorem *inficit* et *CORRUMPIT*." ¶ Others consider *inficio* to mean, I work in. *In*, i. e. *intus*. "Color enim inditus se immittit et intrò pervadit." F.

*Infimus*, lowest. For *inferimus* fr. *inferus*.

*Infinitivus* modus, the infinitive mood. Black: "It does not denote any precise time, nor does it determine the number or person, but expresses things in a loose manner, as *To teach*." Yet the time is often precise, as is manifest from the difference of *Vivere*, *Vixisse*, *Victurum esse* or *fuisse*. Scheller: "The infinitive is the undefined mode; since, AT TIMES, it is not connected with a person. As 'Discere est dulce,' To learn is sweet; where it is not defined who learns. Yet this mode is often defined. As 'Soleo scribere,' I am wont to write. And still more definitely, when the accusative of the subject accompanies it, as 'Audio patrem vivere,' I hear that my father lives."

*Infit*, he begins; he begins to say, he speaks. As opposed to *defit*, he fails, leaves off.

*Infitias* ire, i. e. ire ad *infitias*, to go to deny, to deny. See *Infitor*.

<sup>1</sup> Gellius deduces it from *festino*: "Nam qui instat alicui, eumque properans urget, et opprimere studet *festinat*."

que, is *infestus* dicitur." Rather from the word which produced *festino*, and *festim* also whence *confestim*.



*Infūtor, Infīcior*, I deny. For *infateor*, non fateor. ¶ Or for *infacior* from *in-facio*, non facio. “Quasi quis aiat, se NON fecisse.” F. Compare Nego from Ne-ago.

*Infra*, below. For *infera*, i. e. *inferā* parte. So Supra.

*Infrūnūtus*, silly. Fr. *frunior*. As wanting common sense, and not knowing how rightly to enjoy things.

*Infūla*, a fillet, turban, garland. For *infūla*, (as reclpero, recUpero; bidlum, bidUum,) from *filum*, a thread. Festus: “*Infūlae sunt filamenta lanea.*” Vossius: “*Infūlae ab infilando.*” So Fillet is from *filum*. But the I in *filum* is long? Yet we have Dejero and Pejero from Jūro. ¶ Al. for *imfula* (as siNciput for siMciput) fr. *ἐμφύω*, whence *ἐμφυμι*, to cling to, fasten upon.

*Ingēniōsus*, endued with good natural talents. Fr. *ingenium*.

*Ingēnium*, natural disposition or capacity. Fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*. Vis naturā *ingenita*.

*Ingens*, great, large. Fr. *gens*. Festus: “Quia *gens* populi est magnitudo, *ingentem* significat valde magnum.” Virgil has “*Ingentes POPULOS.*” Dacier: “Quod in *gentem* sufficiat.” That is, as much as would do for a whole nation. Compare Oppidō, much, from Oppidum. ¶ Al. for *incens*. So great (ut NON possit *censeri*) that it cannot be reckoned.

*Ingēnuus*, native, natural. Fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*. Also, lawfully begotten, as Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γινάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*. Hence free

born, free from one's birth; and so, like or becoming a free-born person, liberal, candid.

*Inglūcies*, the crawl or crop of a bird; the gullet or swallow; gluttony. From a verb *gluō*, formed from *γλύζω*, to swallow, whence *Glutio*. Then *inglucies*, like Alluo, Alluvies. ¶ Al. from *inglutio*, *inglutivi*, *inglutivies*, *inglucies*. ¶ Al. for *ingulies*, from *gula*; whence *ingluies*, *inglucies*. Or for *inglucies*.

*Ingruo*, I fall violently on, assail. Properly, as cranes, which fly in a large band and with a great noise. Fr. *grus*, *gruis*. See Congruo. Milton: “That small infantry, warr'd on by cranes.” ¶ Al. soft for *inruo*.

*Inguen*, the groin. “Ab *ἐγκυον*, quia ibi in sexu sequiori est κυστοκλία. Aut ab *ἐν* et *γονή*, semen. Aut pro *ingen* ab *ingeno*. Quia ibi partes *genitales*.” V.

*Inhio*, I covet. That is, I gape for.

*Inimīcus*, unfriendly, hostile. Fr. *amicus*.

*Inīquus*, uneven, unequal, unjust. Fr. *aquus*.

*Inītio*, I admit (ad *initia*) to the sacred rites, initiate. ¶ Or fr. *ineo*, *initum*. Facio ut aliquis *ineat*, I introduce.

*Inītium*, a commencement, beginning. Fr. *ineo*, *initum*. An entrance on a thing. The Latins say “ab *ineunte* naturā.” Hence *initia*, the sacred rites of Ceres. “Because these rites were the beginning of or intro-

duction to a better life. Or because from Ceres is the beginning of life." F. "Or *initia* is for *initia* sacrorum. Virgil: Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras." V. Or *initia* is "initiamenta."

*Injungo*, I enjoin, order. That is, I join a burden on to a person, I lay upon, impose. Pliny: "Mibi Bassus *injunxerat* ut defensionis fundamenta jacerem." Pliny: "In iis OFFICIIS quæ *injunxeratis*."

*Injuria*, injury, wrong. Fr. *jus, juris*. Quod non *jure* fit.

*Innuo*, I nod. Fr. *nuo, νύω*. See *Annuo*.

*Inoculo*, I insert the (*oculum*) eye of a bud into another stock.

*Inops*, *inōpis*, poor. Qui est sine *ope*.

*Inquilinus*, a lodger, renter; a stranger. For *inculinus*, fr. *incolo*.

*Inquinō*, I defile, befoul. Fr. *καίνω*, whence *ἐγκαινῶ*, *inquoino*, I profane, pollute. ¶ Al. from *cunio*.

*Inquio* and *Inquam*, I say. Fr. *ἐνίκω*, Æol. *ἐνέκω*, (as *ἐκπος*, *έκκος*,) transp. *ἐνείκω*, *inquēo*. Compare *linQUo* from *λέπω*. "Inquam," says Vossius, "appears to be put for *inquiebam*." ¶ Al. from *ἐγχύω*, to pour forth, to send forth, i. e. words. ¶ Some refer to Goth. *quithan*, whence our *quoth*.

*Inquiro*, I seek for, ask. Fr. *quæro*.

*Inseco*, I say. Fr. *ἐκω*, Æol. *έκω*, (See *Inquio*,) whence *seco*, *inseco*. ¶ Al. for *insequo*, *insequor*. *Persequor* orationem.

*Insecta*, insects. Fr. *inseco*, *insectum*. Like Gr. *ἐντομα*. Locke: "They are called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are CUT INTO two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps."

*Insicia*, a sausage. "Ex carne *CONCISA*." F.

*Insidia*, an ambush, lying in wait. Fr. *insedeo*, *insideo*, I post myself on a place with a view to assault. Tacitus: "Juga *insedere* ut Romanis desuper incurrerent." So Gr. *ἐνιδρα* from *ιδρα*, a seat.

*Insigne*, a sign or mark of distinction, a badge, ensign, signal. Fr. *signum*.

*Insignis*, distinguished by some (*signum*) sign or mark, distinguished, remarkable.

*Insilia*, the treadle of a weaver's loom. For the weaver (*insilit*) leaps on it.

*Insimulo*, I pretend or feign a charge against; I accuse generally. "Crimen confingo in aliquem, sive verum sit sive falsum." F.

*Insinuo*, I wind gradually, introduce myself gradually. Fr. *sinus*.

*Insipo*, I throw into. See *Dissipo*.

*Insolens*, arrogant, insolent. *Insolito* more agens, *solitum* morem excedens.

*Insolentia*, insolence. Fr. *insolens*, *entis*.

*Instantia*, earnestness, urgency. Actus *instandi* urgendique.

*Instar*: See Appendix.

*Instauro*, I renew, restore.

Fr. *σταυρώω*, *σταυρῶ*, I fix pales or palisades, i. e. with a view to prop up things which are fallen. "*Restauro*, a *σταυρῶ*, *palum depango*. Ex antiquo rusticorum ævo, qui palis ædificia, septa, aliaque reficiebant." Ainsw. Compare Vallo from Vallus. ¶ Or, shall we suppose that from *στάω* were *σταυγός*, *σταυρός*, stable, and *σταυρώω*, *σταυρῶω*, *σταυρῶ*, To make stable, steady, or firm? *Σταυρός*, a stake, is indeed for *σταυρός* from *στάω*.

*Instigo*, I stimulate. Fr. *ἰστίγω* pf. mid. of *στίζω*, I goad.

*Instinguo*, I instigate. For *instiguo*, fr. *στιγῶ*, as *instigo*.

*Instita*, the broad border put round the lower part of a woman's robe; a bandage, garter. Fr. *insto*, or *insisto*, *institutum*. Because it (*instat*) stands over the feet. Or because it stands or rests upon the robe.<sup>1</sup>

*Institor*, a retailer, huckster. Fr. *insto* or *insisto*, *institutum*. Forcellini: "Qui a mercatore negotiationi est præpositus. Ab *insistendo*, quòd negotio gerendo *insistat*." Nonius: "*Instat* mercaturam; credo rem faciat; frugi est homo."

*Instrūmentum*, furniture, effects, equipage, utensils, implements, tools. Fr. *instruo*, I furnish, equip, fit out, provide, arrange.

*Insubidus*: See Appendix.

*Insula*, an island. From Cel-

tic *insl*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ Or *insula* is, in *salo* or in *sale posita*. As *Insalsus*, *Insulsus*. ¶ Al. from *νῆσος*, transp. *ἤσος*, (as *Νικῶ*, *Ἴνκῶ*, whence *Vinco*,) whence *ensula*, then *insula*, as *Ἐννός*, *Intus*.<sup>3</sup>

*Insula*: "An insulated house, not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall. These *insulae* had often a good many rooms which were let out to families and those usually of the poorer sort. Whence the Glosses explain *insula* by *συνοικία*. Hence we may view *insula* in another light, and thus distinguish it from *Domus*: That that was a *Domus* in which one family lived, whether joined to other houses or insulated; and that that was an *insula* in which many families lived, whether joined to other houses or not." F.

*Insulsus*, insipid. Non *salsus*.

*Insulto*, I insult over, deride. Properly, I leap or spring over in a contemptuous spirit.

*Intāmīnātus*, unsullied. See *Contamino*.

*Integer*, whole, entire, sound, uncorrupted. For *intager* fr. *in*, *tago*, *tango*. Of which no part is touched. So *ἄθικτος* is translated by Donnegan "entire, whole," fr. *θίγω*, *τίθικται*.

*Intēgritas*, soundness, soundness of feeling, uprightness. Fr. *integer*, *integra*.

<sup>1</sup> "From *ἐνστίκτη* from *ἐνστίζω*." Isaac Voss.

<sup>2</sup> Classical Journal, Vol. 3. P. 122.

<sup>3</sup> "For *insula* fr. *isa*. Hesychius: "*Ἴσα*, ἄλς, θάλασσα." Isaac Voss.

*Intelligo*, I understand, comprehend, perceive, feel. For *interlego*. Perhaps the original meaning is found in the following passage of Nepos: "Ut difficile esset intellectu utrum eum amici magis vererentur an amarent." Here *intellectu* refers to a CHOICE BETWEEN two things. ¶ Some understand *inter* in *intelligo* to be the same as *intus*: *Intus* *mecum colligo*.

*Intempéries*, the state of the air, when it is immoderately hot or cold, moist or dry. That is, when (non *temperatur*) it is not tempered by the opposite state.

*Intentio*, exertion, effort. The action of the mind when on the stretch. Fr. *intendo*, *intentus*.

*Inter*, between, among. Fr. *in*, as Sub, Subter. ¶ Al. from *ἐντός*, Æol. *ἐντός*.

*Intērāmentum*: "Quicquid ad aliquid *interius* muniendum vel instruendum requiritur." F. From *intero*, *avi*, from *interus*.

*Intērānea*, the intestines. Fr. *intera*. As *Extraneus* from *Extra*.

*Interbīto*, I perish. The same as *Intereo*. *Bito* is *Eo*. See *Beto*.

*Intercālo*, I interpose or insert days in a month to make the civil year the same as the natural. The Priests used (*calare*) to call out or proclaim the nones, ides, and calends of each month to the people.

*Intercāpēdo*, an interval of time, intermission, pause. Dacier: "Quod inter duo temporis spatia *intercipitur*."

*Intercēdo*, I interpose, oppose. *Cedo*, i. e. *eo*, *inter*. I stop the proceedings by a Veto. Also, I interpose and become responsible for another, am surety.

*Intercīpio*, I take or seize by surprise. *Capio* aliquid *interea* dum aufertur.

*Intercus*, *cūtis*, the dropsey (*inter cutem*) between the skin and the flesh.

*Interdīco*, I interpose my opinion and so prevent a law being carried; I forbid generally. See *Intercedo*.

*Interdum*, now and then, BETWEEN WHILE.

*Intērea*, in the mean while. *Inter ea* negotia. Or, *inter negotia facta eā* tempestate.

*Intēreo*, I perish, die. *Eo* here, like *οἰχόμεαι*, is to go to ruin and decay. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Interneco*; and seems properly to have reference to many circumstances of ruin; to one thing not being by itself, but surrounded by many others. *Pereo* is somewhat alike.

*Intērest*, it concerns or imports. Cicero: "Multūm *interest* rei familiaris tuæ, te quamprimum venire." It is placed as it were in the very center of your affairs.

*Intērest*, there is a difference between. Nepos: "Si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, neque rem ullam nisi tempus *interesse* judicet." That there is nothing between them but time, that in all but time they are coincident.

*Interficio*, I kill. See *Con-*

ficio. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Intereo*.

*Interfio*, I perish. See *Interficio*.

*Intergērvī* parietes, common walls which (*intergeruntur*) are carried and raised between neighbouring houses.

*Intērim*, in the meanwhile. *Inter im* i. e. eam rem. Plautus has "*inter rem istam*."

*Intērīmo*, I take in the midst, intercept, take, take away; I take from the living, kill. Here *emo* is to take, as in *Adimio*. Forcellini explains *interimo* "e medio tollo." That is, *ex-inter-emo*.

*Intērior*, more within; inner. Fr. *interus*.

*Intērītus*, destruction. Fr. *intereo*, *interitum*.

*Intēlūco*, I lop so that the branches may be seen through. That is, *injicio lucem inter*. ¶ Al. from *lucus*. ¶ See also *Colluco*.

*Intermitto*, I (*mitto*) dismiss a thing (*interim*) for a time.

*Internus*, inner. Fr. *inter* or *interus*, whence *interinus*, *internus*. So *Supernus*.

*Interpello*, I interrupt one while speaking. See *Appello*, *Compello*.

*Interpōlo*, I whiten or furbish up, patch up new things with old. For *interpolio*, as *Occupio*, *Occupo*.

*Interpres*, *ētis*, an agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business. Hence, it means one who stands between a writer and his reader, and explains the meaning of the

former to the latter; an expounder, translator. Hence also an interpreter between two persons who speak a language unknown to the other. Fr. *inter* and *partes*. Whence *interper-tis*, *interpretis*. ¶ Or from *inter* and *pretium*. One who offers a price between contracting parties. Or from *πράτης*, a vender. "Græcè *μεσοπράται*, i. e. *μέσοι τῆς πρᾶσεως*, mediatores venditionis. Nam et *pretium* ex *πράτων*, et *interpretes*." Salmas.

*Intersum*. Cicero: "In his rebus nihil omnino *interest*." There is no interval between them, they are directly allied or one and the same thing.

*Intertrīgo*, a chafing of the skin by rubbing against any thing. Fr. *intertero*, *inteterigo*, (as *Impeto*, *Impetigo*,) *intertrigo*.

*Intertrīmentum*, waste. See *Detrimentum*.

*Intervallum*, the space (*inter vallos*) between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; any interval.

*Intērŭla*, a kind of inner clothing. Fr. *interus*. Apuleius has "*tunicam interulam*."

*Intērus*, which is within. Fr. *inter*. As *Super*, *Superus*.

*Intestābilis*, execrable. Properly, so bad as not to be allowed (*testari*) to give evidence in a court of law, or to make a will.

*Intestīnus*, internal. Fr. *intus*.

*Intīmo*, I make known. *Intimū* et familiare facio.

*Intimus*, innermost; very intimate. For *interrimus* fr. *interus*. As *Inferrimus*, *Infimus*.

*Intrà*, within. Fr. *interà* parte. So *Infra*.

*Intrinsècus*, on the inside. Fr. *intra*, in, *secus*. See the first *Secus*.

*Intrò*, into a place. For *intero* fr. *interus*. So *Eò*, *Adèò*, &c.

*Intro*, I enter. *Intrò eo*.

*Intrarsum*, inwardly. For *introverum*.

*Intubum*, endive. Vossius says: "Gloss. *ἔντυβον*, *intiba*." Possibly however this *ἔντυβον* might have been derived from the Latin. ¶ "From *in* and *tuba*, a hollow instrument. From the hollowness of its stalk." Tt.

*Intueor*, I look stedfastly at, fix my eye on. See *Tueor*.

*Intus*, within. 'Εντός.

*Invehor*, I inveigh against, upbraid. Properly applied to an enemy riding against a place and assailing it. Livy: "Cum pleraque castella oppugnata, superatas munitiones, utrinque *invehi* hostem, nunciaretur."

*Invenio*, I find. That is, I come upon, light upon.

*Investio*, I sit round; surround. Properly, I clothe, cover.

*Inveteratus*, confirmed by age. Fr. *vetus*, *veteris*.

*Invideo*, I envy. That is, I keep my eye fixed on an object with sentiments of secret jealousy. "Ductum est a NIMIS INTUENDO fortunam alterius," says Cicero.

*Etym.*

*Invisus*, hated, odious. "Quem æquo animo *videre* NON possumus." F. Or fr. *invideo*, *invisum*. Envied, and so hated. Donnegan has: "Ἀγάξομαι, to envy: to hate."

*Invito*, I ask, invite. Fr. *rocito*, *invocito*, whence *invoito*, *invito*. ¶ Al. from *in* and *πειθω*, I persuade, whence *pito*, *vito*. Or from a word *ἐμπεῖθω*. ¶ Al. from *in*, and *αἰτέω*, *αἰτῶ*, whence *vito*, as *Αἰτίον*, *Vitium*; *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*.<sup>1</sup>

*Invitus*, unwilling. Fr. *vito*, I avoid, decline, *devito*. ¶ Or from *in* and *vieo*, (which is from *βιάω*) I bind, force, part. *vietus* and *vitus*. (Compare *Vimen* and *Vitis*.) That is, much forced. ¶ Al. from *βιάω*, forced; whence *ἐμβιατός*, *imvitus*, *incitus*.<sup>2</sup>

*Invula* or *Envula*, the herb elecampane. Corrupted from *helenium*, *elenium*, *enelium*; fr. *ἐλένιον*.

*Involo*, I filch, steal. That is, I fly upon, invade. ¶ Al. from *vola*. *In volam* meam jacio.

*Invölucrum*, a wrapper. Fr. *involvere*, *involutum*. As *Sepulcrum*, *Sepulcrum*.

*Involvulus*, a small worm that (*involvit*) winds itself round the leaves of vines, &c.

*Inuus*, Pan. Ab *ineo*, sensu

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *viro*, *vicitum*. I call to a meal. As *Convictus* (from *viro*) is a guest.

<sup>2</sup> "From *in*, negative, and *πειθω*, complying, obedient." Haigh.

ἀφροδισιαστικῶ. Sic Vaco, Vaeus.

*Io*, an exclamation of sorrow or of joy. 'Ιώ.

*Jocus*, merriment, a jovial or pleasant saying, joke, jest. Fr. *iūgē* (or *iūgēs*) a shout of joy, a noise; hence transferred to noisy merriment, to "merriment which is wont to set the table on a roar." Hence *jugus*, (as 'Ιησοῦς, Jesus), and *jogus*, (as μῆλη, mOla,) whence for softness *jocus*. ¶ Al. from *ἰαχίς*, noise; whence *jacus*, *jocus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*, I amuse, entertain; whence *juvicius*, *jucus*. See *Focus*.

*Iōta*, the Greek name of the letter I. Also, a jot or tittle. 'Ιῶτα.

*Jōvis*, of Jupiter; anciently (as Varro says) the nominative case. From the Hebrew *Jorah* or *Jehorah*. ¶ Or from *Zeūs*, *Zeῦς*, whence *Jeis*, (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*), and *Jovis*, as *νΕος*, *nOVus*; *ἐνΕα*, *nOVem*.

*Iipse*, himself. For *is-pse*. from *ψῆ*, (i. e. *φσῆ*) Doric of *σφῆ*, which is not only Him, but Himself. ¶ Al. from *ψῆ* simply.

*Ira*, anger. From *ἔρις*, Poët. *εἶρις*, wrath.<sup>1</sup> Or from *εἶρω*, (same as *ἔρω*, whence *ἔρις*) may have been a word *εἶρα*, much the same as *ἔρις*, contention, anger. ¶ Or from the North. "*Irre* among the Anglo-Saxons signifies as nearly as possible,

passion, irascibility, and irritation. Germ. *irren* is to irritate, and to take ill." W. ¶ "From Hebr. *chirah*." Tt. ¶ Al. from the snarling sound *ir*. In allusion to R, the "canina litera."<sup>2</sup>

*Irācundus*; given to anger. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*. So *Facundus* from *For*, *Verecundus* from *Vereor*.

*Irascor*, I am angry. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*.

*Ire*, to go. From *eo*, or from *io*, Gr. *ἰω*, whence *ire*, as *Audio*, *Audire*.

*Iris*, a rainbow; also, the flower de luce. 'Ιρις.

*Irnea*: See *Hirnea*.

*Irōnia*, irony. *Εἰρωνεία*.

*Irpex*, *irpēcis*, a rake or harrow. From *ἀρπαξ*, *ἀρπαγος*, the same. Somewhat as *Ὀμβρος* became *Imbris*.

*Irrito*, I provoke, enrage. From *irrio* (or *hirrio*), *irrīlum*, as properly applied to the irritation of dogs. *Facio ut canis irriat*. Plautus: "*Ne CANEM quidem irritatam volet quispiam imitari*." ¶ Al. from *ἐρέθω*, by corruption *ἐρρέθω* and *ἐρρέθω*. T for Θ, as *λαθέω*, *la'Geo*. ¶ "Verel. in Ind. has *reita*; irritare," says Wachter. From this northern word might flow *rito*, and *inrito*, *irrito*. Forcellini has: "*Irrito* and *Inrito*." ¶ Or from *ῥύω*. See *Prorito*.

<sup>1</sup> So translated (inter alia) by *Donne-gan*. The *Etymol. Magn.* states that the *Arcadians* said *ἐπὶρῆναι* for *ἐπὶρῆσθαι*.

<sup>2</sup> Tooke says: "*Irasc-i* is from *Anglo-Sax. irs-ian*." This is erroneous, as the S in *irasci* is fortuitous.

*Irritus*, of no effect. Non *ratus*, not ratified.

*Irrōgo*, I ordain against, inflict on. That is, *rogo in*. I bring in a law against. See *Arrogo*, *Derogo*.

*Is*, he, this or that. Fr. *ἰς*, which is not only who or which, but he or this. As *ἦ δ' ἰς* in Plato. So *ἰς καὶ ἰς*, this and that person. The aspirate is dropt, as in *Ulcus* from *ἕλκος*, and *Uti* from *οὐτι*. And *I* is put for *O*, as in *Imbris* from *ὀμβρος*. ¶ The Mæso-Goth. is, Germ. *es*, is the same.

*Ischiādicus*, *Ischiācus*, appertaining to the hip. *ἰσχιαδικός*, *ἰσχιακός*.

*Isicium*, a sausage. For *insicium*. Athenæus however has *ἰσικιον*.

*Isis*, a Goddess of the Egyptians. *Ἰσις*.

*Isōcōlon*, *Isōdōmon*, *Isōpleuron*, *Isoscēles*, Greek words.

*Iste*, this, that. From *ἴς τε*, as *Is* from *ὅς*. ¶ Al. from *is*, with *te* affixed, as in *Tute*. But in this case perhaps *te* would have remained unchanged through the cases.

*Isthic*: See *Istic*.

*Isthmia*, the Isthmian games. *Ἰσθμια*.

*Isthmus*, an isthmus. *Ἰσθμός*.

*Istic* or *Isthic*, the self-same. Fr. *iste* and *hic*.

*Istorsum*, thitherward. *Istum* locum *vorsum*.

*Ita*, so, thus. Fr. *ἔτα*, translated by Donnegan (inter alia) "thus, so."

*Itaque*, therefore. That is, and so. *ἔτα* is also "then."

*Item*, in the same manner, likewise, also. Short for *itidem*.

¶ Al. from *ἔτα*, after that. We have decEM from *δέκα*. But this may not apply.

*Iter* and *Itiner*, *ἰτῖνερῖς*, a journey, way. Fr. *eo*, *itum*. *Itiner* may be fr. *ito*, *itino*. As *Fruor*, *Fruinor*, whence *Fruiniscor*, *Fruniscor*. We have *Jecur*, *Jecinoris*.

*Itēro*, I do or go over again, repeat. From *iterum*, again; and this from *ἕτερον*, another, i. e. another time. Aspirate, dropt, as in *ἕλκος*, *Ulcus*; and *E* turned to *I*, as in *Ἐν*, *ln*; *Ἐντός*, *Intus*; ¶ Al. from *iter* or fr. *itum*. "I go often." Black. "Per iter factum revertor." W.

*Itērum*, again. See *Itero*.

*Ithūphallus*: a Greek word.

*Itidem*, in like manner, likewise. Fr. *ita* and *dem*, as in *Pridem*, *Idem*. For *itadem*, as *μαχανά*, *machIna*. ¶ Al. for *ita* and *idem*, or *iterum* and *idem*.

*Itiner*: See *Iter*.

*Ito*, I go frequently; I go. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

*Itus*, a going. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

*Jūba*, a mane. Hence, the feathers which a cock raises on his neck; the crest of a helmet; the silver train of a comet. Fr. *φόβη*, *phoba*, whence *hoba*, (as from *Φέρβω* is *Herba*,) and *joba*, (as *Jecur* for *Hecur*,) then *juba*. Vossius: "The Æolians said *μῆγῖς* for *μῶγῖς*, *στῆμα* for *στομα*, &c."

*Jūbar*, radiance, splendor. "Jubæ quandam similitudinem referens." F. *Juba* is applied



to numerous objects of a bright or radiant color. ¶ Al. from  $\phi\beta\tilde{\omega}$ , to terrify; hence astonish, amaze. As Juba from  $\phi\acute{\omega}3\eta$ .

*Jūbeo*, I command. As Juba is from  $\phi\acute{\omega}3\eta$ , so *jubeo* is from  $\phi\omega\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , to frighten, and so frighten with menaces, menace. Then to command in a menacing manner. Shakspeare has "An eye like Mars' to threaten and command."<sup>1</sup>

*Jūbilo*, I shout. For *juilo* from  $\iota\omega$ , an exclamation, whence *ju*. Compare *Ejulo*. B added, as in *BiBo*, and perhaps *roBur*. ¶ Al. from Hebr. *jobel*, a trumpet.

*Jūcundus*, delightful. Fr. *juto*, whence *juracundus*, *jucundus*, as *Vereor*, *Verecundus*; For, *Facundus*.

*Jūdex*, *jūdicis*, a judge. For *juridex*, *juridicis*, from *jus*, *juris*, and *dico*. One who states the law.

*Jūdico*, I judge. See *Judex*.

*Jūgerum*, the Roman acre. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. The space occupied in two "actus quadrati" joined together. ¶ Al. from *jugum*. As much space as could be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day.

*Jūgis*, perpetual, continual. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. As referring to divisions of time joined on without intermission. So  $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi\eta\varsigma$ , i. e. holding together. And Latin *Continuus*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *jus habeo*. Al. from  $\xi\alpha\beta\iota\tilde{\omega}$ , i. e.  $\delta\iota\alpha\beta\iota\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\beta\iota\delta\omega$ . Haigh says: "From  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , to be above." But  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$  should rather mean to be under.

*Jūglans*, a walnut. For *Jovisglans*, *Joiglans*, *Juglans*, as  $\rho\tilde{\omega}\nu\iota\omega$  from  $\pi\omega\iota\eta$ . The acorn or nut of Jove. So called from its magnitude.

*Jūgo*, I join, yoke. Fr.  $\zeta\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$ , fut.  $\sigma\cdot\zeta\upsilon\gamma\tilde{\omega}$ .

*Jūgula*: See Appendix.

*Jūgūlo*, I kill. Cædo *jugulum*.

*Jūgūlum*, that part of the neck where the windpipe is. "From *jugum*. Because the yoke is fastened to this part." It. ¶ Al. from *jugo*, *jungo*. As joining the head to the body.

*Jūgum*, a yoke, joining together the necks of two oxen. Fr.  $\zeta\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$ . Or from *jugo*, *jungo*. Hence a yoke of oxen; a pair. And the yoke of slavery or thralldom. Also, a machine under which vanquished enemies were made to pass, consisting of two perpendicular stakes joined by a horizontal one. Hence, from the same transverse form, a frame for supporting vines, and the beam on which weavers turn their web. And, (like  $\zeta\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega$ ) the beam of a balance, and the bench or seat of rowers. Also, the ridge or top of a mountain. Perhaps from its continuity. (See *Jugis*.) "Præcipuè dici videtur de CONTINUO montis cacumine." F. Or from several hills running on in continuity. Or, *jugum* is the same as *Jugulum*, and so we may compare Gr.  $\delta\epsilon\iota\pi\eta$ , the neck, and  $\delta\epsilon\iota\pi\alpha\varsigma$ , the summit of a mountain;  $\lambda\acute{o}\phi\omega\varsigma$ , a neck and the summit of a mountain.

*Jūlius*, July. In honor of C. *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.

*Jūlus*, the moss of plants. *Ἰούλος*.

*Jūmentum*, a beast of burden. Fr. *juvo*, whence *juvamentum*, *jumentum*, like *Adjumentum*. "Quodd nostrum laborem vel onera subvectando vel arando *juvat*," says Columella. So Virgil of the bull dying from the plague: "Quid labor aut BENEFACTA *juvant*?" ¶ Al. for *jugamentum* fr. *jugo*, to yoke.

*Juncus*, a bulrush. Fr. *jungo*. Useful in weaving and binding. So Wachter derives Germ. BINTZ, *juncus*, from BINDEN, to bind.<sup>1</sup>

*Jungo*, I join. For *jugo*, (as Frango for Frago) fr. *ζεύγω*, or fr. *ζυγῶ* fut. 2. of *ζεύγω*.

*Jūnior*, younger. For *juvenior* fr. *juvenis*.

*Jūnipērus*, a juniper tree. Fr. *junis*, (whence *junior*) young; and *pario*. "Because it produces its young berries, while the old ones are ripening." Tt. "Quia perpetuò renascitur." W.

*Jūnius*, June. Perhaps in honor of *Junius* Brutus, the first consul. ¶ Al. for *Junonius*. The month sacred to *Juno*. ¶ Al. from the *juniores* who were the body-guard of Romulus. Ovid says: "*Junius* a *juvenum* nomine dictus."

*Jūnix*, a heifer. Fr. *juvenis*,

whence *juvenix*, *junix*. Compare *Juvenus*.

*Jūno*, *Juno*. For *Zuno* (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*) from *Zāv* or *Zήν*, *Jupiter*. Or rather from *Zανῶ*, *Juno*. Somewhat as *hUmus* from *χαμός*.<sup>2</sup>

*Jūpiter*, *Juppiter*, *Jupiter*. From *Zeὺς πατήρ*, whence *Juspiter* (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*), *Juppiter* or *Jupiter*. Pythagoras has in the vocative *Zeῦ πάτερ*. ¶ Or from *Jovis-pater*, (*Jovis* being anciently found in the nominative,) *Joipater*, *Jupiter*, as from *πΟΙη* is *pUnio*. So we find *Neptunus Pater*, *Janus Pater*, &c. Compare *Juglans*.

*Jurgo*, I sue at law, litigate, dispute, brawl. For *jurigo*, from *jure ago*. So *Litigo* is *Lite-ago*.

*Jūro*, I swear. Fr. *jus*, *juris*. "Nam, qui *jurat*, religiosè spondet se aliquid, ceu *jus sit*, servaturum." V. When Cæsar says, "*Juravit*, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum," the person who thus swore was bound to consider his oath as a law to himself. The Latins said *jus-jurandum*, *juris-jurandi*.

*Jus*, *jūris*, law, right, justice. *Jus* is fr. *jussi* from *jubeo*. That which is ORDAINED by laws human or divine. ¶ Al. from *δέος*, right, formed fr. *δέι*, *δεῖ*, it behoves; as from *χρεῖ* is *χρεός*, debitum. *ΔΕ* being turned to *J*, somewhat as in *Soldiery* *DI* is pronounced *J*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *σχοῖνος*, whence *χοῖνος*, transp. *lorchos*, *juncus*, *juncus*.

<sup>2</sup> "Rudbeck derives it from *Gio* or *Jo*, terra. He says that in Gothic '*Jo* och *Juna*' signifies husband and wife." Jamieson.

*Jus, jūris*, broth. *Juris* is fr. ζῶρον, which means "pure, unmixed," but seems rightly supposed by Lennep to have originally meant "fervens, fervidum." Hence *joris*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) and *juris*, as φῦρος, fUris. ¶ Or *jus* is from a word ζῆος formed from ζῆω, like χῆος, δῆος. Cicero has "*Jus fervens*," and Horace "*TEPIDUM jus*." So Gr. ζῶμος, broth, is from ζῶω, ζῶμαι, same as ζῆω, to boil. ¶ Or fr. ζύσις, fr. ζύω, ζύσω, whence ζύθος, fermented liquor, and ζύμη, leaven. ¶ Al. from the north. "From *jas*, 'fervor, ebullitio,' which remains among the Welsh from the ancient language of the Britons, the Gerimans have *jasen*, 'effervescere.'" W.<sup>1</sup>

*Jussum*, an order. Fr. *jubeo*, *jubsi*, *jubsum*, softened into *jussi*, *jussum*.

*Justitia*, justice. Fr. *justus*. As *Malus*, *Malitia*.

*Justitium*, a total cessation from law proceedings, ordained in a public mourning. Fr. *juris statio*, a standing still of the law. So *Solstitium*.

*Justus*, just. Fr. *jus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. Horace: "Qui leges *juraque* servat."

*Juvencus*, a bullock. Fr. *juvenis*, whence *juvenicus*, *juvencus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*. "Quia jam *juvare* ad agrum colendum potest." F. See *Jumentum*.

*Juvenis*, young, youthful. Fr.

*juvo*. One who is arrived at that time of life which admits of his being of use to his country and to his family and to himself.<sup>2</sup>

*Juventa*, youth. Fr. *juvenis*. As *Senex*, *Senecis*, *Senecta*.

*Jūvo*, I succour, help, assist. Fr. *ιάω*, (whence *ιάομαι*) I cure, remedy. Horace: "Qui salutar*i* *juvat* arte fessos." Pliny: "Graveolentiam halitūs butyrum efficacissimè *juvat*," remedies. Hence *jao*, *jaVo* (as *V* is added in *Lavo*), whence *juvo*, as *χαμῶς*, hUmus; and as vice versâ *cAnis* from *κτῶς*. *Juvo* is also, to please, delight, amuse.

"Quia, quæ prosunt, eadem ferè voluptati sunt," says Forcellini. *ΐαίνω* (which is from *ιάω*) is to gladden and delight: ¶ *Uaigh*: "Fr. ζοφῶω, ζοφῶ, to obscure, to shade, metaph. to protect." Hence *jopho*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) *joro*, (as *νίφω*, niVis), then *juvo*.<sup>3</sup>

*Juxta*, immediately upon, hard by, near. Also, nearly alike, equally. Also, agreeably with or according to something else, as being nearly like it. Fr. *jugo*, (whence *jungo*,) *juxi*, *juxtum*, like *Mixtum*. As joining on with. Butler: "When we say, *Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam*, the real expression is, *A parte junctâ ad viam Appiam*."

<sup>2</sup> "Guicharto dici videtur quasi *juvenis* a *juba*, quasi *Comatus*; vel quasi *juvenis* ab *ἐπὶ*, barba; unde *ἐπὶ*, *juvenis*." V.

<sup>3</sup> Some refer *juvo* to *Joris*. Quia, qui *juvat*, ille est quasi *Jupiter* ei quem *juvat*. ¶ Al. from *χέω*, whence *χέω*, *juvo*. Homer has *Ἐχέθη θυμῶς*, His soul was poured out in joy.

<sup>1</sup> "Fr. *jus*. Because it was distributed in families (per *justas* portiones) in equal portions." Tt. That is, ex *jure*.

*Iynx*, a wag-tail. \**Iyγξ*.

## L.

*Lābārum*: See Appendix.

*Labdācismus*, a fault in speech, when the L (i. e. λάβδα same as λάμβδα) is repeated too often. *Λαβδακισμός*.

*Lābēfacio*, I make to totter. *Labare facio*.

*Lābellum*, a little lip. Fr. *labrum*, as *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

*Lābeo*, blobberlipped. One whose (*labia*) lips are bigger than usual. So *Capito* from *Capitis*.

*Lābes*, a great downfall or sinking of the ground as in earthquakes. Any great ruin, destruction, damage. So a pestilence. From *lābor*, to fall; as *Cædo*, *Cædes*. That is, *lappus*, *casus*. Virgil: "Stellas præcipites cælo labi." Also, a blemish, spot, blot. Forcellini defines *labes* "casus, ruina, vitium quodlibet quo res de suo statu labitur, DEFORMATURQUE et corrumpitur." Some explain *labes* in the latter sense of a spot or stain which (*labitur*) falls on a garment.

*Lābium*, a lip. Fr. *λαβίω* or *λαβῶ*, to take hold of. As we take hold of food, of a glass, &c. with the lips.<sup>1</sup>

*Lābo*, I totter, am ready to fall; I waver, hesitate. Soft for *blabo* fr. *βλαβῶ* fut. 2. of

*βλάπτω*, to maim or hurt a person's feet so that he cannot go on, to make to err, to trip. Homer: *Αἴας μὲν ὀλισθεῖ θείων, βλάψεν γὰρ Ἀθήνη*. B dropt, as T in *Lātus* from *Τλατός*. ¶ *Al.* from *σφαλῶ*, fut. of *σφάλλω*, I rendering tottering or unsteady. Hence *phalo*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) transp. *lupho*, (as *Μορφά*, *Forma*,) and *labo*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*.

*Lābor*, I falter, err; I fall, fall down; glide, as a stream, i. e. fall down the channel. Apparently of the same origin as *labo*.<sup>2</sup>

*Lābor*, toil, labor. Fr. *λαβίω*, *λαβῶ*, to undertake. As Xenophon uses *λαμβάνειν ἔργον*, *suscipere opus*. ¶ *Al.* from *labo*. Quo membra et genua *labant*. Or rather it means properly that tiredness and fatigue incident on constant slipping or tripping.

*Lābos*, the same as *labor*. As *Arbos*, *Arbor*.

*Lābōsus*, laborious. Fr. *labos*.

*Lābrum*, a lip. See *Labium*. Hence the extremity, edge, or brink of anything. Also, any large open vessel. "Diductas habens oras; et in exteriorem partem, in modum *labrorum*, repandas." F. Others suppose it in this sense to be put for *laba-brum*, a bathing-tub, fr. *lavo*.

*Lābrusca*: See Appendix.

*Laburnum*: See Appendix.

*Lābŷrinthus*, a labyrinth. *Λαβύρινθος*.

<sup>1</sup> Quasyle notices Celt. *libar*.

<sup>2</sup> Germ. *lauffen* is to flow.

*Lac, lactis*, milk. *Lactis* is contracted from γάλακτος.

*Lacca*, ———

*Lacer*, torn, rent, lacerated; maimed, mangled. Fr. *λαλς*, a rent; or *λακίω*, *λακῶ*, I rend.

*Lăcerna*: See Appendix.

*Lăcero*, I tear. Fr. *lacer*, *lacera*.

*Lăcerta*, *Lăcertus*: See Appendix.

*Lăcertōsus*, brawny, sinewy, musculous. Fr. *lacertus*, the sinewy part of the arm. Cicero: "O *lacertorum tori*."

*Lăcertus*, ———

*Lăcesso*, I rouse, stimulate, invite, challenge, provoke, irritate; I importune, i. e. provoke by my importunity. Fr. *lacio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*; *Capio*, *Capesso*. *Lacio* seems here to be from *λακίω* i. e. *λακίσω* fut. of *λακίλω*, to rend, and hence torment, harass, like "lacero." *Lacio* is here however usually taken in its common sense, I attract, allure, invite, &c. ¶ Al. from *lacero*.

*Lăchănīzo*, I am soft, weak or faint. That is, *λαχανίζω*, from *λάχανον*. "Quid enim OLERE mollius et languidius?" asks a Delphin Editor.

*Lăchănum*, eatable herbs. *Λάχανον*.

*Lăchēsis*, one of the Fates. *Λάχαις*.

*Lăcīnia*, the lappel, flap, or fringe of a garment. Also, the border or hem of a garment. Apuleius often uses it for the whole garment. "Propriè de fimbriis seu SEGMENTIS quæ ad oram vestis assuuntur, et

alterum ab altero DIVISA dent. A *λακίς*, scissura. Or fr. *λαλς*, whence *lacin* lancino. Pliny has: "P et allium ferunt in *lacinii* ligatum." From which F lini concludes "RESECTA SEPARATAM particulam niam dici posse."

*Lăcīniōsus*, full of (l borders, plaits, or folds; pled, jagged. Also, im properly applied to person peded in their walk by the and folds of their garment

*Lăcio*, (whence *Elicio*, *cio*, &c.) I draw, attract, invite. Lucretius: "Q cere in fraudein possent. ἔλκω or ἐλκύω, transp. λείκω, whence *lecio*, (as 'APKάω is RApio,) then as mAneo from μEνω or ¶ Al. from *λακίω* fut. of which Hesychius explains alia) θωπεύω, to flatter, w But the sense of wheed derived from that of drawi "From Hebr. LKH, lure." V. "Germ. Belg. *locken* and *lacken* allure." W.

*Lăcrŷma*, *Lăcrīma*, Soft for *dacryma*, fr. δάκρυ weeping.

*Lactăria*, spurge or weed. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. its milky juice.

*Lactēolus*, white as milk *lac*, *lactis*.

*Lactes*, the small guts, c lings. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "Fro milky color. Or because t as sweet as milk. Or bec them the food turns into a

moisture." Thus Forcellini, who had just before explained them "tenuiora intestina in animalibus, lacteo pingui obducta, mollia." Priscian says they are called in Greek γαλακτιδες fr. γάλα, γάλακτος.

*Lacto*, I give milk; I suck milk. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*.

*Lacto*, I allure, wheedle. Fr. *lacio*, *lacidum*, *lactum*. Compare Delecto.

*Lactuca*, a lettuce. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "From the milky juice which exudes upon its being wounded." Tt.<sup>1</sup> So Caduca.

*Lacuna*, a ditch, pool; also, any small chasm, cavity or hole; also, a want or defect, from the notion of a chasm or vacuum. Fr. *lacus*, or Gr. λάκος whence *lacus*.

*Lacunar*, the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented; a carved or fretted ceiling. From the (*lacunæ*) chasms between the beams.

*Lacuno*, I fret or frit, variegate with (*lacunis*) hollows.

*Lacus*, a lake, meer, cistern, font, receptacle of waters; any receptacle, as a vat into which the wine runs after it is pressed, an oil-cooler, a corn-bin, &c. Also, the same as Lacunar. Fr. λάκος and λάκκος, translated by Donnegan "a hollow, pit or cistern where water is contained; a tank; a pit for containing oil,

grain, pulse, &c." Some refer to λακίς, "fissura," which is perhaps allied to λάκος.<sup>2</sup> "*Lache*, (Germ.), Welsh *llwch*, Engl. *lake*. *Lache* is also an incision, a gap caused by incision." W.

*Lædo*, I hurt, harm. Fr. λαῖδω Doric of ληῖδω, fut. 2. of ληίζω, I devastate, ravage, whence ληῖς, ληῖδος, Dor. λαῖς, λαῖδος, prey, booty.<sup>3</sup>

*Læna*, an upper robe or mantle. For *chlæna* fr. χλαῖνα.

*Lata*, public grounds. Δαῖτα and λαῖτα.

*Latitia*, joy. Fr. *latus*. As *Mæstus*, *Mæstitia*.

*Latus*, joyful, mirthful, cheerful. For *datus* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*) fr. δαῖς, δαιτὶς, a feast, entertainment. From the festivity and mirth of banquets. Barnes translates εὐδειπνοὶ δαῖτες in Euripides "ΛΕΤΑ convivia."

¶ Al. from γελαῖω, (considered the same as γελάω,) to laugh; pf. γεγέλαιται, γέλειται, whence *latus*, as *Lactis* from Γάλακτος.

¶ Al. from λαίω, (considered the same as λάω and λαύω), to enjoy; pf. λέλαιται. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *gelächter*, Anglo-Sax. *hleahfor*, is laughter. Anglo-Sax. *glad*<sup>4</sup> is glad.

*Lævis*: See *Lēvis*.

*Lævus*, left, on the left. Fr. λαῖος, λαῖ Vος, as οἷς, οἷς. "And

<sup>2</sup> Λάκος however may be referred to λέλακα pf. of λάω, I receive.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from δηλέω, transp. ληδέω, ληδέω, I plunder, lay waste, injure. But why Æ in *lædo*? ¶ Al. from λολῶ fr. λολω, I hurt; whence λοιμὸς, λογγὸς, λολῆπος. But we should thus have had *lœdo*.

<sup>4</sup> Wachter in Glat.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter derives *lactuca* from Germ. *lattich*, lettuce; and this fr. *letten*, to let, hinder: "Quia refrigeratrix est, et Veni maximè adversa, ut Plinius docet."

*Etym.*

because the left hand is slower and duller in action than the right, *lavus* is slow, foolish, silly, infatuated." F. *Lavus* is used, in reference to omens, in the opposite senses of prosperous and adverse; for which various reasons have been assigned.

*Lăgănum*, a thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. *Λάγανον*.

*Lăgēna*, *Lăgūna*, a flagon, flask. *Λάγηνος*, *λάγυνος*.

*Lăgēos*: See Appendix.

*Lăgōis*, a sea hare, a kind of fish. *Λαγώς*.

*Lăgōpus*, a bird called the white partridge. *Λαγώπους*.

*Laicus*, belonging to the laity. *Λαϊκός*.

*Lălīsis*, the foal of a wild ass. Pliny seems to suppose it an African word: "Pullis eorum Africa gloriatur quos *lalisiones* appellant."<sup>1</sup>

*Lallo*, I sing lalla or lullaby as a nurse to a child. "From the easy pronunciation of L by children." F. Or from the sound *lal lal*. The Germ. *lallen* is translated by Wachter "corrupte et impeditè loqui, ut solent pueri." *Λαλώ* is to prattle or talk.

*Lāma*, a slough, bog, ditch. Fr. *ἀλάομαι*, I err, I stumble; pp. *ἤλημαι*, Dor. *ἑλᾶμαι*, whence

*lama*, as Rura from *Ἀρουρα*: Or from *ἄλημα*, Dor. *ἑλᾶμα*, a wandering. ¶ Al. from *λαίμαξ*, a moist meadow; whence *λάιμαξ*, Dor. *λαῖμαξ*. ¶ Al. from *λήμμα*, Dor. *λαῖμμα*, from *λήβω*, to intercept, seize. ¶ Al. from *λάμος*, a large cavity: "vorago viarum," says Ainsworth.

*Lambēro*,——

*Lambo*, I lick. For *labo* (as Cumbo for Cubo) fr. *λαβῶ* fut. 2. of *λάπτω*, I lap up. ¶ Al. for *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, I take, specially with my lip, which is hence called *Labrum*. ¶ The old Germ. was *labben*, allied to our word *To lap*.

*Lāmella*, a thin (*lamina*) plate of metal. For *laminella*.

*Lāmentum*, a lamentation. Fr. *lacrymor*, I weep, lament, whence *lacrymamentum*, (as from *Atro* is *Atramentum*), and by contraction *lacrymentum*, *lamentum*. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a weeping; whence *clamen*, *lamen*, *lamentum*. As *Momen* and *Momentum*.

*Lāmia*, a sorceress. *Λαμία*.

*Lāmīna*, a plate of metal, &c. Fr. *ἡλαμένη*, driven or beaten out. Plutarch has *λεπτοῦς ἐληλαμένον σιδηρον*.

*Lampas*, a torch; a fiery meteor. *Λαμπάς*.

*Lāmýrus*, a sea-lizard. Forcellini quotes Gr. *λάμυρος* as synonymous.

*Lāna*, wool; down. Fr. *λῆνος*, Dor. *λᾶνος*.

*Lancea*, a lance, spear. "Lanze Germ., *lançz* Armor.,

<sup>1</sup> "Martial says: Cum tener est onager solâque *lalisio* matre Pascitur, hoc infans, sed breve nomen habet. Hence, since *ἑλαος* corresponds to *infans*, whence *ἐλαλίζω*, *infans* sum, from *ἐλαλίζω* might come (by dropping A, as Rura from *Ἀρουρα*), *lalisio*." V.

*langu* Irish, *lance* French, Gr. *λόγχη*, Lat. *lancea*." W.<sup>1</sup>

*Lancino*, I tear, mangle. Fr. *lancin* fut. of *lancir*; whence *lacio*, *lacino*, *luucino*, as N is added in Frango, Pango. ¶ Al. from *lancea*.<sup>2</sup>

*Languero*, I droop, faint, languish. Fr. *languir* or *languir*, I am remiss, am timid or indolent. ¶ Or fr. *langu*, Dor. *lā-γω*, I cease, leave off; whence *lageo*, *langeo*, as N is added in Pango, Frango.

*Lanio*, I tear or cut in pieces. From Celt. *llain*, a sword. See *Lanista*. ¶ Al. from *lānōs*, wool, whence *lānōs*, (fut. *lānōs*, *lānōs*), to divide wool, and thence to divide generally. But A should thus be long.<sup>3</sup>

*Lanista*, a trainer of gladi-

tors. "From Celt. *llain*, a sword, so as to mean 'præfectus gladiatorum;' and not à *laniendo*, as they commonly and foolishly say." W. It is pronounced to be a Tuscan word by Isidorus.

*Lānius*, a butcher. Quid concidit *laniatque* pecudes.

*Lānugo*, the soft wool or gossamer on fruits, leaves, &c.; the down on the face; the down on young birds. Fr. *lana*. So *Salsus*, *Salsugo*.

*Lanx*, *lancis*, a broad plate, platter. Hence *lunces* are the scales of a balance. As *τάλαντον*, a scale, is from *τετάλανται* pf. pass. of a verb *ταλαίνω*, same as *ταλάω*, to support; so from *τετάλαγκα*, pf. act. of *ταλαίνω*, might be a word *τάλαγξ*, *τάλαγχος*, which might have been shortened to *lanx*, *lancis*, as *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*, *Laxo* from *Χαλαξω*. ¶ Al. from *λέλαγκα* pf. of a verb *λαίνω*<sup>4</sup> formed fr. *λάω*, (as *ταλαίνω* above from *ταλάω*, *βαίνω* from *βάω*), whence *λαβω*, to take, or to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from Germ. *plank*, a plank or thick strong board. P dropped, as in *Latus* from *Πλατύς*.

*Lāpāthum*, *Lāpāthus*, a kind of sorrel. *Δάπαθον*.

*Lāpillus*, a little stone. For *lapidillus* fr. *lapis*, *lupidis*.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter: "A word left by the Celts, and thence transferred to other languages." Varro says that it is not a Latin but a Spanish word. He says 'Spanish,' because it was used by the Celtiberians. The thing and its name were known of old not only to the Spanish Celts, but to the Gallic, British, and German Celts. The Armorics preserve its root in *lanca*, to dart, the French in *lancer*, and the Spanish in *lanza*." However, these last verbs might have been formed from the substantives, as *Jaculor* from *Jaculum*. As *λοῖω* formerly existed (as is asserted by Blomfield, and as is manifest from *λογῆς*, *λοιμός*, &c.) in the sense of hurting or destroying, I imagine that *λόω* (which is the same in fact as *λόω*), produced *λοῖω*, and that *λέλοκα* perfect of *λόω* produced *λόκη*, *λόκη*, *λόγη*. If so, the Greek word is the root of all the rest. A change was made somewhere. Why should the Greeks have put O for A, any more than the Celts should have put A for O?

<sup>2</sup> "Al. from *lanx*, *lancis*. As first signifying to divide or distribute, then to tear in pieces." F.

<sup>3</sup> Halph refers *lanio* to *lanius*; and this to "lānives, (*lānives*), stony, cruel."

<sup>4</sup> These supposed words are not to be rejected with disdain. From *λάω* seems to have come a verb *λαίρω*, (as from *ψάω* is *ψάρω*), from whose perfect *λέλαρκα* seems to have flowed *λάρκος*, a basket. From the same verb *λαίρω*, or *λάρνυμι*, seems also to have come *λάρναξ*, a coffer, box.



*Lāpio*, I petrify. That is, I make into a (*lapis*) stone.

*Lāpis*, a stone. Fr. *lāas*, whence *lais*, *lapis*. So from *daīs*, *δαῖς* is *daPis*. V is commonly inserted, which is allied to B, PH, and P.

*Lappa*, a bur, a kind of thistle. For *labba* fr. *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, to lay hold of. "From its seizing the garments of passengers." Tt. *Λαβῶ*, *labiva*, (as *Cado*, *Cadiva*,) *labva*, *labba*, *lappa*.

*Lapsāna*, a kind of colewort. *Λαψάνη*, *λαμψάνη*.

*Lapsus*, a slipping, trip. Fr. *labor*, *labsum*, *lupsum*.

*Lāquear*, the roof of a house or chamber, fretted into raised work. For *lacuar* of the same origin as *lacunar*, which see.

*Lāqueus*, a noose, halter, snare, trap. Also, a fraud, artifice. Fr. *λυγέω*, to bind, tie. T into A, as *cAnis* from *κτνός*; and F into QU, as *loQUor* from *λόγος*. ¶ Al. for *laceus* from *lacio*, to draw, used like *Adduco*, to draw tight. Or *lacio* is to allure, and so ensnare, irretio. ¶ Tooke: "*Laqueus* is the past participle *lacc* or *laccg* of the Anglo-Sax. *læcceun*, *læcgan*, to seize." Wachter refers to Germ. *lagen* and Gr. *λοχᾶν*, to lay snares. Vossius to Hebr. *lakah* or *laquah*, to take.

*Lar*, *Lāris*: See Appendix.

*Lardum*, bacon. For *lari-*  
*dum*.

*Largior*, I grant (*largè*) largely, I lavish, give, grant, permit.

*Largus*, large, extensive, copi-

ous. Fr. *λάω*, whence *λαίρε* take, hold; pf. *λείλαρκα*, w<sup>l</sup> a word *λαρκός*, *larcus* and *gus*, like *Capax* from C So from *λάω*, *λαύω*, was *la* capax. ¶ Al. from *la* whence *lauricus*, (as Tt. *Tetricus*; *Unus*, *Unicus*,) *cus*, *larcus*, *largus*. ¶ Al. *λάεργος*, of much effect or

*Lārīdum*, ———

*Lārix*, the larch-tree.

*Larva*: See Appendix.

*Lāsānum*, a chamber *Λάσανον*.

*Lascīvus*, frolicsome, f wanton, petulant, lasciv For *laccessivus* fr. *laccessio*. *Cado*, *Cadivus*. Hence *lac lascivus*. "Quia sine ullis sâ *laccessere* alios solet." F.

*Lāser*, the juice of the *laserpitium*, of which it ap to be a contraction.

*Lāserpitium*, laserwort masterwort. From *lac* an *pe*, whence *lac-sirpicum*, *sirpitium* and by corruptic *serpitium*.

*Lassus*, weary, tired. *lacio*, (See *Laccessio*,) to tor harass, "cut up." From *laci*, *lacs*, *lacs* is *lassum* (a: tior, *Passum*) and *lassus*.<sup>1</sup> from *κεχάλασσαι*, (*χάλα* pp. of *χαλάω*, to relax, languid. *Χα* dropt, as in

<sup>1</sup> Like *ψάω*, *ψαίρω*. *Λαίρω* c existed, and produced *λάρκος*, *λάρνηξ*.

<sup>2</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *λεσχαῖος*, *λεσ*, an idle prattler."

<sup>3</sup> Vossius takes *lacio* in the s *elicio*, and supposes *lassus* to be p said of cows "cū diu nimis *laci*

from Χαλαζῶ. ¶ Al. for *laxus* fr. *laxo*. As Assis was said for Axis.

*Lastaurus*, effeminate, licentious. Λάσταυρος.

*Lătēbra*, a hiding-place, den, &c. Fr. *lateo*. As *Scateo*, *Scatebra*.

*Lătēo*, I lie hid, lurk; I lie hid from the world, live a private life. Hoc *latet* me, This escapes me, I am ignorant of it. Fr. λαθίω, (whence λαθητικός), same as λήθω, λανθάνω. Compare puTeo from πύθω or πυθίω.

*Lăter*, a brick or tile; an ingot of gold, being in its form. Fr. πλατύς, flat; or wide, broad: as some derive it (à *latâ* formâ) from its wide form, but wrongly, as A in *latus* (wide) is long. Π is dropped in *later*, as in *Latus* (wide) which some refer to Πλατύς. ¶ Al. from πλαττώ, to figure, form.

*Lătercŭlum*, a register, notebook. From its form which was oblong like a (*laterculus* coctilis) brick.

*Lătercŭlus*, a biscuit shaped like a (*laterculus*) brick. Fr. *later*.

*Lătērensis*, a yeoman of the guard. As staying (à *latere*) by the side of his Prince.

*Lătērna*, a lantern. "Quia in eâ *latet* ignis." Though, as Forcellini adds, A in *lateo* is short. Some on the other hand derive *Lŭcerna* from *Lŭceo*. Or say that *laterna* is for *latiterna*, (*lătterna*), from *latito*. ¶ Or *laterna* may be fr. λήθω, to lie hid, Dor. λᾶθω. T for TH, as in *laTeo* from λαθείω.

*Lăter*, spring-water, running-water; any water or liquor. So *later* Lyæus is wine. Fr. *lateo*. From its being concealed within the veins of the earth. ¶ Or from λάταξ, the remnant of wine flung into a vessel or on the ground in a game called the κότταβος; or fr. λαταγή, the noise made by its fall. Lennep translates λάταξ, "strepitus liquoris delabentis."

*Lătībŭlum*, a lurking-place. Fr. *lateo*.

*Lătĭto*, I lurk. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*.

*Latrĭna*, a private bath. For *lavatrĭna*, as *Tondeo*, *Tonsum*, *Tonstrina*.

*Lătrĭna*, a privy. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*, whence *latitrĭna*, *latrĭna*. See *Latrina* above. From its being in an obscure or retired situation. So Schleusner explains ἀφοδῶν "latrina, cloaca, LOCUS SECRETUS in quo homo ventrem exonerat." The Greek ἀποπατέω, to go away from the path, is used for going aside to evacuate the bowels. Scheide: "Locus *latendi*, quo abdunt se homines, quo lumen conditur."

*Lătro*,<sup>1</sup> I bark. From ὑλακτῆρ, ὑλακτῆρος, (ὑλακτρὸς, ὑλακτρὸς), one that barks. U omitted, as A is omitted in *Rura*, *Rarus*, E in *Lamina*, *Ruber*, O in *Ramus*, *Dentes*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "A in *latro* is very rarely shortened by the Poets." F.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from λατρεύω, explained by Hesychius βαρβαρίζω, I speak in a barbarous jargon-like manner. ¶ "A λατρεύω,

*Latro, ōis*, a soldier of the Prince's body-guard. For *latro*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*. From guarding his side. ¶ Or fr. *λάτρον*, wages for service.

*Lātro*, a marauder, one of a banditti. Also, a highwayman. Wachter: "*Lotter*, (Germ.) *latro*. A Celtic word, which derived its origin from *lladd*, to kill. Hence *latro*." Quayle mentions Celt. *ladran*. ¶ Al. from *λάτρον*, wages for service. Festus says: "Quod a *latere* adoriuntur. Vel quod *latenter* insidiantur." Here Dacier remarks: "Frustra. Obsessores viarum *latrones* dicti, quia id milites CONDUCTITII facitabant, qui *latrones* propriè dicti sunt."

*Lātro*, a chessman. As being a soldier on the chess-board.

*Lātrōcinium*, robbery. Also, the game of chess. Fr. *latro*. As *Tiro*, *Tirocinium*.

*Lātrunculus*, a chessman. See the last *Latro*.

*Lātus*, borne, supported. Soft for *tlatus* fr. *τλητός*, Dor. *τλατός*, sustained. Euripides: *Δουλείας τᾷς οὐ τλατᾶς, τᾷς οὐ φερτᾶς*.<sup>1</sup>

*Lātus*, broad, wide. Fr. *πλατύς*. But A in *πλατύς* is short. ¶ Or from *latus*, i. e. *dilatatus*. As *εὐρύς* is broad fr. *ἔρω*, to draw, i. e., to draw out. So *ἡνεκῆς, διηνεκῆς*, are "ex-

tended in breadth" from *ἐνέω*, (whence *ἡνεκα*,) to carry. ¶ Or from *εἰλατός*, driven out wide. But here also A is short.

*Lātus*, the side. Fr. *πλάτος*, breadth. So *εὐράξ* is sideways, fr. *εὐρύς*, broad. See *Lātus*, "wide." ¶ Al. from *lateo*. "Quia *latet* sub axillis." V.

*Lāvōcrum*, a bath. Fr. *lavatum*, as *Sepultum*, *Sepulcrum*.

*Laudo*, I praise. Fr. *laus, laudis*.

*Lāverna*, a Goddess in whose care robbers were thought to be. For *laberna* fr. *λαβίω, λαβῶ*, to seize. As *Caverna*, *Laterna*, *Lucerna*. ¶ Al. from *λάφυρον*, a spoil; whence *λαφυρή*, pertaining to spoils; whence *λαφύρη, laburna*, as *ἄμφο*, am-Bo. ¶ Al. from *lavo, elavo*, I wash clean from a thing, strip a man of his goods. As *Lateo*, *Laterna*.

*Lāvo*, I wash, rinse. For *lao*, (as *δῖς, οἷς*,) for *loo*, fr. *λούω*, whence *luo, diluo*. Or *λάω* may have existed in this sense, as *λάω, λάω, λῶω, λῶω*, seem all<sup>2</sup> to have meant to loosen or dissolve, whence the meaning of to wash, i. e. to LOOSEN from dirt.

*Laurus*: See Appendix.

*Laus, laudis*, praise. Fr. *λαός, (laüs, laus)*, the people. As given by the people, i. e. popular applause. Or as ad-

famulor. Quod canes faciunt *latrando*." Ainsw.

<sup>1</sup> Jones carries us to Indta: "The Indian root *la*, to bring, has produced *lao*, *latum*, the adopted supine of *fero*."

<sup>2</sup> For fr. *λάω*, is *lāas*, a pebble, as rubbed or dissolved by the sea; fr. *λάω* is *λαῖος*, smooth, i. e. rubbed; fr. *λάω* (a. l. p. *ἐλθην*) is *λίθος*, a stone: fr. *λάω* is *λούω*, to wash; and *λάω* is to dissolve generally.

dressed to or spoken before the people. As a Panegyric is from *Πανήγυρις*, an assembly of the people. ¶ Or from *λάω*, *λαύω*, to speak. As *φήμη*, fame, from *φάω*, *πέφημαι*, to speak. And *Αἶνος*, praise, is from *Αἶνος*, a discourse. ¶ But Tooke is vehement against these derivations: "The Anglo-Sax. *loos* or *los* is evidently the past participle of *hlisan*, to celebrate. As *laus* also is. Of which had the Latin Etymologists been aware, they never would by such childish allusions have endeavoured to derive it from *λαῖς*, or *λάω*, or from *λαύω*, I enjoy."¹

*Lausus*, a lamentation. Fr. *κλαῦσις*. But the word is disputed.

*Lautia*, presents to foreign ambassadors. Fr. *lautus*, elegant, sumptuous. ¶ Al. for *dautia*. Festus has: "*Dautia*, quæ *lautia* dicimus." *Dautia* for *dotia* from a supposed word *δώτια*, gifts. The change of AU to O is common, but not vice versâ. *AUrichalchum* is however from *Ὀρείχαλκος*, and *Aurea* for *Orea*. See *Laurus*.

*Lautitia*, elegance. Fr. *lautus*, as *Lætus*, *Lætitia*.

*Lautilæ*, hot baths. Fr. *lavo*, *lautum*.

*Lautimia*, *Lautomia*, stone-quarries. Hence a gaol. Fr. *λατομείαι*² and *λατομῆαι*.

*Lautus*, washed, clean, dress-

ed; nice, neat, elegant, sumptuous; nice, dainty, delicate. The opulent Romans were wont to bathe very frequently. Fr. *lavo*, *lavatus*, *lavtus*, *lautus*, as *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*.

*Laxo*, I loosen, relax; I dilate, expand; I lengthen, prolong; I loosen from toil, refresh. Fr. *χαλάω*, I loosen; fut. *χαλάσω*, Æol. *χαλαξῶ*, whence *laxo*, as from *Γάλακτος* is *Lactis*. ¶ Al. from *λίξω*, Dor. *λάξω*, fut. of *λίγω*, I leave off.³

*Laxus*, loose, &c. Fr. *laxo*.

*Lea*, a lioness. Fr. *leo*.

*Leana*, a lioness. *Λίαινα*.

*Lēbes*, a kettle. *Λίβης*.

*Lectica*, a litter, sedan. Fr. *lectus*, as *Amica* from *Amo*.

*Lecto*, I read often. Fr. *lego*, *legitum*, *legtum*, *lectum*.

*Lectus*, a bed or couch. Fr. *λίλεκται* (whence *λίκτηρον*) pf. of *λίγομαι*, to lie down. ¶ Al. from *λίκτηρον*. As some derive *Artus* from *Ἄρθρον*. ¶ Al. from *lego* (i. e. colligo), *lectum*. "*A collectis foliis ad cubitandum*," says Festus.

*Lēcýthus*, an oil-cruet. *Λήκυθος*.

*Lēgātum*, a legacy. Fr. *lego*, *atum*.

*Lēgātus*, an ambassador; a deputy of the Emperor in war. Fr. *lego*, *atum*, I depute.

*Lēgio*, a legion, body of soldiers. Varro: "*Quodd milites in delectu leguntur*."

*Lēgītīmus*, lawful. Fr. *lex*, *legis*. As *Maris*, *Maritimus*.

¹ Wachter (in *Lauten*) seems to refer *laus* to *κλέος*. ¶ Haigh: "From *γλῶττα*, the tongue, discourse."

² As *λατῖδες*, &c.

³ "The Welsh *llac* is *laxus*." W.

*Lēgo*, *avi*, I send or depute as an ambassador or as my deputy or lieutenant. Fr. λέγω, I choose, select. But E in *lego* is long. ¶ Or fr. *lex*, *legis*. *Lego* is properly said of those who are publicly commissioned, or commissioned (per *legem*) by law. Νομίζω is to establish (νόμος) by law. ¶ “From Hebr. *LACH*, he commissioned, sent.” V. ¶ Or from Germ. *legen*, explained by Wachter “constituere, disponere, ordinare.”

*Lēgo*, I leave by will, bequeath. Fr. *lego*, I send or depute, and so I consign or intrust to. Plautus: “Quin potius quod *legatum* est tibi negotium, id curas?” ¶ Or *lego* is, I give (per *legem*) by law.

*Lēgo*, is, I gather, cull, collect. Λέγω. Also, I follow, trace, as in *Lego* vestigia. That is, I pick them up as it were, or I act like those who pick up things from the ground in a consecutive order. “Quasi in modum e terrâ *legentis* quippiam.” F. We say, somewhat similarly perhaps, To pick one’s way. Also, I pass on by or in a direction parallel to, as in *Lego* oram. From the same notion of tracing. So it means to pass over, go through. Ovid: “Æquoraque Afra *legit*.” Forcellini explains it here: “Ut qui poma *legunt*, huc illuc discurrunt *colligendi* studio.” Also, I run over, read, peruse. That is, *lego* or *colligo* literas et verba: I pick up letters and put them together. Also, I read

commentaries aloud to self explain, illustrate. Also, scry, survey. Virgil: “I mulum capit, unde omnes ordine possit Adversos et venientum discere vi That is, pick them out, them out. “Percurro quasi qui scripta says Forcellini. Also, I “Quasi clam *colligo*.” F. I choose, select, i. e. *lego* aliis, *seligo*. It was the of the Censors “*legere* tum,” to review the Senate inspect the characters of them and to choose new members. This sense follows from just preceding. Or *lego* is λέγω, I count, reckon up.

*Legulæ* aurium: See pendix.

*Lēguleius*, one acquainted only with the little niceties of law, a pettifogger. Fr. *lex*, *legis*.

*Lēgulus*, a gatherer of olives. Fr. *lego*.

*Lēgumen*, all kinds of legumes as peas, beans, vetches. From *lego*. As being gathered by the hand, as cut. Nicander: “Ἀνευ δὲ λέγονται Ὀσπρια χεδροπάλα.”

*Leiostrea*, a muscle with smooth shell. Λειόστρεον.

*Lēma*, a white humor of the eye. Λήμη.

*Lembus*, a pinnacle, a peak. Λέμβος.

*Lemma*, *ātis*, a subject, argument, title; a proposition. Λήμμα.

*Lemniscus*, a fillet or ribbon.

a silken string; a roll of lint put into wounds. *Λημνίσκος*.

*Lēmāres*: See Appendix.

*Lēna*, a procuress. Fr. *leno*.  
As *Lea* from *Leo*.

*Lēnis*, a kind of vessel. Fr. *ληνός*, a wine-vat.

*Lēnis*, smooth, soft; gentle, mild. Fr. *λεῖος*, for *leis*. So *saNus* fr. *σάος*. ¶ Or from *λῆρος*, wool. From its softness.

*Lēno*, a pimp, pander. Fr. *lenio*. Priscian: "Quòd mentes deliniendo seducit." Cicero: "Animum adolescentis pellexit in omnibus rebus, quibus illa etas capi ac deliniri potest."

*Lēnōcīnium*, the trade or art of a pimp; enticement. Fr. *leno*. As *Tiro*, *Tirocīnium*.

*Lens*, *lensis*,——

*Lens*, *lentis*, a lentile. "A *lentore*. From their glutinous quality." Tt. "Quòd humida et *lenta* sit," says Isidorus.<sup>1</sup>

*Lentīcula*, a small lentil. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. Also, the same as *Lentigo*. Also, some vessel. Celsus: "In vasa fictilia (quas a similitudine *lenticulas* vocant) aqua conjicitur."

*Lentīgo*, a freckly or scurfy eruption on the skin, freckle, pimple. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. From its likeness to lentile seed. So *φανάς* is both a lentile and a freckle.

*Lentiscus*, the mastich-tree or *lentiseck*. "From *lentesco*, to become clammy. So called

from the gumminess of its juice." Tt. "Quòd arbor *lentescat*, dum resinam i. e. mastichen fundit." F.

*Lento*, I bend, ply. Hence *lento remos*, I ply the oars, I row. "Impulsu enim remi flectuntur." F. *Lento* is fr. *lentus*, pliant.

*Lentus*, soft, pliant, flexible, limber; of a soft or mild temper, placid, calm, unruffled; and hence, heedless, careless, reckless; as also, apathetic, unmoved, cold, dull, heavy, slow. Cicero: "*Lentus* in dicendo, et pæne frigidus." *Lentus* is also, clammy, sticky, tenacious, which senses seem the reverse of soft and flexible. It seems properly here to mean, dull or slow in being moved, heavy and thick, immoveable. *Lentus* is for *lenitus* fr. *lenio*, I soften.

*Lēnuncūlus*, a young *leno*. Also, a skiff. Fr. *lenis*, the same.

*Leo*, a lion. *Λέων*.

*Leo*, *levi*, I anoint, smear, daub; I bemire. Fr. *λειώω*, *λειώ*, I smooth, render smooth. "Quia unguento aliquid *levigatur*, factum est ut *leo* significarit ungo." V. So Linio, says Jones, "is fr. *λειαίνω*, i. e. to soften by ointment." Hesychius: *Λειαίνεται λειούται, ἐξαλειφεται*.

*Leopardus*, a leopard. Fr. *λεοπάργαλις*. Or fr. *leo* and *pardus*.

*Lēpas*, a shell-fish. *Λεπάς*.

*Lēpidus*, smart, witty, pleasant, gay. Fr. *lepor*. As *Nitor*, *Nitidus*.

<sup>1</sup> "Pliny says: 'Invenio apud auctores, equanimitatem fieri *lente* vescentibus.' Hence some derive *lens* from *lenis* et *lentus*." F.

*Etym.*

*Lēpista* or *Lēpasta*, a drinking cup shaped like a limpet-shell. *Λεπαστή*.

*Lēpor*, *Lēpos*, wit, humor; elegance, grace. Fr. *λεπὶς*, a scale or thin flake. Donatus: "Quia *lepidus* homo, quasi lamina, politus est."

*Lēpræ*, the leprosy. *Λέπρα*.

*Lēpus*, *lēpōris*, a hare. Fr. *λέπορις*, an Æolian and Sicilian word. ¶ Al. from *levipes*, (*lepes*,) light-footed. ¶ Al. from Anglo-Sax. *hleapan*, to leap. "Verel. in Ind.: *leipa*, *hleipa*, to run." W.

*Lessus*: See Appendix.

*Lēthæus*, pertaining to Lethe. *Ληθαῖος*.

*Lēthargus*, a lethargy. *Λήθαργος*.

*Lēto*, I put to death. Do *leto*.

*Lētum*, *Lēthum*, death. Fr. *λήθη*, oblivion, which death induces. "To die in oblivion," is an expression of Shakspeare. ¶ Al. from *letum* supine of *leo*, taken in the sense of *deleo*. "Quia mors aufert ac *delet* omnia," says Priscian. See *Litura*.

*Leuca*, *Leuga*, a league, a measure used by the Gauls. Camden: "From Welsh *lech*, a stone which was used to be erected at the end of every league."

*Leucaspis*, armed with white shields. *Λευκασπίς*.

*Leucōnicum*, flocks of wool used in stuffing bedticks. From

the *Leucones*, a people of Gaul.

*Leucōnōtus*, the south-west wind. *Λευκόνωτος*.

*Leucōphæātus*, of a gray or russet color. Fr. *leucophæus*, *λευκόφαιος*.

*Leucōphrŷna*, an epithet of Diana among the Magnesians. Fr. *λευκός*, white, *ὄφρυς*, an eyebrow.

*Leucocrōta*: See Appendix.

*Levidensis vestis*, says Isidorus, "dicta quod raro filo aut leviterque densata." Cicero has "munusculum *levidense*, crasso filo." That is, "parum elaboratum atque expoliturum," as Forcellini explains it.

*Lēvigo*, I smooth, polish. Fr. *lēvis*. So Mitis, Mitigo.

*Lēvir*, a man's wife's brother, or a woman's husband's brother. For *devir*, as Varro says it was anciently written, and this from *δαῖρ*, *δαΐήρ*. D into L, as *Lacryma* for *Dacryma*, &c.

*Lēvis*, light. Fr. *λεπὶς*, peel, rind, husk. Horace: "Tu *levior* cortice." Vice versâ, the Latins said, as some think, *oPilio* for *oVilio*.

*Lēvis*, *Lavis*, smooth, polished, soft, &c. Fr. *λεῖος*, *λεῖνος*.

*Lēvītes*, a Deacon in the Christian Church, the same in rank as a *Levite* among the Jews.

*Lēvo*, I lighten, relieve. Fr. *levis*. Also, I lift or raise up, I raise, take away. That is, I make light by taking away. Or it is taken from the easiness of raising and removing what is light. "Quæ *levia* sunt, sur-

<sup>1</sup> Martini derives *lepos* from *λεῖον ἔπος*, "politum verbum."

feruntur," is the explanation of Ainsworth.

*lex, legis*, a law. Anglo-lah, laga, lauge, Iceland. laug, log; Germ. lage.<sup>1</sup> as no other," says Tooke, as our ancestors' past parlous lag of lecgan, ponere: it means something LAID

as a rule of conduct." has "PONERE MORES." the Greeks said *τιθεσθαι*. "In the mean time," Tooke, "the reader may, please, trifle with Vossius; refers it to *lĕgo*, because were READ to the people, they were being passed; says that others refer it to because laws were meant

*Iuncta à legen, ponere, statuere, vere.* Quid enim est *Lex*, nisi vel constitutio, sive ipsius Dei re, sive populi seipsum obligantis, incipis populum moderantis? Ex fonte si censeamus Latinam vocem romanasse, nec a sensu vocis, nec rix ratione aberrabimus, cum Scyocubula Latinis longe vetustiora linguam Latinam multis accenserint. Errabimus autem a veritanti-quissimam Saxonum linguam, manis indigenam, majorem voca suorum partem a nepotibus Rocepisse existimemus. Quæ sentiamsi multos habeat fautores, meroris damnata est a peritioribus. *lex* a *legendo* derivatur, quod *leges* sint *prælectæ* ad observandum, ite literas inventas nullas fuissent

Quod sane falsum. Nam *leges* ex consuetudine desumptæ sunt. tado autem est *lex* antiquior, et jus vel consensu publico institutum, state probatum, nec minus veri Lex, quàm si literis prodita esset. ge nunquam caruisse censendi sunt al, quamvis adhuc literarum ex ob eximiam eorum Remp. a Cæ-fecito tantopere laudatam. Defec-rarum supplere poterant præcones rdores, vel etiam cantilenæ." W.

to be read: &c." Ainsworth refers it to *λέξις*, "dictio," as *ῥήσις*, he says, was so applied. And then adds: "Ad significationem *legendi*, *colligendi* referri potest; cum indocile ac dispersum genus humanum *leges* in civitatem primam *legerunt*, et etiamnum conservant." After all, as Edicts are from *Edico*, *Lex* might flow from *λέγω*, *λέξω*, "dico, edico," or from *λέξις*, considered as signifying "edictum." Compare the formation of *Rex*.

*Lexidium*, a small or trifling word. *Λεξίδιον*.

*Lexis*, a word. *Λέξις*.

*Liaculum*, a plane. Fr. *lio*. Instrumentum *liandi*. So *Pio*, *Piaculum*.

*Libella*, dimin. of *libra*. Like Flagellum.

*Libellus*, a little book; a chart, register, memorandum, certificate, petition, charge in writing against any one, satire, libel. Fr. *liber*.

*Libentina*, *Lubentina*, *Venus*, the goddess (*libentia* and *lubentia*) of pleasure.

*Liber*, *Liberi*, *Bacchus*. "Quia *liberum* servitio curarum animum asserit," says Seneca. As he is called in Greek *Διαίσιος* from *λύω*. ¶ "Quod vino nimio usi omnia *liberè* loquantur," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *λύβω*, to make a libation. Or from *λοιβή*, a libation.

*Liber*, free. For *luber*, as we find *Libet* and *Lubet*, *Libens* and *Lubens*.<sup>2</sup> *Luber* or *lu-*

<sup>2</sup> We say in English *List* and *Lest*.



*berus* is fr. ἱλαθρός, Æol. ἱλέρ-  
φρος, (as Θῆρ, Æolic Φῆρ,) whence *lupherus*, (as *Lamina* from Ἐλαμίνα;) then *luberus*, as ἄμφω, amBo. So fr. ἱρυθρός, Æol. ἱρυφρός, is ruBrus or ruBer. ¶ Al. from *licet*, whence *liciber*, *liber*, as *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*. *Liher* might have the *l* long, as put for *liiber*.

*Liber*, a son. Properly, free-born, in opposition to one born a slave.

*Liber*, the inward bark or rind of a tree. And, as the inward bark of the palm and other trees was used for writing on, *liber* came to signify a book, volume. For *leber*, (as πλεκα, pllco,) which Quintilian states was the ancient word; and this fr. λίπος, bark; Æol. λίπορ, whence *leber*, as ὅπου, uBi. ¶ "From Hebr. *leb*." Tt.

*Libëra*, Proserpine. The sister (*Liberi*) of *Bacchus*.

*Liberālis*, befitting a (*liberum* virum) freeman or gentleman, well-bred, gentlemanly, ingenuous, generous, liberal.

*Libëri*: See the third *Liber*.

*Lībëro*, I free. *Liberum* facio.

*Lībërtas*, liberty. Fr. *liber*, as *Uber*, *Ubërtas*.

*Lībërtīnus*, a freed man. Fr. *libertus*. "*Libertus* is joined with the patron, as *libertus* Ciceronis, Cæsaris, meus, &c. *Libertinus* is put alone without regard to the patron. In the time of *Claudius* *libertini* were put for the sons of *liberti*." F.

*Lībërtus*, a freed man. For *liberatus*.

*Lībë't*, *Lībë't*, it pleases agreeable. Fr. φιλέω, I like. Φιλῆι might answer "it LIKETH me best," From φιλεῖ, transp. λιφ liphët (as *Decet* from Δέχ lībët, as amBo from ἄμφω Or from λίπτω, to desire, λιπῶ. ¶ Al. from Germ. to desire; to love; whence "I would as *lieve*" &c. "From Hebrew *LB*, [Wachter<sup>1</sup> writes *lebh*] the *l* V. That is, cordi est.

*Lībë'thrīdes*, the Muse inhabiting *Libethra*, a fo of *Magnesia*.

*Lībë'do*, desire, incline lust. Fr. *libet*. So Cup

*Lībītīna*, *Venus*. Fr. *libitum*. That is, the God of pleasure and delight, Goddess of desire. *W* she is called also *Libë't*. This derivation seems to only her general character in the temple of "*Venū bitīna*" such things were pertained to burials. *W* *Libitīna* is put for the funeral articles; also for and for death. "The ancient of the Romans," Forcellini, "thought that *tīna* was *Venus*. And *Pl* has a problem why funeral articles were sold in the temple *Venus*." As the Greeks the *Furies* *Εὐμενίδες*, i. benign Deities,—and as the Latins from the word called the *Fates* *Parcæ*,—in

<sup>1</sup> Ad voc. *Leben*.

to propitiate them; so we may imagine that *Ventis*, the Goddess of funerals, was called *Libitina* from *libet*, *libitum*, though she was not at all in this character the Goddess of pleasure.

*Libo*, I pour out in sacrifice, make a libation. *λεῖβω*. Hence, I sacrifice: for no sacrifice took place without a *libatio*. Also, I consume, make less. Again: before the priests poured the wine out, they sipped or tasted it themselves, and gave to those about them to taste; hence *libo* is to sip or taste; and hence to touch gently; to pass over slightly; and so to cull and extract.

*Libra*, a pound, twelve ounces. From *λίτρα*,<sup>\*</sup> *Æol. λίτρα*, whence *lipra*, *libra*. Also, a balance or pair of scales, as properly weighing a *libra*. On the other hand *τάλαντον* is thought to have first meant a balance and then a certain sum of money weighed in it. *Libra* was also a weight or plummet for ascertaining the depth of the sea, of rivers, &c. And the depth itself.

*Librarius*, a copyist, transcriber, book-keeper; bookseller. Fr. *liber*, *libri*.

*Librile*, the beam (*libra*) of a balance.

*Libro*, I weigh, balance, poise; I weigh, ponder, examine. Fr. *libra*. Also, I make level or plane, i. e. *ad libram exigo*,

I adjust by a plummet or rule. Also, I throw, hurl, having first poised the instrument.

*Libs*, *Libis*, the south wind. *Λιβ*, *Λιβίς*.

*Libum*, a kind of sweet cake. Fr. *libo*. For particular use was made of them in libations or sacrifices. ¶ *Al.* from Germ. *laib*, bread; Anglo-Sax. *hlaf*, whence our *loaf*. ¶ *Donnegan* has "*λεῖβω*, a kind of cake."

*Liburna*, a light swift ship, a pinnace. From their being used by the *Liburni*, a people of Illyria.

*Liburnus*, a sedan-carrier. *Madan*: "The chairmen at Rome commonly came from *Liburnia*. They were remarkably tall and stout."

*Licentia*, licence, liberty. Fr. *licens*, *licentis*, from *licet*.

*Liceo*, I am put up or exposed for sale, have a price put upon me, am valued. *Adam*: "The buyer asked, *Quanti licet?* sc. *habere vel auferre*. The seller answered, *Decem nummis licet*, or the like." ¶ So that, according to *Adam*, *liceo* stands for *licet* mihi: "*Licet mihi vendi tanti*." *Forcellini* says: "*A licet. Quia licet emere et vendere quæ in auctione æstimata sunt*." ¶ But perhaps *liceo* is from *δίκα*. As said of things estimated *κατὰ δίκην*, i. e. *κατ' ἀξίαν*, according to their value. *L* for *Δ*, as in *Licet*, &c. Or *liceo* may be taken in the sense of *δίκαιός εἰμι*, I am justly entitled to or worthy of, i. e. such a price. Or *liceo* is from *δικαίω*, *δικαῖω*, *dicæo*, I judge: in a passive sense, I am judged.

\* "*Pollux* says that *λίτρα* is used by the old Greek writers: and *Wetstein* quotes *Eustathius* on *Il.* xxii. affirming that it is found in *Epicharmus*, who flourished in the 5th century before Christ." *Parkhurst*.

*Liceo* is otherwise explained, "*estimator tantum quantum licet.*"

*Liceor*: See Appendix.

*Licet*, it is just or right, it is lawful or allowed. For *dicet* fr. *δικη*, justice, right. As *Lacryma* from *δάκρυμα*, *Levir* for *Devir*.

*Licet*, although. Perhaps *licet* was anciently placed, as in Cicero: "*Fremant omnes, licet; dicam quod sentio.*" Let them all make a noise; it is allowed them, they may do so if they will; but I will say what I think. That is, Although they do so, &c. Some however understand *Ut* after *licet* in its general use.

*Lichen*, a tetter. *Λιχήν*.

*Liciātus*, commenced. "*Ut tela inchoata dicitur, cum liciis adjuncta sunt stamina, necdum tamen texta subtemine.*" F.

*Liciniāna* olea, an olive of a capital kind, introduced or carefully cultivated by one *Licinius*.

*Licinium*, a roll of (*licii*) thread to put in wounds.

*Licitor*, I bid a price. Fr. *liceor*, *licitus* sum. Also, I contend, fight. Properly, I bid against another at an auction. Festus: "*Licitati*, in mercando sive pugnando contententes."

*Licium*: See Appendix.

*Lictor*, a lictor or beadle. Fr. *ligo*, whence *ligator*, *ligtor*, *lictor*. Livy: "*I lictor, deliga ad palum.*" Again: "*I lictor, colliga manus.*"

*Lien*: See Appendix.

*Lignum*, wood. As *ξύλον*, wood, is fr. *ξύω*, to scrape, plane, polish, (whence also *ξύ-*

*στών* is the wooden part of a spear, and *ξύλη* is a chisel for working in wood,) so *lignum* (for *licnum*, as *diGnum* from *δίκη*, and *cyGnus* from *κύκνος*,) seems to come from a word *λικνόν* formed from *λέλικα* pf. of *λίω*, (whence *λίστρον*,) to plane, polish. Lennep<sup>1</sup> explains *λίω*, "*polio, rado.*" ¶ *Al.* for *legnum* fr. *lego*. Turton: "*Because its branches are gathered into bundles for domestic uses.*" And Varro explains it of timber picked up or collected for fuel. ¶ Or is *lignum* short for *ilignum*, i. e. oak timber? ¶ Or from a word *ύληγόνον*, (*ύληγόνον*), produced in the woods?<sup>2</sup>

*Ligo*, I bind. Fr. *λυγέω*, *λυγῶ*. So *φρῆγω*, fr *lgo*.

*Ligo*, *ōnis*, a spade. Fr. *λσγος*, *λγος*. ¶ Or fr. *λυγῶ* fut. 2. of *λίζω*,<sup>3</sup> considered the same as *λίω*, pp. *λέλισται*, whence *λίστρεύω*, to dig. Indeed *λσγος* (for *λγος*) seems to be from the same *λυγῶ*.<sup>4</sup>

*Ligula*, a little tongue. For *lingula* fr. *lingua*. "*In the ancient MSS,*" says Forcellini, "*we find promiscuously ligula and lingua.*" Also, the tongue of a musical instrument. As Gr. *γλωττίς*. "*A similitudine linguæ infra dentes coercitæ.*" F. Also, a shoe-latchet. "*Pars in calceis linguæ exsertæ instar*

<sup>1</sup> Ad voc. *λίθος*.

<sup>2</sup> "*A ligo. Ut ligna dicta sint ξύλα δεδεμένα, non λελυμένα.*" Isaac Voss.

<sup>3</sup> "*Eustathius explains λίζω by σιδήρεϊ ξέειν.*" V.

<sup>4</sup> *Al.* from *λίαν*, *solvens*; whence *λιό*, *liCo*, (as *στέος*, *spectus*,) *ligo*.

fastigiata," says Festus. Others refer it to *ligo*, I tie; but Martial has it *lingula* in this sense. *Γλωσσα* is used for a shoe-string. Hence *ligula* is a term of contempt. Plautus: "*Ligula*, i in malam crucem:" Thou that art of no more value than a shoe-latchet. *Ligula* is also a narrow neck of land. See *Lingua*. Also a spatula. "Quia habet figuram *linguæ* ad palatum retractæ atque ita cavæ." F. *Ligula* is used in sundry scientific senses from certain resemblances to the tongue.

*Ligurio*, *Ligurrio*, I lick up, eat nicely, feed delicately. Fr. *ligo*, *lingo*. As *Scateo*, *Scaturio*. Or from *λείχω*, *λιχῶ*, whence a word *λιχυρός*, *λιχυρῖζα*, same as *λιχυνῶ*, to lick. ¶ Al. fr. *γλυκερός*, sweet. Γ cast off, as *Liquorice* from *Γλυκύριζα*.<sup>1</sup>

*Ligusticum*, the herb lovage. From *Ligusticus*, *Λιγυστικὸς*, appertaining to Liguria. As abounding in the mountains of Liguria.

*Ligustrum*, some herb supposed to be the privet. It seems to be also another herb called withwind or bindweed. "Fr. *ligo*. From its use in making bands," says Turton. The English term "bindweed" seems to confirm the derivation from *ligo*. Or, since *λυγίζω* is the same as *ligo*, from pp. *λελύ-*

*γισται* might be *λύγιστρον*, transp. *λυγιστρον*.

*Lilium*, a lily. Soft for *lirium* fr. *λείριον*.

*Līma*, a file. Fr. *λείμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth, polish. *Λείω* appears to have existed, if we may conjecture from *λείδω*, *λείπω*, *λείχω*. ¶ Or for *lisma* fr. *λείσμαι* pp. of *λίσω*, (whence through *λείσται* is *λίστρον*), to smooth, polish. ¶ Or fr. *λελείωμαι* (contr. *λελείμαι*) pp. of *λείδω*, to smooth. ¶ "Ex *limus*. Quodd *οβλιγυίς* aciebus secat." Ainsw.

*Līmātus*, filed, polished, elegant. Fr. *limo*.

*Līmax*, a snail. Fr. *λείμαξ*, which word Donnegan has received. ¶ Al. from *limus*. From its sliminess.

*Limbus*, the hem, border, fringe of a garment. Tooke: "LIMB is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. verb *limpian*, to pertain or belong to. Hence and hence only is derived Lat. *limbus*, under the notion of holding to or belonging to." ¶ Al. from *λῑμνω*, i. e. *λῑμ-πάνω*, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

*Līmen*, the threshold of a door; hence, a beginning. Fr. *λείμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. (See *Lima*.) "Quia nulla pars domūs *limine* tritior aut terendo levigatior." Salmas. ¶ Al. from *limus*, transverse. Forcellini explains *limen* "lignum aut lapis TRANSVERSUS in janua, tum superius tum inferius."

*Līmes*, a cross-road, cross-path, by-road. Fr. *limus*, trans-

<sup>1</sup> Donatus refers *ligurio* to *λιγυρός*, which he says means "sweet." But *λιγυρός* is, shrill, clear, harmonious.

versus. Livy has, "Profectus inde TRANSVERSIS *limitibus*, terrorem præbuit subitam hosti." Here however, as was usually the case, *limes* is put for a path, road, way. And, because cross-paths are usually the boundaries of fields, *limes* was a boundary, land-mark, limit. From the notion of a path or road, *limes* is also a track, furrow, line, mark. ¶ Al. from *λάιμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

*Līmīto*, I bound. Fr. *limes*, *limitis*.

*Līmna*, a deficiency. *Λίμνμα*.

*Līmo*, I file, polish. Fr. *lima*. Hence, I take away what is superfluous, remove, amend. Also, I search out, examine, discover. "Quia *lima* superficiem auferit; et quod subter latebat detegit." F.

*Līmpīdus*, clear, transparent, limpid. For *lipīdus* (as M is added in *λαμβάνω* and in *Lambo*) fr. *λίπος*, oil, whence *λιπαρός*, shining, sparkling. As *Gelu*, *Gelīdus*. ¶ Or for *limphīdus*, *lymphīdus*, fr. *lymp̄ha*. As clear as water. ¶ Al. for *lampīdus*, fr. *λάμπω*, to shine. As *vitricus* is perhaps for *vitricus*.

*Līmus*, mud, slime. Fr. *λάιμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. (See *Lima* and *Limmen*.) From its smoothness or softness. Virgil: "Tu tamen e LEVI rimosa cubilia *līmo* Unge." Forcellini defines *limus* "cœnum illud MOLLIS quod ab aquis deferri solet." ¶ Or from *λίμα*, filth. As *φεγγα*, frīgo. ¶ Or from

*λαπα*, a moist meadow. ¶ Al. from *λάιμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to leave. That which is left by the waters. ¶ Al. from *λάιμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to bedaub with mud. ¶ The Germ. *leim* is mud. But Wachter refers this to the Latin.

*Līmus*, a species of girdle. Fr. *līmus*. "Quodd purpuram TRANSVERSAM haberet." F.

*Līmus*: See Appendix.

*Līnāmentum*, anything made (e *lino*) from lint or linen; list for wounds.

*Līnea*, a string or cord made (e *lino*) from flax; a string or row of pearls; any row or line.

*Līnāmenta*, the outlines, prominent marks or features of things. Fr. *linea*. From the strokes or lines in a painting or geometrical figure.

*Līneo*, I draw the figure of a thing (in *lineis*) in lines.

*Līngo*, I lick. For *ligo* (as N is added in *Frango* and *Tango*) for *lichō* fr. *λιχῶ* fut. 2. of *λείγω*.

*Līngua*, the tongue; hence, the voice, speech, discourse, language. Also, from the shape, a promontory or narrow neck of land. Fr. *lingo*. As the tongue is the instrument by which we lick.

*Līngŭlāca*, a gossip. Fr. *lingua*.

*Līnio*, the same as *lino*.

*Līnīphio*, a linen-weaver. Fr. *λινον*, linen, and *ὠφάω*, I weave.

*Līno*, I anoint, besmear, daub, paint, bemire. Fr. *λειανῶ*, (*λειανῶ*) fut. of *λειαίνω*, I make smooth. "Lēve as lēbri-

cum reddo, ut unguento fit quod illinitur." V.

*Linguo*, I leave. For *liguo*, (as N is added in *Lingo*) fr. *λιπῶ* (fut. 2. of *λείπω*), Æol. *λιπῶ*, as from *ἔπομαι*, Æol. *ἔκομαι*, is seQUor.

*Linter*, a bark, wherry, canoe. Priscian states that "*linter*, which is masculine among the Greeks, *ὁ λιντήρ*, is feminine among the Latins." Vossius doubts whether *λιντήρ* was a Greek word; but whether Priscian's testimony is to be rejected from the absence of the word elsewhere, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. for *lincter*, fr. *lingo*, *linctum*. A *lingendo* litore.

*Linteum*, a linen cloth, &c. Fr. *lintheus* fr. *linum*.

*Linum*, flax, lint; a flaxen thread, string, or cord; a garment from flax. *Λίνον*.

*Lio*, I polish. *Λείομαι*, *λείω*.

*Lippus*, bleary-eyed.<sup>1</sup> For *libbus*, fr. *λιβῶ* fut. 2. of *λείβω*, to distil. As *Lappa* from *λαβῶ*. ¶ Al. from *λίπος*, a fat or unctuous moisture.

*Liquēfācio*, I melt. *Lique-refācio*.

*Liqueo*, *Liquesco*, I melt, dissolve. Fr. *liquor*. That is, *fio liquor*, *fio liquidus*.

*Liquet*, it is clear, it is manifest. See *Liquidus*, clear.

*Liquidus*, liquid, fluid. Fr. *liquor*. *Liquidus* became particularly applied to such liquors

as drop purely, clearly, and pellucidly; and means, pure, clear, limpid; and so serene; shrill, &c. *Liquis*, oblique. See *Obliquus*.

*Liquo*, *āvi*, I make to melt, dissolve. Allied to *liqueo*, as *Fugo* to *Fugio*. See *Liquor*. *Liquo* is also to strain or purify: properly to dissolve, and by dissolving to separate from a body its grosser particles.

*Liquor*, liquid juice, liquor. Fr. *λίπος*,<sup>2</sup> oil; Æol. *λίκος* (See *Linguo*) and *λίκος* (whence *Arbos* and *Arbor* are both found) whence *liquor*. ¶ Haigh: "*Liqueo* from *λι* for *λίαν*, much, and *χέω*, to pour." ¶ Al. from Germ. *lechen*, (allied to our word *To leak*), to drop.

*Liquor*, I am dissolved, I melt, drop, flow. Allied to *Liquo*, *Liqueo*, and *Liquor*, oris. *Λίβομαι* seems allied.

*Lira*: See Appendix.

*Liræ*, trifles. *Λήροι*.

*Lis*, *litis*, strife, dispute. Fr. *ῥις*, whence *ris*, (E dropt, as in *Rixa* from *ῥιξα*), and for softness *lis*, somewhat as *liLium* for *liRium*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *λύσσα*, [that is, *λύσσω*], rage."

*Litānīa*, a supplication, litany. *Λιτανία*.

*Litēra*: See *Littera*.

*Litēcen*, *inis*, one who blows a clarion. Fr. *lituus* and *cano*.

*Litigo*, I strive, debate. Fr. *litē* or *litē* ago.

<sup>1</sup> "*Lippa* ficus apud Martial. est valde matura et dulci humore fluens instar oculi lippientia." F.

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> "Fr. *λέω* and *λίω* came *λείβω*, *λείβω*, *λείπω*, *λείφω*, &c. which signified to drop or distil, and were applied to various liquors." Lennep.

*Lito*. I offer in sacrifice. Propertius: "Exa *litabat* ovis." Fr. λιτή, a prayer. That is, I adore the Gods through the medium of a sacrifice. Or, *lito* agrees with Imprecor from Preces: I curse, devote to die. ¶ Or *lito* is for *luto* (as Libet and Lubet are interchanged) fr. *luo*, *lutum*. Ovid: "Pontifices, fordâ sacra *litate* bove." Here "sacra *litate*" may be, pay or discharge the sacred rites to the Gods. As Persolvo is used. Then "*Lito* victimas" will be said, as Virgil has: "Hanc animam pro morte Daretis *PERSOLVO*." *Lito* is used also in a neuter sense. Suetonius: "Pluribus hostiis cæsis cum *litare* non posset." Here Sacra may be understood. ¶ Some translate it "appease the Gods." Hence *lito* might be referred to λέλιται pp. of λλώ, (whence λίστρον and λισσός,) to smooth, and hence to quiet, assuage, appease.

*Littera*, *Lūtera*, a letter, as A, B, C. Hence, in the plural, *litteræ* is a number of letters running on, and forming words, sentences, and books; and is hence put for a writing or composition; a letter, epistle; a memoir, &c. So also for letters or learning, the arts, the sciences. *Littera* is fr. ἀλειπτός fr. ἀλείφω; whence *liptus*, (as A is dropped in Rarus from Ἀραιός, in Rura from Ἀρουρά,) whence *liptera*, (as Era in Arcera, Patera, and Erus in Humerus, Numerus,) and for softness *littera*. Ἀλείφω is the same as

"lino, illino;" and Horace has, "Quodcumque semel chartis *ILLEVERIT*," i. e. (says Forcellini) atramento induxerit, conscripserit. Hesychius: Ἀλειφτήριον γραφεῖον.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Al. from *litum* supine of *lino*. But *l* in *litum* is short. Rather, for *letera* fr. *leo*, *letum*. Or fr. *linio*, *linitum*, whence *liitum*, *litum*. ¶ Al. from λιτή, thin, slender. "*Litteræ* quid sunt aliæ quàm tenues et exiles ductus?" V. ¶ Al. from λέλισται, λέλιτται, pp. of λλώ, to attenuate, scrape.<sup>2</sup>

*Littērātus*, having (*litteras*) letters written on it. Acquainted (*litteris*) with learning.

*Littus*: See Litus.

*Litūra*, the blotting out a letter or word. Fr. *lino*, *litum*.

*Lītus*, *Littus*, a shore; a bank. Fr. λισσός, λιττός, smooth. Euripides has ἐν λευρῇ παραλίῳ, on the smooth sand. ¶ Or fr. λέλισται, λέλιτται, pp. of λλώ, (whence λισσός) to attenuate, wear, &c. As worn by the waves. As ἀκτὴ fr. ἀγω, ἄκται, I break.

*Litus*, a clarion; a staff a little bent at the end, as being in its form. Fr. λιτός, thin, slender. "GRACILEM edit sonum," says Forcellini. "Rather from its form. For *litui* are long indeed but thin." Isaac

<sup>1</sup> Quoted by Isaac Vossius ad *Littera*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from the Saxon *lith*, or Germ. *lid*, a limb. "Quid enim," asks Wachter, "est *littera*, nisi MEMBRUM vocis scriptum?"

Voss. ¶ Al. from κλυτός, sonorous.<sup>1</sup>

*Lævo*, I am black and blue, pale and wan. And, because envy and repining at other's felicity produce this color in the countenance, *liveo* is to envy. From πελιδῶ, πελιδῶ, or πελιδῶ, πελιδῶ, to make livid; transp. λαικῶ, whence *liveo*, as leVis from λαιός. ¶ Al. from πέλιος, livid, whence *pelivus*, and *peliveo*, then *liveo*, as from Γάλακτος is Lactis. ¶ Al. from Αἰθυς, an African. From the dark or swarthy countenances of the Africans. V for B, as in seVerus from σεβηρός.

*Lividus*, livid. Fr. *liveo*. As Frigeo, Frigidus.

*Livor*, blackness and blueness. Also, envy. See *liveo*.

*Lix* is understood differently. Some translate it "cinders," or "water mixed or impregnated with cinders." But, as we find "lixivio cinere," perhaps *lix* means water simply, and is abbreviated from *liquens* or *liquis*, (*liqs.*) allied to *liquor*, *ōris*. ¶ Forcellini says: "*Lixivius* dicitur de cinere in aquâ cocto." Hence perhaps *lix* is allied to *elizo*, "aquâ coquo," I boil. Then "*cinis lixivius*" is boiled cinders.<sup>2</sup>

*Lixa*, a sutler, or victualler in a camp, who cooked and sold to the soldiers what they needed. From *lixo*, whence *elixo*, to boil, cook. ¶ Al. from *lix*,

water. (See *Lix*.) It being their peculiar business to deal out water to the army.

*Lixivia*, ley, wash made of ashes. See *Lix*.

*Lōco*, I place, deposit; place, build; I place out on hire, let out; I place out a job to be done, bargain to have a thing done; I lay out, expend. Fr. *locus*. That is, in *loco* pono.

*Lōcūlamentum*, a partition, apartment, place for pigeons to build their nests. Fr. *loculus*.

*Lōcūlus*, a small place or receptacle; a small box or chest; a bag, coffer, pouch. Fr. *locus*.

*Lōcūples*, opulent, rich. *Locuples testis* or *auctor* is a witness or author worthy of credit.

"Quemadmodum *locupleti* homini fides habetur in rebus creditis." F. Or here the full expression is "*locuples fidei*."

*Ples* in *locuples* is short for *plenus*, or for πλέος or πλέως, full, or is from *pleo*, whence *impleo*, *repleo*, &c. And *locus* is fr. *loculus*, a coffer: Cui *pleni sunt loculi*. Or fr. *locus*, taken in the sense of *Ager*. Cui *pleni sunt loci* i. e. agri. Or, qui *plenus est locorum* i. e. agrorum.

*Lōcus*, a place, &c. For *docus* (as *Licet* for *Dicet* from Δίκη) fr. δοχός, Ion. δοκός, containing or capable of containing. As χάρος (i. e. χάρος) is fr. χάω, χάζω, to contain. ¶ Al. from τόπος, Æol. τόκος, (Compare linQUo from λείπω; &c.) whence *tocus*, and *locus*, T being as easily as D commutable with L. ¶ Al. from λείλογα

<sup>1</sup> Al. from Germ. *lauten*, *leuten*, to sing; whence our *lute*.

<sup>2</sup> Tarton derives *lix* from Hebr. *lus*.



(λόχα) pf. of λέγω, whence λέγομαι, I lay myself down, I lie down. Somewhat as *Sedes* is used for a spot, place, from *Sedeo*. ¶ “Boxhorn. in his *Ancient Brit. Lex.* has: *Lech*, *sedes*.” W.

*Lōcusta*, a locust. Scheide: “An a λοχεύω [pp. λολόχευσται]? ut sit incubator, agminatum incubans?” Λοχεύοντες is explained by Hesychius ἐνεδρεύοντες, lying in ambush. But λοχεύω (from λόχος, a cohort, band,) might have also meant, to come in troops or bands? Pliny says of locusts: “GREGATIM volant infestæ messibus.”

*Lōdix*: See Appendix.

*Lōgicus*, logical. Λογικός.

*Lōgista*, an accountant. Λογιστής.

*Lōgus*, a word, fable. *Logi* are mere words, foolish sayings, nonsense. Λόγος.

*Lōligo*: See Appendix.

*Lōlium*, darnel, tares. “A herb like barley, of which it is thought to be a spurious kind, as from δόλιον, adulterinum. It springs from corrupted seeds of wheat and barley.” F. For *dotium*, as *Lacryma* for *Dacryma*. ¶ “From Hebr. *lolah*, useless.” Tt. ¶ Al. from ἐλλύω, transp. λολύω, to injure.

*Lōmentum*, bean-meal used for taking wrinkles from the skin. For *lotimentum* fr. *lotum*, as from *Foveo*, *Fotum*, is *Fomentum*. For the body was washed with it. Cicero: “Persuasum est ei, censuram *lomentum* aut nitrum esse, nam sordes ELUERE vult,” &c. *Lomentum*

was also a kind of paint or powder. Perhaps because the face was washed with it. But Pliny seems of another mind: “Ex cœruleo fit quod vocatur *lomentum*; perficitur id LAVANDO terendove.”

*Lonchus*, a spear. Fr. λόγχη, or from a word λόγχος.

*Longāno*, *Longao*, *Longabo*, the straight gut. “Quod in *longum* protendatur, nullis orbibus implicitum, ut cetera intestina.” F.

*Longè*, a long way off. Fr. *longus*.

*Longinquus*, being a long way off, distant; of long duration; of great extent, spacious. Fr. *longus*, as *Prope*, *Propinquus*.

*Longurius*, a long pole. Fr. *longus*.

*Longus*, long. Tooke: “*Long* is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *lengian*, to extend. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus*.” Wachter: “*Lang*, Germ. *Lang*, *læng*, *long*, Anglo-Sax. *Lang*, *lanc*, Dutch. Not from *lancea*, as some foolishly say; but from *langen*, to draw.” That is, to draw out. As εὐρύς, wide, from ἔρω, ἐρύω, to draw. ¶ The Latin Etymologists refer *longus* to λόγχη, a lance: so as to mean properly, long like a lance. ¶ Or to δολιχός, long; transp. λολιχός, λολχός, whence *lodgus*, (as from ὄχλος, ὄλχος, is vulgus,) and for softness *longus*, as the change of ῥπνος into *Sopnus* called for another change *Somnus*.

*Lōquor*, I speak. Fr. λόγος,

a word. Or from a verb λογέω or λογέομαι formed fr. λόγος. QU for G, as vice versâ in French éGalité for éQUalité. So German Quen (allied to our Quean) is thought by Wachter allied to Γυνή. ¶ Or fr. λέγω, pf. λέλεχα and λέλοχα, (λόχα,) as πίμπω makes πίπεμφα and πίπεμφα.

*Lora*, α, —

*Lōrica*, a breast-plate. Hence any protection or defence, as a breast-work or intrenchment; the coping or head of a wall; the covering or upper crust of a pavement. Fr. *lorum*. As anciently made of leather or leathern thongs. As Cuirass is from French Cuir, hide. ¶ Al. for *thorica* fr. θώρακα accus. of θώραξ. D is often interchanged with TH, as Θεός, Deus; and D is often changed into L, as in Lacryma for Dacryma.

*Lōripes*, bandy-legged. That is, having his (*pes*) foot distorted or twisted like a (*lorum*) thong.

*Lōrum* and *Lōrus*, a leathern thong, strap; reins; whip made of thongs. For *dorum* (as Licet for Dicet,) fr. δοῦρυ, δόρυ, taken in the sense of δέρμα, hide, leather; δόρυ being from δίδωρα pf. mid. of δίδω, to strip a hide. ¶ Al. from δέω, whence a word δειρός, δειρόν, δοῦρος, δοῦρον, that which binds. ¶ Wachter notices the Belg. *leer*, leather.<sup>1</sup>

*Lōtium*, urine. “Fr. *lotum*, though the quantity is different.

Because by it those parts of the body (*abluuntur*) are bathed or cleansed through which it flows.” F. “So called from its sprinkling the bodies of animals.” Tt.

*Lōtōphāgi*, an African people who lived on the lotus. Λωτοφάγοι.

*Lōtos*, the lotos tree: a pipe made of it. Λωτός.

*Lōtus*, washed. For *lautus*, as Cauda, Coda. ¶ Al. from λουτός fr. λούω, λέλουται.

*Lua*, a Goddess who presided over purifications. Fr. *luo*.

*Lūbet*, the same as Libet.

*Lūbricus*, slippery, smooth, dangerous, difficult, variable, deceitful. For *labricus* fr. *lābor*. As Culcita from Calco.

*Lūcānica*, a sausage. As made by the *Lucani* a Roman people, from whom, says Varro, the Roman soldiers first learnt it.

*Lucar*, money bestowed on plays and players for one's seat at the plays and games. For *ludicar* fr. *ludus*, whence *ludicer* and *ludicrus*. ¶ Al. for *lucrar*, (as Fraga for Fragra,) fr. *lucrum*.<sup>2</sup>

*Lūcāria Festa*, festivals at Rome. Supposed by Festus to be so called as being celebrated in a (*lucus*) grove between the Via Salaria and the Tiber, in consequence of the Romans, when overwhelmed by the Gauls, having taken refuge in this wood.

*Lūcas* bos, an elephant. *Lucas* is for *Lucanus*, whence *Lucans*, and *Lucas*, as Prægnas is

<sup>1</sup> Haigh says, from Gr. λῶρον. But Stephens says: “The later Greeks used λῶρον or λῶπος for the Latin *lorum*.”

<sup>2</sup> ¶ Al. for *locar* fr. *locus*, a place, seat. ¶ Al. from *luo*, to pay.

gans called it *Lupa* by a feminine noun, yet they thought it masculine. Whence Tertullian calls it *Masculus Luna*." F.

*Luo*, I release. Also, I pay. So, "*luo pœnas*" is, I pay the punishment of a crime; I pay the penalty, be it a fine, or death, or any thing else. *Λύω*. The sense of "to pay" however may come from *luo* below, "to wash away."

*Luo*, I wash; I wash away, expiate, as the Latins say "*Sanguine luo perjurium*." So "*luo peccata*" is, I expiate my crimes by some punishment. *Λούω*.

*Lupa*, a she-wolf. Also, a harlot, being as rapacious as a she-wolf. Fr. *lupus*.

*Lūpānar*, a brothel. Fr. *lupa*, a harlot. Somewhat as *Lacus*, *Lacunar*.

*Lūpātum*, a sharp bit. See the second *Lupus*.

*Lūpercal*, a cave under the Mons Palatinus consecrated to Pan who was called *Lupercus*.

*Lūpercus*, a surname of Pan. For *luparcus* fr. *lupus* and *arceo*. As driving away wolves from the fold. The Greek *Λύκαια* are the Roman Lupercalia, from *λύκος*, a wolf. ¶ Or from *lupus* simply. As Nova, *No-verca*.

*Lūpillus*, a small lupine. Fr. *lupinulus*, *lupinus*. As *Puerulus*, *Puellus*.

*Lūpīnus*, a lupine. Fr. *λύπη*. Forcellini: "*Quia vultum gustantis amaritudine CONTRISTAT*." Virgil has "*TRISTISQUE lupini*."

*Lūpor*, i. q. scortor. A *lupa*, scortum.

*Lūpus*, a wolf. Fr. *λύκος*. As *λύσιος* and *λύσιος* were dialectic forms of the same word.

*Lūpus*, a sharp bit or snaffle, with unequal jags, like the teeth (*lupi*) of a wolf.

*Lūra*, a, a leathern sack or bag; the belly, or an intestine. Apparently of the same origin as *lorum*, (a leathern thong,) which see.

*Lurco*, a gormandizer. Fr. *lura*, the belly; whence *lurico*, *lurco*, "*ventri deditus*." Dacier explains *lurcari* "*cibos in utrem, in ventrem ingerere*." Or, if *lurco*, the verb, is prior, it will in some degree imitate *Fodico* from *Fodio*. ¶ *Al.* from *λαῖπος*, voracious.

*Lūridus*, wan, grisly, livid. Fr. *luror*. As *Candor*, *Candidus*.

*Lūror*, paleness, wanness, lividity. From *lura*. As being the color of leathern bags. ¶ *Al.* for *loror*. Dacier: "*Qui lori colorem refert*."

*Luscīnia*, a nightingale. For *luciscīnia*, as (*canens* in *lucis*), singing in the groves. Martial: "*Multisonā fervet sacer ATTHIDE lucus*." The Greeks call it simply *ἀγδών* from *ἀγδω*. ¶ *Al.* for *luscīnia*, fr. *lugeo*, *lugsī*, *lucsi*.<sup>1</sup>

*Luscīōsus*, ———

*Luscus*, ———

*Lustro*, one who spends his

<sup>1</sup> *Al.* for *luciscīnia*. ¶ *Al.* quod sub lucem i. e. auroram canit.

time and property (in *lustris*) in brothels.

*Lustricus* dies, the day when an infant was purified and named. Fr. *lustrō*.

*Lustro*, I expiate, purify. See *Lustrum*. *Lustrare* exercitum, is to review or count an army. From the *lustrum* or review of the Roman people. Or here *lustrare* is properly, to go round, traverse, (which is its meaning in various passages,) and hence to survey, to look round, to view and review. The sense of going round is derived from the circumstance that in the expiatory sacrifices the victims were led round the fields previously to their being killed. Forcellini supposes the sense of reviewing an army to arise from the general going round and counting his troops before the (*lustratio*) sacrifice.

*Lustror*, versor in *lustris* i. e. ganeis.

*Lustrum*, a purifying sacrifice offered by one of the censors, after finishing the census or review of the Roman people at the end of every five years. And, because a *lustrum* took place every fifth year, *lustrum* is put for a space of five years. Fr. *luo*, to expiate; pf. *lucsi*, (i. e. *lari*: See *Luxus*,) *lucsum*, *lucstrum*, (as *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*.

*Lustrum*, a den. Properly, a muddy place where wild boars or swine wallow. Otherwise called *Volutabrum*. Virgil: "Sæpe volutabris pulsos sylvestribus apros Latratu turbabis

*Etym.*

agens." Varro: "Admissuras cum faciunt, prodigunt in lutosos limites ac *lustra*, ut volentur in luto, quæ est illorum requies ut lavatio hominis." ¶ Al. for *dustum* (as *Licet*, *Levir*, *Lacryma*,) from a word δύστρον fr. δέδυσται pp. of δύω, (whence δυσμή from δέδυσμαι,) to descend into a place of concealment.

*Lustrum*, a petty tavern or pot-house; also, a stew, brothel. Properly, a den or haunt of low people. From *lustrum*, a den or haunt of wild beasts.

*Luteus*, yellow, saffron-colored, yellowish. As being of the color of (*lūtum*) woad.

*Lūteus*, made (e *luto*) of clay or mud; dirty. Whence *lutea* is applied to a dirty drab, nasty slut.

*Lutra*, an otter. "From *lutum*, mud. Because it lives amid water and mud." Tt. "Vel quodd frequentier se in aquis *lutet*." Ainsw. ¶ Or for *lutra* from δυτήρα acc. of δυτήρ, a diver: or from a word δύτρα. ¶ Or from ἔνυδρις, an otter; or a word ἔνυδρα, ῥύδρα, whence λύδρα, as λίτρον and νίτρον, νύμφα and *lymphæ* are interchanged; whence *ludra*, *lutra*.

*Lūtulentus*, clayey, muddy. Fr. *lūtum*. As *Lucus*, *Luculentus*; *Opes*, *Opulentus*.

*Lūtum*: See Appendix.

*Lūtum*, clay, mire, dirt. Fr. *luo*, *luitum* or *lutum*. "Propriè de sordibus quæ abluuntur." V. That which is washed off. Or *luo* is the same as *soluo*, *solvo*. Forcellini explains *lutum* "terra humore soluta." "Fr.

λῡτόν. Terra aquâ SOLUTA. Ancient Brit. *llaidd*, Germ. *lett*." W.

*Lux*, (i. e. *lucs*.) *lūcis*, light. Macrobius states that the ancient Greeks called the first dawn *λύκη*, and the sun *λύκος*; and that hence *lucem* was thought to be derived. So Homer has ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, the night (ἀμφι λύκην) about the time of the dawn. So λυκόφως is (φῶς λύκης or λύκου) the light of the dawn. So λυκανγῆς is pertaining to (αὐγὴν λύκης) the shining of the dawn. So λυκάβας, a year, is referred to *λύκος*, the sun, and βὰς, going; in regard to the course of the sun. ¶ Al. from λενκός, bright, shining.

*Luxo*, I put out of joint. And *luxus*, disjointed. "Λοξὸς is oblique, transverse, and so distorted. Whence Lat. *luxa* and *luxata* membra." Hemsterb. ¶ Al. from *luo*, *luxum*, (whence *luxus*, *ús*, and *luxuria*.) I loosen. Festus: "*Luxa* membra, e suis locis mota et SOLUTA." Forcellini: "*Luxo* dicitur de rebus quæ a naturali statu seu rigore SOLVUNTUR, aut flectuntur."

*Luxūria*, luxury. Fr. *luxus*.

*Luxūrio*, I riot in luxury. It is applied to trees which wanton in their growth, and to land which wantons in its vegetation and is exuberantly fruitful. Fr. *luxuria*.

*Luxus*, luxury, excess, debauchery; extravagant costliness or magnificence. Fr. *luo*, *luxum*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxum*. From its dissolving and loosening the powers of the body and mind.

*Lurus*, disjointed. See *Luxo*. *Lyæus*, Bacchus. Λυαῖος.

*Lycaeus*, *Lyceus*, an epithet of Pan. Λυκαῖος, Λύκειος.

*Lyceum*, the Lyceum at Athens. Λύκειον.

*Lychnūchus*, a candlestick. Λυχνοῦχος.

*Lychnus*, a lamp, candle. Λύχνος.

*Lycisca*, a wolf-dog. Fr. *λύκος*, a wolf.

*Lygdinus*, made of Parian marble. Λύγδινος.

*Lymphæa*, water. Fr. *νύμφη*, a nymph; Æol. *λύμφη*, as *λίτρον* for *νίτρον*, *πλεῦμων* for *πνεῦμα*. Homer has *Νύμφαι* *πηγαῖαι*, Fountain Nymphs. Callimachus calls the Thessalian Nymphs the offspring of the river: *Νύμφαι* *Θησσαλίδες ποταμοῦ γένος*. Virgil makes the rivers to be the offspring of the Nymphs: "*Nymphæa*, genus amnibus unde est." The Nymphs then were easily identified with the streams and rivers; and *lymphæa* could easily become a symbol of the water of the streams and rivers. *Nymphæa* in this sense is a reading in some passages for *lymphæa*.

*Lymphaticus*, frantic, panic-struck. Fr. *lympho*.

*Lympho*, I strike with panic, I make frantic. That is, I seize as the Nymphs. Whence in Greek *νυμφόληπτος* is one struck with frenzy by the Nymphs. Fr. *lymphæa*, which see.

*Lyncūrium*, a precious stone. Λυγκούριον.

*Lynx*, a lynx. Λύγξ.

*Lyra*, a lyre. Λύρα.

*Lŷricen, lŷricinis*, a player on the lyre. Fr. *lyra* and *cano*. So Cornicen.

*Lŷrica, orum*, poetry sung in concert with the (*lyra*) lyre.

*Lŷta*, bachelors in civil law. Fr. *λύται* fr. *λύω, λέλυται*. Said of persons who after four years' study in Law were able to solve questions put to them concerning Law.

*Lŷtrum*, the price of one's ransom. *λύτρον*.

## M

*Ma Dia*, by Jove. *Μὰ Δία*.

*Maccus*, silly, doltish. Fr. *μακκοῖα, μακκοῖω*, to be dull or stupid. ¶ Al. from a woman named *Macco*, remarkable for her stupidity; whither *μακκοῖα* is usually referred.

*Macellum*, a market. From a public robber named A. Omannius *Macellus*, whose house is said to have been confiscated by the Censors Æmilius and Fulvius, and given to the people for shambles. ¶ Al. from *μάγειρος*, a cook; Æol. *μάγειρρος*, whence *magerrulum, magellum, macellum*, a cook-shop, or collection of cook-shops. ¶ Al. for *maciellum* fr. *mactulum* fr. *macto*. ¶ Varro: "*Macellum*, ubi olerum copia. Ea loca etiam nunc Lacedæmonii vocant *μαγελλώτας*. Sed Iones ostia hortorum et castelli *μακέλλους*."—

*Macellum*, ut quidam scribunt, quod ibi fuerit hortus." Hesychius explains *μάκελλα* by *φραγμοί*, inclosed places, which may

have led the way to the meaning of markets.

*Māceo*, I am lean. See *Macer*.

*Mācer*, lean, thin. *Macer* or *macrus* is fr. *μακρὸς*, long. For thinness seems to elongate the countenance and the limbs. Compare *Tenuis* from *τείνω, Τενίω*, to stretch out at length. ¶ "From Hebr. *mak*, tabes, macies." V. ¶ Al. from Sax. *mager, magre*, whence our *meager*.<sup>1</sup>

*Mācēria*: See Appendix.

*Mācēro*, I soak, moisten, soften; I weaken, waste away; afflict. From *μέμαγα* pf. mid. of *μάσσω*, "subigo, aquā subigo," the word *μαγερός* might have been formed, and *μαγερώα, μαγερωῖω*, (as from *τέτακα* is *τακερός* and *τακερώω, ῶ*), whence *magero, macero*. ¶ Al. from *μήκος*, Æol. *mākos*, length; allied to which is *macer*. *Macero* would be thus to make meagre, to diminish the size or strength of.<sup>2</sup>

*Māchæra*, a knife, sword. *Μάχαιρα*.

*Māchīna*, a frame, fabric, work, plan; a contrivance, stratagem. Fr. *μηχανή*, Dor. *μαχανά*, whence *machāna, machina*.

*Māchīnor*, I frame, plan, contrive, project. Fr. *machina*. Or fr. *μηχανάομαι, μηχανῶμαι*,

<sup>1</sup> "Germ. *mager*, Franc. *magar*, Anglo-Sax. *magre*, Iceland. *megur*. All from Lat. *macer*." W.

<sup>2</sup> Al. soft for *tacero* fr. *τακερώω, τακερωῖω*, I macerate. As *Taōs* is usually believed to have produced *Pavo*: since P and M are of the same organ, it is thought that T may have been here changed to M.

**MAI** in Greek answering to R in Latin.

*Mācies*, thinness. Fr. *maceo*.

*Mācilentus*, thin. Fr. *macer* or *macies*. As *Opes*, *Opulentus*; *Lutus*, *Lutulentus*.

*Macir*, mace, a kind of spice. Pliny says it is brought from India. It is therefore an Indian word. Turton says: "From Hebr. *masa*."

*Mācritis*, thinness. Fr. *macer*, *macra*.

*Mācřochēra*, long-sleeved. *Μακρόχρηστα*.

*Mācřocōlum*, parchment of the largest size. *Μακρόκωλον*.

*Mactō* is properly, I augment; from *mactus* (i. e. *magis auctus*), or from *magis aucto*; *aucto*, *avi*, being formed from *auctum*, as *Moto*, *avi*, from *Motum*. Hence *mactō* (like *Augeo*) is used for enriching, advancing, honoring. Cicero: "Ferunt laudibus, *mactant* honoribus." Again: "Cūm puerorum extis Deos manes *mactare* soleas." Arnobius: "Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione *mactatis*." Hence "*mactō sacrificia Divis*" is to heap victims to the Gods; and by consequence to sacrifice to the Gods. Or, by supposing an hypallage, "*mactō victimas Divis*" is, *mactō* (i. e. *augeo*) *Divos victimis*, I honor the Gods by victims, or by sacrificing to them victims. Whence *mactō* in either case may have been identical with *Sacrifico*. Hence *mactō* is in general, I slay, assassinate, kill.<sup>1</sup>

Hence I harass to death, &c. ¶ Haigh: "From *μέμακται* pp. of *μάσσω*, to pound or bruise, and so to kill, to sacrifice." Hence a verb *μακτώ*, *μακτώ*. But compare *Mactus*.

*Mactra*, a kneading-trough. *Μάκτρα*.

*Mactus*, augmented, increased, blessed. For *mauctus*, *magis auctus*; or, in *majus auctus*. Virgil: "*Macte novā virtute puer*." That is, *sis mactus*, *auctus*. Livy: "*Macte virtute diligentiaque esto*." *Macte* appears to be a kind of vocative. In sacrifices were used the words: "*Macte hoc porco esto*." That is, *Deus auctus et honoratus sit hoc porco*. See *Mactō*.

*Mācŭla*, a spot, blur, slar, stain. The meshes of a net are called *maculae*, as appearing a little way off like so many dots or spots. *Macula* seems to come from *μύκλα*. *Μύκλαι* are the black stripes on the neck and feet of asses. *Μύκλα*, *macla*, as *κτνός*, *cAnis*; and for softness *macula*, as *U* is added in *ÆscUlapius* from *Αίσκληπιός*. ¶ Germ. *makel*, and Welsh *magl* is a mole or mark on the body. But Wachter refers these to the Latin.<sup>2</sup>

*Mādeo*, I am wet or moist. *Μαδάω*.

*Mādidus*, wet. Fr. *madeo*. As *Candeo*, *Candidus*.

Belg. *matsen*, Lat. *MACTARE*, Ital. *massare*, French *massacrer*, [to massacre]."<sup>3</sup> W.

<sup>1</sup> "Germ. *metzen*, jugulare. Arab. *maza*,

<sup>2</sup> "From Hebr. *machala*, infirmity." Tt.

*Mādūsa*, a drunkard. Fr. *mādeo*. One soaked or drenched with wine.

*Mæander*, *Mæandros*, a winding river in Phrygia. Whence it is used for any winding, maze, labyrinth; turn, shift. Also for lace or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. *Μαλανδρος*.

*Mæna*, some small fish. *Μαῖνη*.

*Mænas*, *ādos*, a priestess of Bacchus. *Μαινὰς, ἄδος*.

*Mæniānum*, a building of pleasure jutting out for prospect; a gallery, balcony. From a person of the name of *Mænius*.

*Māgālia*, Carthaginian huts. From *magar* or *mager*, which Servius states to be a Carthaginian word for a villa. Whence he observes that Virgil should have used the word *magaria*, not *magalia*. "It is certain that the Hebrews called a house *magur*; whence came the Greek *μέγαρον*." V.

*Māgē*, rather. Same as *magis*.

*Māgia*, magic. *Μαγία*.

*Māgicus*, magical. *Μαγικός*.

*Māgis*, more. For *megis* (as *Magnus* for *Meguus*, and *Maneo* for *Meneo*) fr. *μίζον*, greater, whence *mejis*, (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*,) and *megis*. Or fr. *μῆγλον*, comparative of *μέγας*. ¶ Or from *magnus*, whence *magnius*, *magius*, *magis*.

*Māgister*, a chief, president, head, master; a master of children, teacher. Fr. *magis*. Compare Minister. ¶ Al. from

*μέγιστος*, greatest; Æol. *μέγιστος*.

*Māgistrātus*, the office of a head or president in political matters, a magistracy; a magistrate. Fr. *magister*, *magistri*.

*Magnālia*, mighty deeds. Fr. *magnus*.

*Magnārius*, a wholesale merchant. Fr. *magnus*. One who sells goods in the gross.

*Magnes*, *ētis*, a loadstone. *Μάγνης, ητις*.

*Magnōpēre*, with much toil and labor, earnestly, vehemently, greatly. Cicero: "Dolabella magno opere arcessitus." Accius: "Ite actutum, atque opere magno edicite ut" &c. Terence: "Nos ambo maximo opere dabamus operam."

*Magnus*, great. For *megnus* fr. *μέγας*. Perhaps through a word *meginus*. Somewhat as *Regnum* for *Reginum* from *Regis*. ¶ Al. from *μεγαλός*, *μεγλός*, Æol. *μεγνός*, as *ἡλθον* Æol. for *ἦλθον*.

*Magūdāris*, the seed or juice of the silphium. *Μαγύδαρις*.

*Māgus*, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. Also, a magician. *Μάγος*.

*Maia*, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. *Μαῖα*.

*Mājālis*, a barrow-pig, *sus castratus*. For *Maialis*. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mawan*, Belg. *mayen*, Germ. *māhen*, is to cut. "Quasi porcus exsectus." W. ¶ "Quia Maiae dæ sacrificabant," says Isidorus.

*Mājestas*, greatness, grandeur, majesty. Fr. *majus*, for *ma-*



*justas*. Or fr. *majus*, great; whence Jupiter was called by the Tusculani *Majus Deus*.

*Mājor*, greater. Fr. *μαῖζων*, whence *μῆζων*, Dor. *μάζων*. As *μῆζων* is found for *μαῖζων*.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Or for *magnior*, whence *magior*, *major*. ¶ Al. from *μάζων*, whence *mejor*, (as *Ζόγον*, *Jugum*), and *mājor*, as *māgnus* for *mēgnus*.

*Maius*, the month of May. As sacred to *Maia*, the mother of Mercury. ¶ "In Armoric, May is mis *maë* or mis *mai*; i. e. *mensis floridus*, as Pezronius interprets it in his *Antiq. Celt.*" W.<sup>2</sup>

*Mājus*, great. Allied to *Mag-nus* and *Mājor*.

*Māla*, the cheek-bone, jaw. Also, the ball of the cheek, the cheek. Contracted from *maxilla*. As *Paxillus*, *Palus*; *Vexillum*, *Velum*. ¶ Or contracted from *mandibula*. ¶ Al. from *μῆλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*, a cheek.

*Mālācia*, a calm at sea. Languor; effeminacy. Languor of the stomach, fastidiousness. *Μαλακία*.

*Mālācisso*, I soften. *Μαλακίζω*, *Æol.* *μαλακίδω*.

*Mālācus*, soft. *Μαλακός*.

*Mālagma*, an emollient poultice. *Μάλαγμα*.

*Mālaro*, I soften. Fr. *μαλάειν* fut. of *μαλάσσω*:

*Mālīcōrium*, the rind or outward coat (*mali*) of a pome-

granate. As being as hard as (*corium*) leather.

*Mālinus*, badly-disposed, malicious. For *maligenus*, fr. *malus*, and *geno*, *genui*. *Malā* indole *præditus*.

*Mālītia*, craft, cunning; circum-spection; also, villainy, malice. Fr. *malus*. As *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

*Mallēolus*, a small (*malleus*) mallet. Also, the new shoot of a vine, springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it in the form of a mallet. *Columella*: "A similitudine rei, quod in eā parte quæ deciditur ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, *malleoli* speciem præbet." Also, a kind of fiery weapon or fire-brand. "Quā parte *malleoli* concavi et crassiores sunt, et ignis alimenta continent, caput *mallei* referre quodammodo videantur." F. "Manipulus aut collectio sparteā formā quādam *mallei* ligata." V. The "quodammodo" and "quādam" lead us to suspect that these explanations are merely invented. Was *malleolus* in this sense a collection (*malleolorum*) of new shoots of vines daubed with pitch, &c.?

*Malleus*, a mallet, hammer: From *marculus*, a mallet: whence a word *marculeus*, (like *Alveus*, *Ferreus*), *marleus*, *malleus*. ¶ Al. from *μαλάω*, whence *μαλάσσω*, to soften. Or from *μαλλός*, wool, might have been *μαλλέω*, to soften. Or for *mal-*

<sup>1</sup> Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 135.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from Germ. *mahe*n, Anglo-Sax. *mawen*, Belg. *mayen*, to cut. From the cutting of grass in this month.

*cens* (See *Collis*,) fr. *μαλακίζω*, to soften; fut. *μαλακίσω*, *μαλακισῶ*, *μαλκιῶ*. ¶ Goth. *mauljan* 'is to beat or maul.'<sup>1</sup>

*Mālo*, I wish rather. For *mageuolo*, *mauolo*, whence *mauli*, &c.

*Mālōbāthrum*, an aromatic shrub, and an ointment produced from it. *Μαλόβαθρον*.

*Malīa*, a compound of pitch and wax. *Μάλια*.

*Malva*, mallows. Fr. *μάλη*, which is stated by Hesychius to be the same as *μαλάχη*. V, as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*. ¶ Al. for *malcha*, *μαλάχη*, as *breVis* from *βραχύς*.

*Mālum*, evil, mischief. Fr. *malus*.

*Malum*, an apple. *Μῆλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*.

*Mālus*, an apple-tree. Fr. *malum*. Quæ *mala* fert. Or from Gr. *μηλῖς*, Dor. *μαλῖς*, an apple-tree.

*Mālus*, the mast of a ship. *Malus* is here supposed to be put the whole for the part; and also to lose its specific character and to be put for any tree. Vossius: "Quòd ex trunco arborum fieri solet, inter quas *malus* frequentissima." Ainsworth: "Quòd ex trunco *malí* i. e. arboris fiat." This tree might have been sufficiently strong to answer the purpose of a mast in the ancient ships. Dryden thus speaks of the tree: "Thus apple-trees,

whose trunks are strong to bear  
Their spreading boughs, exert  
themselves in air."

*Mālus*, bad. Fr. *μαλός*, soft; or *ἀμαλός*, soft, feeble, weak. As originally expressive of effeminacy or indolence or cowardice. As *Virtus* on the contrary is from *Vir*, *Ἀρεῖαν* from *Ἄρης*, *εὖς*; &c. So Lennep asserts the proper meaning of *κακός* to be "ignavus." Haigh understands by *μαλός* "silly, pernicious." ¶ As *mAneo* and *mAgnus* are for *mEneo* and *mEgnus*, *malus* may be from *μῆλος*, (as in *ὁ μῆλ'*) the same as *μέλος*, vain, idle, unprofitable, useless: as on the contrary *χρηστός*, good, is properly useful. See *Bonus*. So we say *Naughty*. ¶ Al. from *μέλας*, black. Horace: "Hic *NIGER* est; hunc tu, *Romane*, caveto." Here *Niger* is explained by Forcellini "improbis, dolosus."<sup>2</sup>

*Māmilla*, a small pap. For *mammilla* (from *μαῖμα*) which is also used.

*Mamma*, the name by which a child calls its mother or its nurse. *Μάμμα*. A mother; and a wet-nurse. Also, the breast or teat, which peculiarly distinguishes a mother. Hence, the bump in a tree, from which the branches sprout.

<sup>1</sup> Todd in *To Maul*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *mellus* fr. *mellio*.

<sup>2</sup> "Bal, Germ., not good, bad. Gr. *φαῖλος*, Lat. *malus*. These words are not obscurely allied, as B F M are letters of the same organ." W. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mal*, a spot, stain. That is, corrupted, debased.

*Mammōneus*, pertaining to mammon. From *μαμμωνᾶς*.

*Manācus*, the ecliptic. Fr. *μῆν*, Dor. *μὰν*, a month; whence a word *μαναχὸς*, monthly. Vitruvius explains *manucus* "MENSTRUUS circulus."

*Manceps*, *mancipis*. Adam: "Res *mancipī* were those things which might be sold and alienated, or the property of them transferred from one person to another by a certain rite used among Roman citizens only; so that the purchaser (*manu caperet*) might take them as it were with his hand. Whence he was called *manceps*; and the things, *res Mancipii*." *Manceps* was also a farmer of the public Taxes, an undertaker of any public work. From his TAKING them in HAND i. e. undertaking them. Or from his taking them by raising his hand and being the best bidder.

*Mancipium*, the right (*mancipis*) of the purchaser, property, dominion. The property, the slave purchased. See *Res Mancipī* in *Manceps*.

*Mancipo*, I dispose of (*mancipi*) to a purchaser, transfer, sell, subject to another.

*Mancus*, defective in any limb. "Membro aliquo caput, et refertur ad MANUS, sicut claudus ad pedes," says Forcellini. We will reverse this, and say that *mancus* applies properly to the hands, and then improperly to other limbs. Hence *mancus* may be referred to *manus*, whence *manicus*, *man-*

*cus*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mank*, laboring under a defect; allied to which is French *manquer*.

*Mandibulum*, a jaw. Fr. *mando*. As Venor, Venabulum.

*Mando*, I chew; hence, I eat, devour. For *mado*, (as N is added in Frango, Tango,) fr. *μαδῶ* fut. 2. of *μάσσω*, fut. 1. *μάσσω*, whence *μασάομαι*, I chew.

*Mando*, *ἀνι*, I commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin, order, recommend. For *manui do*. Like *Mansuetus*.

*Mandra*, a pen for cattle, stall. *Μάνδρα*. Also, the cattle themselves. Also, a little square on a chess-board, as being the inclosure for a chessman.

*Mandrāgōras*, the herb mandrake. *Μανδραγόρας*.

*Mandūco*, I chew, eat. Fr. *mando*. Or fr. *manducus*, and this fr. *mando*.

*Mānē*, the morning. Fr. *μὰνός*, rare, thin; hence, pellucid, clear, bright. Cicero has "cælum TENUE PURUMQUE."

*Māneo*, I remain. Fr. *μένειν*, whence pf. *μεμένηκα*, and fut. *μενῶ*.

*Mānes*, the ghosts of the dead, the shades. Also, the abode of the shades. Fr. *μὰνός*, thin. Ovid calls them "TENUES animæ." ¶ Al. from an ancient word *manus*, good. "Quasi BONI genii." F. See *Immanis*. ¶ On the contrary, Wachter says: "To Germ. *mein*, malus, pravus, I can scarcely help referring the Lat. *manes*, spirits, ghosts, which are usually thought to be (malæ et immites) bad and pitiless." ¶ Festus refers it to *mano*: "Quodd ii per

omnia ætheria terrenaque manare credebantur."

*Mango*, one who trims and sets out to the best advantage any kind of ware to make it more saleable. Also, a slave-merchant, as decking out his slaves. *Mango*, *mangōnis*, is short for *manguno*, *manganonis*, fr. μάγγανον, jugglery, illusion, deception. Or, as μάγγανον is also a drug, *mango* may be one who uses drugs for trimming and polishing things. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mangen*, to trade; allied to which is our fish-mon-ger, &c.

*Mānia*, the mother (*manium*) of the ghosts. Hence used for a bugbear with which nurses used to frighten children.

*Mānia*, a disease of oxen which takes away their senses. Fr. μανία, madness.

*Mānīca*, coverings (*manibus*) for the hands and arms. Chains for the hands. Grappling irons for taking hold of ships. So *Pedīs*, *Pedica*.

*Mānifestus*, manifest. "Held so as it were (*manu*) by the hand that it cannot be denied or dissembled." F. Thus Brasse explains χειρόδεικτος, "pointed out by the hand, manifest." But what is *festus*? It can scarcely be a termination. Some refer it to *fendo*, to find, discover, whence *fensi*, and *fenstum*, (as *Hausi*, *Haustum*,) then for softness *festum*. Others refer it to *festim* i. e. *confestim*, immediately. In *manibus* positus et *confestim* cognitus. ¶ Or, as from εἰλύω was formed εἰλυφάω,

*Etym.*

(through a word εἰλύπτω, pf. εἰλυφα,) shall we say that from μηνύω, to disclose, make known, was a word μηνυφάω, whence μηνυφαίω, and (through the pf. pass.) μηνυφαιστός, Dor. μανυφαιστός? Like "Ἡφαιστός."

*Mānīpūlus*, a handful, bundle. Hence, a handful of troops, a band of soldiers. Fr. *manus*. As filling the hand. So *Disco*, *Discipulus*.

*Mannus*, a nag, little horse. Of Gaulish origin. Consentius: "GALLORUM manni, Medorum acinaces," &c.

*Māno*, I flow, trickle down, distil. Fr. μανός, rare, thin, slender. Johnson explains 'To Trickle, "to rill in a slender stream." ¶ Al. from νᾶμα, a spring; whence ναμάω, transp. μανάω, μανῶ. As Num is from Mῶν, transposed Nῶμ. ¶ "From the Chaldaic *manin*, waters." V.

*Mansio*, a staying; place of stay, inn, &c. Fr. *maneo*, *mansum*.

*Mansuēfācio*, (*mansuetum facio*) I make tame.

*Mansues*, tame. Fr. *manui*, and *sueo*, *suesco*. See *Mansuesco*.

*Mansuesco*, I grow tame. That is, *manui-suesco*, I accustom myself to the hand of another. Hence *mansuetus*, i. e. *manum* patiens, in the words of Virgil. The Greeks say χειροθήης fr. χειρὸς, and ἥθος, custom.

<sup>1</sup> We may observe that φαιστός, clear, is a word which Schneider admits, tho' with doubt. And μανός was rare, fine, clear.

*Mantēle*, *Mantēlium*, and *Mantile*, *Manīlium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth. Fr. *manus*. As used in wiping the hands. ¶ Al. from *μανδύλιον*, which Hesychius gives as the explanation of *χειρόμακτρα*, which is the same as *mantele*. But Vossius supposes *μανδύλιον* to be adopted from the Latin.<sup>1</sup>

*Mantēlum*, a mantle, cloak; a pretext. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mantel*. Germ. Belg. Armoric. Welsh, *mantel*. They are all perhaps allied to *μανδύας*, a Persian woollen mantle.

*Mantīca*, a wallet, cloak-bag. For *mantelica* fr. *mantēlum*, a cloak. As Manus, Manīca. ¶ Al. from *manus*. "Quia est ad *manum*, ut promi facile possint quæ in eâ recondantur." F. ¶ Casaubon refers it to the Arabic.

*Mantīchōra*, a great Indian beast. *Μαντίχώρα*. Calpurnius improperly makes the O short.

*Mantīcūlor*, I pick a bag. Fr. *manticula*, diminutive of *mantica*.

*Mantīsa* or *Mantissa*: See Appendix.

*Manto*, I stay; I stay for, wait for. Fr. *maneo*, *manitum*, *mantum*. As Doceo, Docitum, Doctum.

*Manturna*, the Goddess of wedlock, to whom prayers were offered that it might be steadfast. Fr. *manto*.

*Mānuālis*, belonging to the hand. Fr. *manus*, dat. *manui*.

*Mānūbia*, spoils taken (*manu*) by the hand in war, or elsewhere. Also, money arising from the sale of such. Used also for thunderbolts, as flung (à *manu*) from the hand. *Bia* appears a termination, as perhaps *bium* in Dubium, and *bia* in Superbia from Superbus from Super. Some derive it from *vis*, (i. e. *manuum vis*), or from *βλα*.

*Mānūbrium*, a handle, hilt. As held (*manu*) by the hand. As Ludus, Ludibrium.

*Mānuciolum*, a little bundle. Fr. *manucia* fr. *manús*, like *Manipulus*.

*Mānūleus*, a little sleeve or flap covering (*manus*) the hands.

*Mānūpretium*, wages for manual work; any wages or reward. That is, *manús pretium*.

*Mānus*, a hand. The dative *manui* seems to direct us to *μανύω*, Dor. of *μηνύω*, to indicate, point. As we point with our hand. Thus Matthiæ thinks that *δείκω*, to show, is to be referred to a prior sense of stretching out the hand, to point out anything. And hands are used as marks of pointing to any observation. But the A in *μανύω* is long? Yet the E in *Fera* is short from *Φηρὸς*, and the U in *Furis* short from *Φωρός*. ¶ Or *manus* is fr. *μανὸς*, slack; in opposition to *Pugnis*, i. e. *πυκνός*, thick, close. "*Manus proprie dicitur, cum passa deductaque; Pugnis, cum clausa.*" V. ¶ Or from *μένος*, force, might. As the great instrument of exerting

<sup>1</sup> Wachter refers to the Latin the word *mandel*, a handkerchief, used by the later Persians.

it. From μένος, as mAneo from μ᾽ενέω. ¶ Al. for *marus* (as perhaps doNum from δῶπον) fr. μάρη, the hand. ¶ “From Chaldaic MN, an instrument. Aristotle calls the hand ὄργανον ὁργάνων.” V. ¶ “From Chaldee *manuh*, to prepare.” Tt.

*Manzer*, spurious, bastard. A Hebrew word.

*Māpālia*, the cottages of the rustic Numidians. An African word. Sallust: “Ædificia NUMIDARUM agrestia, quas *māpālia* ILLI VOCANT.”

*Mappa*, a table napkin. For *mancupa*, from *manu capio*; like *Occupo*. *Mancupa*, *manpa*, *mappa*. ¶ Al. for *manipa*, *manpa*, from *manus* simply. ¶ Quintilian: “*Mappam* PŒNI sibi vindicant.”

*Marceo*, I wither, fade. Fr. μαράω (whence μαρασμός), pf. μαμάραχα, μέμαρχα, whence a verb μαρχίαω. ¶ Or for *macreo*, fr. *macer*, *macra*. That is, I shrivel, pine away or droop. ¶ Or for *malceo*, fr. μαλκός, soft, languid. *Marcor* is used for languor, drowsiness, sloth. *Celsus*: “In hoc *marcor* et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas.”

*Marcūlus*: See *Martulus* in Appendix.

*Māre*, the sea. From the North. “*Mer*, Germ.; *mor*, Welsh; *mere*, Anglo-Sax.; *mar*, Iceland.; *more*, Sclavon.” W. In Celtic *mor*<sup>1</sup> or *muir*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ Or from μαρῶ fut. 2. of μείρω, to divide. *Horace*: “Quā

medius liquor SEcernit Europen ab Afro.” ¶ Al. from μύρω, to flow. As κτῶς, cAnis. ¶ “From Hebr. *marar*, to be bitter.” V.<sup>3</sup>

*Margārita*, a pearl. *Μαργαρίτης*.

*Margo*, *inis*, an edge, border, brink, brim. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mearc* is a boundary or goal. Goth. *mark* is the end or boundary of a region. The Persian *marz* also is a mark and a limit.<sup>4</sup> ¶ Or for *marco* fr. μείρω, to divide; pf. μέμαρχα. Said properly of that which divides and separates one land from another. *Ovid*: “Hæret in imperii *marginē* terra tui.” ¶ Or for *marigo* from *mare ago*. In quem *mare se agit*.

*Mārisca*, a kind of large insipid fig. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. “*Quasi MASCULA*, ob magnitudinem.” F.<sup>5</sup>

*Mārisca*, a hæmorrhoidal tumor. From being in shape like the *marisca*. Σῦκον, a fig, is similarly used.

*Mārītus*, a husband. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. As *Avus*, *Avitus*. Ἄνῆ and *Vir* are used in the sense of a husband.

*Mārītus*, *a*, *um*, belonging to marriage. *Pertinens ad maritum*, *maritalis*.

*Marmor*, ὄρις, marble. *Μάρμαρον*. Also, the sea. From

<sup>3</sup> Al. from ἀλμυρὸς, briny; omitting ἀλ, and changing T into A, as in κτῶς, cAnis.

<sup>4</sup> Wachter in *Mark*.

<sup>5</sup> Fr. μαροσύκη, says Isaac Vossius. That is, from σικώμορος, transp. μαροσύκη, μαρόσκη.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in *Mauringia*.

<sup>2</sup> *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3. p. 122.

*Mantēle*, *Mantēlium*, and *Mantīle*, *Mantīlium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth. Fr. *manus*. As used in wiping the hands. ¶ Al. from *μανδύλιον*, which Hesychius gives as the explanation of *χειρόμακτρα*, which is the same as *mantele*. But Vossius supposes *μανδύλιον* to be adopted from the Latin.<sup>1</sup>

*Mantēlum*, a mantle, cloak; a pretext. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mantel*. Germ. Belg. Armoric. Welsh, *mantel*. They are all perhaps allied to *μανδύας*, a Persian woollen mantle.

*Mantīca*, a wallet, cloak-bag. For *mantelica* fr. *mantēlum*, a cloak. As Manus, *Manīca*. ¶ Al. from *manus*. "Quia est ad *manum*, ut promi facile possint quæ in eâ recondantur." F. ¶ Casaubon refers it to the Arabic.

*Mantīchōra*, a great Indian beast. *Μαντίχωρα*. Calpurnius improperly makes the O short.

*Mantīcūlor*, I pick a bag. Fr. *manticula*, diminutive of *mantica*.

*Mantīsa* or *Mantissa*: See Appendix.

*Manto*, I stay; I stay for, wait for. Fr. *maneo*, *manitum*, *mantum*. As Doceo, *Docitum*, *Doctum*.

*Manturna*, the Goddess of wedlock, to whom prayers were offered that it might be steadfast. Fr. *manto*.

*Mānuālis*, belonging to the hand. Fr. *manus*, dat. *manui*.

*Mānūbia*, spoils taken (*manu*) by the hand in war, or elsewhere. Also, money arising from the sale of such. Used also for thunderbolts, as flung (à *manu*) from the hand. *Bia* appears a termination, as perhaps *bium* in *Dubium*, and *bia* in *Superbia* from *Superbus* from *Super*. Some derive it from *vis*, (i. e. *manuum vis*,) or from *βλα*.

*Mānūbrium*, a handle, hilt. As held (*manu*) by the hand. As *Ludus*, *Ludibrium*.

*Mānuciolum*, a little bundle. Fr. *manucia* fr. *manús*, like *Manipulus*.

*Mānūleus*, a little sleeve or flap covering (*manus*) the hands.

*Mānūpretium*, wages for manual work; any wages or reward. That is, *manús pretium*.

*Mānus*, a hand. The dative *manui* seems to direct us to *μανύω*, Dor. of *μηνύω*, to indicate, point. As we point with our hand. Thus Matthiæ thinks that *δείκω*, to show, is to be referred to a prior sense of stretching out the hand, to point out anything. And hands are used as marks of pointing to any observation. But the A in *μανύω* is long? Yet the E in *Fera* is short from *Φηρός*, and the U in *Furis* short from *Φωρός*. ¶ Or *manus* is fr. *μανός*, slack; in opposition to *Pugnus*, i. e. *πυκνός*, thick, close. "*Manus* propriè dicitur, cùm passa deductaque; *Pugnus*, cùm clausa." V. ¶ Or from *μένος*, force, might. As the great iustrument of exerting

<sup>1</sup> Wachter refers to the Latin the word *mandel*, a handkerchief, used by the later Persians.

it. From μένος, as mAneo from μ.Ενέω. ¶ Al. for *marus* (as perhaps doNum from δῶπον) fr. μάρη, the hand. ¶ "From Chaldaic MN, an instrument. Aristotle calls the hand ὄργανον ὀργάνων." V. ¶ "From Chaldee *manuh*, to prepare." Tt.

*Manzer*, spurious, bastard. A Hebrew word.

*Māpālia*, the cottages of the rustic Numidians. An African word. Sallust: "Ædificia NUMIDARUM agrestia, quas *mapalia* ILLI VOCANT."

*Mappa*, a table napkin. For *mancupa*, from *manu capio*; like Occupo. *Mancupa*, *mappa*. ¶ Al. for *manipa*, *maupa*, from *manus* simply. ¶ Quintilian: "Mappam PÆNI sibi vindicant."

*Marceo*, I wither, fade. Fr. μαράω (whence μαρασμός), pf. μαμάρακα, μέμαρκα, whence a verb μαρκίω. ¶ Or for *macreo*, fr. *macer*, *macra*. That is, I shrivel, pine away or droop. ¶ Or for *malceo*, fr. μαλκός, soft, languid. *Marcor* is used for languor, drowsiness, sloth. Celsus: "In hoc *marcor* et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas."

*Marcūlus*: See Martulus in Appendix.

*Māre*, the sea. From the North. "Mer, Germ.; mor, Welsh; mere, Anglo-Sax.; mar, Iceland.; more, Sclavon." W. In Celtic *mor*<sup>1</sup> or *muir*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ Or from μαράω fut. 2. of μείρω, to divide. Horace: "Quā

medius liquor SEcernit Europen ab Afro." ¶ Al. from μύρω, to flow. As κτνός, cAnis. ¶ "From Hebr. *marar*, to be bitter." V.<sup>3</sup>

*Margārīta*, a pearl. Μαργαρίτης.

*Margo*, īnis, an edge, border, brink, brim. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mearc* is a boundary or goal. Goth. *mark* is the end or boundary of a region. The Persian *marz* also is a mark and a limit.<sup>4</sup> ¶ Or for *marco* fr. μείρω, to divide; pf. μέμαρκα. Said properly of that which divides and separates one land from another. Ovid: "Hæret in imperii *marginē* terra tui." ¶ Or for *marigo* from *mare ago*. In quem *mare se agit*.

*Mārisca*, a kind of large insipid fig. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. "Quasi MASCULA, ob magnitudinem." F.<sup>5</sup>

*Mārisca*, a hæmorrhoidal tumor. From being in shape like the *marisca*. Σῦκον, a fig, is similarly used.

*Mārītus*, a husband. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. As Avus, Avitus. Ἀνὴρ and Vir are used in the sense of a husband.

*Mārītus*, a, um, belonging to marriage. Pertinens ad *maritum*, *maritalis*.

*Marmor*, ōris, marble. Μάρμαρον. Also, the sea. From

<sup>3</sup> Al. from ἄλμυρος, briny; omitting ἄλ, and changing T into A, as in κτνός, cAnis.

<sup>4</sup> Wachter in Mark.

<sup>5</sup> Fr. μαροσκή, says Isaac Vossius. That is, from σκεῖμος, transp. μαροσκή, μαρόσκη.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Mauringia.

<sup>2</sup> Classical Journal, Vol. 3. p. 122.



its being plain like marble; or from its whiteness. Lucretius: "Cur ea, quæ nigro fuerint paullo ante colore, *Marmoreo* fieri possunt candore repente; Ut mare, quom magni commo- runt æquora venti, Vortitur in canos candentimarmore fluctus."

*Marra*, a mattock, weeding-hook. Fr. μάβρον, which is explained by Hesychius ἐργαλεῖον σιδηροῦν, an iron tool. It may, however, be doubtful whether the Greek word was not adopted from the Romans.

*Marrubium*: See Appendix.

*Mars, Martis, Mars*. Contracted from *Mavors, Mavortis*. ¶ Al. from Ἀρης, Ἡρης, (as Ἡρος, Veris,) whence *Vars*, and for softness *Mars*. Somewhat as Mons for Bons.

*Marsūpium*, a purse or money-bag. Μαρσῦπιον.

*Martes*: See Appendix.

*Martūlus*: See Appendix.

*Martyr*, a martyr. Μάρτυρ.

*Mas, māris*, the male of any creature. Also, masculine, manly, brave. "From Chald. *mare*, i. e. dominus, whence the Arabic *MR*, vir, maritus." V. "Mar, (Germ.) princeps, dominus. In the eastern and western languages it is variously written *mar*, *mer*, *mir*." W. ¶ Sed quid si sit pro *bas*, ut Mons pro Bons? Α βὰς, quod a βίβημι, idem ac βάλω, quod de maribus ascendentibus usurpatur? Βάτης est equus admissarius. ¶ "A fortitudine. Nam est e *Mars*, abjectâ R." F.

*Mascūlus*, male; manly, &c. Fr. *mas*.

*Massa*, a lump, mass. Fr. μάζα, dough or paste, or dough kneaded into a cake. Hence *madsa, massa*. So from Πατέζω is Patrisso. See Musso.

*Masso*, I form into (*massam*) a mass, condense.

*Mastico*, I chew. Μαστιχάω, μαστιχῶ.

*Mastiche*, the herb mastich. Μαστίχη.

*Mastigia*, a slave deserving the whip. Μαστιγίας.

*Mastos*, the cock to a water-pipe. Fr. μαστός, mamma. Forcellini explains *mastos* "tubulus mammiatus seu mamma, quales in fontibus reperiuntur." So Mamilla is used by Varro, explained by Forcellini, "tubus mammæ figurâ" &c.

*Mastrūca*, -ūga, ———

*Musturbo*, i. q. χειροργῶ. A manu stupro, unde *manustupro*, *mastupro*, *masturpo*, *masturbo*. ¶ Al. à manibus-turpo. Aut manibus-turbo, sc. τὰ αἰδοῖα. ¶ Al. a μαστροπὸς, (unde μαστροπὸς,) leno. Sed hoc scopum verbi vix attingit.

*Mātella*, a chamber-pot. Fr. *matula*.

*Mātellio*, a water-pot, ewer. Allied to *matella*. Varro: "Hoc nomine vas appellabatur, ubi a *matulæ* figurâ longè recessisset."

*Mateōla*, a small wooden mallet. Perhaps for *macteola* fr. μάσσω, μέμασται, to pound.

*Māter*, a mother. Μητήρ, Dor. μάτηρ. "Muter, Germ. Mader, Pers. Meder, modor, Anglo-Sax." W.

*Mātēria*, matter, stuff, ma-

terials, of which anything is made, and which are (*mater*) the mother of what is made from them. Timber, whence divers things are formed. Subject, argument, or matter, to speak or write on. Source or occasion of anything.

*Mātērior*, I build (*materiā*) with timber. Also, I provide timber for trenches.

*Matēris*, *Matāris*, a Gallic javelin or pike. Of Gallic origin. It is mentioned by Strabo: *Καὶ ματέρης καλτοῦ τι εἶδος*.

*Mātērtēra*, an aunt by the mother's side. Fr. *mater*. ¶ Al. from *mater altera*.

*Māthēmāticus*, relating to the mathematical sciences. *Μαθηματικός*. As astronomy was one of these, *mathematici* became contemptuously applied to astrologers and fortune-tellers.

*Māthēsis*, the mathematics. *Μάθησις*. Also, astrology. See *Mathematicus*.

*Mātrīcūla*, a roll or register. Fr. *matrix*, *īcis*.

*Mātrīmōnium*, marriage. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As Pater, Patrimonium; Sanctus, Sactimonia. "In omen et spem, quia, cūm prolis causā suscipiatur, summum votum est ut ea, quæ ducitur, *mater* fiat." F.

*Mātrīmus*, one whose mother is alive. Fr. *mater*, *matris*.

*Mātrix*, a female of any kind kept for breeding young, i. e. for becoming a mother. Also, the matrice or womb, through which females become mothers. Also, a roll or regis-

ter. "Quod eā velut *matrice* continerentur milites." V. From *mater*, *matris*.

*Mātrōna*, a married woman, whether she has children or not. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As Patronus from Pater, Patris.

*Mātruēlis*, a mother's sister's son. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. So Pater, Patruelis.

*Matta*, a mat or mattress. Anglo-Sax. *meatta*, Belg. *matte*, referred by Wachter to *meiden*, to cover. ¶ "From Hebr. *mittuh*, a bed. As they were wont to lie on the *matta*." Martini.

*Mattus*, steeped, soaked. Fr. *μάσσω*, *μάπτω*, to steep. Or rather for *mactus*, *μακτός*, fr. *μέμαχται* pp. of *μάσσω*.

*Mattya*, *Mattea*, a high seasoned dish. *Ματτύα*.

*Mātūla*, ———

*Mātūrus*, ———

*Mātūta*: See Appendix.

*Mātūtinus*, belonging to the morning. From *Matuta*, the Goddess of the morning. Lucretius: "Roseam *Matula* per oras Ætheris auroram defert, et lumina pandit."

*Māvōlo*, I had rather. For *magis volo*.

*Māvors*, *Māvortis*, Mars. Fr. *μάω*, (whence *μαμαώς*), to be impetuous. Hence a word *μαωδός*, impetuous; whence *maors*, *maVors*. As Homer, *θεῦρος Ἄρης*. From this word *μαωδός* was *μαωδός*, mad, foolish. ¶ Cicero: "*Mavors* dictus, quia *magna vertit*." Or, quia *magna vortit*.

*Mausōlēum*, a mausoleum. Properly, the sepulchre of *Mausolus*, king of Caria.

*Maxilla*, the jaw-bone. As Paxillus was from Pago, Paxi, or Πάγω, Πάξω, so *maxilla* seems to have come from *magō*, *maxi*, or from μάσσω, μάξω, "subigo, comminuo." From μάσσω, fut. μάσσω, is μασάομαι, to chew. ¶ Or for *mossilla*, fr. *mando*, *mansum*, *massum*, as Pando, Pansum, Passum.

*Maximus*, greatest. For *magnissimus*, whence *magsimus*, *marimus*.

*Māza*, frumenty. Μάζα.

*Māzōnōmus*, a large dish. Μαζόνωμος.

*Me*, me. Μέ.

*Mēcastor*, by Castor! *Me* servet Castor! ¶ Others derive *me* from μά, by. By Castor.

*Mēchānīcus*, relating to the mechanical arts. Μηχανικός.

*Mēdēla*, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. Like Tutela.

*Mēdeor*, I cure, heal. Fr. μῆδομαι, μῆδέομαι, I take care of; also, I plan and execute with great art and skill. So Fēra from Φηρός. Or μέδομαι was used in the same sense. Μῆδομαι, says Donnegan, is the Ionic form of μέδομαι.

*Mēdiastīni*, a mean slave, drudge. Fr. *medius*, somewhat like Clandestinus. Al. from *medius* and *sto*. "A *medius*. Sive quia vel mediis vel ædibus vel balneis esset, ad omnium vilissima quæque servitia paratus: sive quodd medius esset inter servos summos et imos, sum-

mos ut atrienses et dispensatores, imos ut compeditos et quales quales." V. So *Mesonauta* is explained by Turnebus "medius inter summos nautas ut gubernatores et proretas, et imos ut reiniges."

*Mēdiātor*, a mediator. Fr. *medius*. As acting between parties.

*Mēdīca*, medic, a kind of clover. Μηδική.

*Mēdīcīna*, medicine. Fr. *medicus*.

*Mēdīco*, I heal, cure. Also, I prepare ingredients for healing, I tincture with medicinal juices. Hence, I tinge, dye. Fr. *medeor*. As Fodio, Fodico. Or from *medicus*.

*Mēdīcus*, a physician. Fr. *medico* or fr. *medior*.

*Mēdimnus*, a measure of corn. Μέδιμνος.

*Mēdiōcris*, middling, moderate. Fr. *medius*.

*Mēdioxiμus*, middlemost. For *medioproxiμus*. ¶ Some suppose it put for *mediossiμus* (as UlyXes for UlySSes,) which they suppose to be an old form of *mediissiμus*. ¶ Others suppose *oxiμus* to be a termination.

*Mēdītor*, I bestow thought and care upon, give attention to, practice. For *melītor* fr. μελετάμαι. As vice versâ uLysses from Ὀδυσσεύς. ¶ Or fr. μέδομαι, same as μῆδομαι, I concern myself about, take care of, plan, &c. Homer: Κατὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην. Hence *medeo*, *meditum*, *medītor*. See *Medeor*.

*Mēdītullium*, the middle. Fr.

*medius*. *Tullium* being a termination, as *Cicero* is of opinion. ¶ *Al.* for *meditellium*, fr. *medius* and *tellus*.

*Mēdius*, middle. Contracted from *μεσίδιος*. ¶ *Al.* from the northern *mid*, between.

*Mediusfīdius*: See Appendix.

*Mēdulla*, the marrow of bones. Fr. *μευλός*, transp. *μευλός*, whence *meulula*, *meulla*, then *medulla*, as *proDeo*, &c. ¶ *Al.* from *medius*. As being in the middle of the bones.

*Mēdullitus*, entirely. Fr. *medulla*. From the very marrow. *Plautus* has "amare *medullitus*."

*Mēgara*, one of the Furies. *Μεγαιρα*.

*Mēgālenis*, pertaining to the festival (τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς) of the GREAT Goddess. See *Megalesia*. *Ensis*, as in *Circensis*.

*Mēgālēsia*, the day and games dedicated to *Cybele*, the great mother of the Gods. Fr. *μεγάλη*, great, or *μεγάλης*, whence a word *Μεγαλήσια*.

*Mēgistānes*, nobles. *Μεγιστᾶνες*.

*Mei*, of me. Fr. *ἐμέο* or *μέο*. Or rather fr. *ἐμοῦ*, transp. *μεοῦ*, whence *mei*, as *Ταύροτ*, *TaurI*. Or from *Æol.* *ἐμεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *meÿ*, *mei*.

*Meio*, I make water. Fr. *ὀμνίω*, trans. *ὀμνίω*, whence *μνίω* (as *O* is dropt in *Dentes* from *ὀδοντες*), *meiho*, (as *veHo* from *ὄχῳ*), *meio*. *Valerius Probus* states *mexi* to be the perfect of *meio*. *Mexi*, i. e. *mecsi*, would be from *μνίω* or *μνίω*.

So *Veho*, *Vexi*. ¶ Or *meio* is from *μέω*, *μείω*, to pass. As we say, To pass water. For *ὀμνίω* or *μνίω* is from *μέμικα* pf. of *μνίω*, the same as *μέω*. From this *μείω* (through *μείβω*) is *ἀμείβω*, to pass. See *Meo*.<sup>1</sup>

*Mel*, honey. *Μέλι*.

*Mēlanchōlicus*, oppressed with melancholy. *Μελαγχολικός*.

*Mēlandrŷum*, a piece of salted tunny fish. *Μελάνδρυον*.

*Mēlānŷurus*, a sea-bream. *Μελάνουρος*.

*Mēlēgrīdes*, guinea-fowls. *Μελεαγρίδες*.

*Mēles*, ———

*Mēlicæ* gallinæ, Turkey-hens. For *medicæ* from *μηδικαί*, as brought from *Media*. *L* for *D*, as *ὀδυσσεὺς*, *uLysses*.

*Mēlichrus*, of the color of honey. *Μελίχρους*.

*Mēlicus*, tuneful, lyrical. *Μελικός*.

*Mēlilōtas*, the herb melilot. *Μελίλωτος*.

*Mēlīmēla*, *ōrum*, a kind of sweet apple. *Μελίμηλα*.

*Mēlīna*, a purse. Fr. *meles*, a badger. As made of badger's skin. ¶ Or fr. *μῆλον*, a sheep. As made of sheep-skin.

*Mēlīnum*, a kind of white paint. As principally dug from the island of *Melos*.

*Mēlinus*, yellow like quinces. *Μήλινος*.

*Mēlior*, better. Fr. *ἀμείνων*, transp. *ἀμείνων*, (indeed according to *Fischer* *ἀμείνων* is for *ἀμεινών*), *Æol.* *ἀμελλων*, (as *ἔβε-*

<sup>1</sup> Tooke refers *meio*, i. e. *mejo*, to Anglo-Sax. *migan*.

*Λος* and *ἴβηΝος* were both said ; and as *Λίτρον* was put for *Niτρον*, and in after times *PaLermo* from *PaNormos*,) whence *melior*, A being neglected as in *Rura* from *Ῥουρα*, *Rarus* from *Ῥαίος*. ¶ Or from a supposed word *μελίαν*, sweeter, more desirable ; formed from *μέλι*, honey. Or at once fr. *μέλι*. ¶ Or from *μέλει*, it is a care. That is, more an object of care, more valuable. ¶ *Al.* from *βελτίων*, omitting *T*, *βελίων*, whence *belior*, then *melior* as *Mons* for *Bons*.

*Mēlisphyllum*, balm-gentle. *Μελισφυλλον*.

*Mellīcūlum*, a sweet-heart. Fr. *mel*, *mellis*. As we say, My little honey.

*Mellilla*, a sweet-heart. For *mellicula*. ¶ *Al.* for *melliniola*, fr. *mellinia*, a drink made from honey.

*Mēlo*, a melon or pumpkin. Fr. *μηλον*, an apple.

*Mēlōdus*, melodious. *Μελωδός*.

*Mēlos*, a song, verse, tune. *Μέλος*.

*Melpōmēnē*, one of the Muses. *Μελπομένη*.

*Membrāna*, a thin skin which covers the (*membra*) members. Any thin skin or film. Skin taken from animals, and polished for the purpose of writing on, vellum, parchment.

*Membrum*, a limb ; a limb or clause in a discourse. Fr. *μέλος*, *μέλεος*, a limb ; whence *melebrum* (like *Cerebrum*, *Candelabrum*,) *melbrum* and for euphony *membrum*. ¶ Or from

*μέρος*, redupl. *μέμερος*, (as *Pōpulus* from *Πολύς*) whence *memerum*, *memrum*, and *membrum*, as French *nomBre* (*numBer*) for *nomre* (i. e. *numerus*,) &c.

*Mēmīni*, I remember. Also, I make mention of. From *μένος*, explained by *Heaychius* *νοῦς*, mind, (whence *Mens*,) appears to have been formed a verb *μηνάω*, or *μενάω*, *μενώ* ; (pf. mid. *μήμενα*, whence *Moneo*,) I put or I bear in mind ; whence *meno*, pf. *memini*, as *Disco*, *Didici*. And *Reminiscor*, *Commimiscor*. So also supine *mentum*, whence *Mentio*. Indeed *μνάω* is probably contracted from *μενάω*, whence *μενώ*, *meno*. In an active sense *meno* would mean to put in mind, and hence to make mention of any thing to another ; in a neuter sense it would mean to put myself in mind, to remember ; or, in a passive sense, to be put in mind. ¶ *Al.* from the northern *meinen*, *minnen*,<sup>1</sup> to remember.

*Memnōnīdes* aves, birds which were fabled to fly yearly from *Æthiopia* to *Troy*, where on *Memnon's* tomb they fought till they killed each other.

*Memnōnius*, black, swarthy. From *Memnon*, from his being king of *Æthiopia*, or from his being reputed the son of *Aurora*, who was fabled to rise daily from *Æthiopia*, when she enlightened the earth. ¶ *Al.* from the *Memnones*, a people of *Æthiopia* : *Plin.* vi. 30.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in *Manen*.

*Mēmōr*, remembering, mindful. Soft for *mnemor* fr. *μνήμων*. As to quantity, compare *fēra* from *φῆρός*. ¶ *Al.* from *memini*.

*Mēmōria*, memory. The power by which (*memores sumus*) we remember.

*Mēmōro*, I mention. Properly, I make a thing (*memor*) lasting and durable. *Memor* is so used in Horace: "Impressit *memorem* dente labris notam."

*Memoro* can scarcely mean "*memorem facio aliquem alicujus rei*," as the accusative is used of the thing: "*Memora tuum nomen*;" not, "*Memora me tui nominis*."

*Menda*, a blemish, blur. From *μεινῆ*, remaining and so adhering; whence *menta*, and *menda*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. As said of moles or warts adhering to the skin.

*Mendar*, lying. For *mentax* fr. *mentior*. As *Teneo*, *Tenax*.

*Mēdicus*, a beggar. Fr. *mentior*, whence *menticus*, and *mendicus*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. From the notorious lies of beggars. ¶ Others from *menda*, which they consider as meaning properly what is wanting or deficient. Could *menda* have meant a tatter?

*Mēnis*. Ausonius: "Quos legis a primâ deductos *menide* libri." The ancients, says *Turnebus*, seem to have prefixed a little moon to the beginning of their works, as they put a crown at the end. *Mēnis* is then fr. *μήνη*, a moon. ¶ *Vinetus* sup-  
*Etym.*

poses that *menis* is taken from *Μῆνιν*, the first word of the *Iliad*. Vossius objects that *μήνις* makes *μήνιος*, whereas Ausonius has *meniDe*. But *Donnegan* has both *μήνιος* and *μήνιδος*.

*Mens*, the mind. Fr. *μένος*, explained by *Hesychius* νοῦς, ψυχή.<sup>1</sup> So *Γένος*, *Gens*. ¶ Others derive *mentis* fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memini*. *Mens*, the faculty by which we remember.

*Mensa*, a board or table to eat on. Also, any table. For *mesa* (*N* inserted, as in *Mensus*, *Densus*, *Frango*,) fr. *μέση*. That is, *τράπεζα μέση χειμένη*, lying in the middle. As being placed in the middle of the room or house. *Virgil*: "MEDIISS-que parant convivia tectis." Again: "Aulai in MEDIO libabant pocula Baccho." Some understand it of being placed between those who are at table. *Plutarch*: *Μῆνσαν μὲν τὴν τράπεζαν τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως*. ¶ *Al.* from *metior*, *mensus*. A table on which provisions were measured out and dispensed to the company. Or *mensa* may have meant originally a platter given to each person at dinner. *Petronius*: "Jussit senex suam cuique *mensam* ASSIGNARI." *Forcellini* understands *mensa* in *Virgil*, 3, 394: "Nec tu *mensarum* morsus horresce futuros," of square platters made of crust-

<sup>1</sup> *Mēnos* is impetuosity of mind, and is from a word *μέω*, allied to *μάω*. I am impetuous. In its sense of mind it may be compared with *θυμὸς* from *θύω*.

ed bread which were put on the table and laden with food. ¶ Al. from Hebrew *MSAII*, portio, epulum." V.

*Mensis*, a month. Fr. *μήν*, μηνός, μήνης. ¶ Or from *metior*, *mensus*. Cicero: "Quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur."

*Menstruus*, monthly. Fr. *mensis*.

*Mensūra*, a measure. Fr. *metior*, *mensum*.

*Mensus*, measured. For *metior*. N added as in *Densus*, *Tango*, *Lingo*, &c. ¶ Al. soft for *metsus* fr. *metior*.

*Menta*, *Mentha*, mint. *Μίνθη*.

*Mentigo*, a scab with which lambs are seized about the mouth and lips. As beginning (à *mento*) with the chin. It seems allied to the *mentagra* (like *Podagra*) which begins with the chin and spreads over the face.

*Mentio*, a mention or speaking of. Fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memini*.

*Mentior*, I lie. For *metior* (as N is added in *Frango*, &c.) fr. *μητιῶμαι*, I contrive, plan. ¶ Or it is the same as *comminiscor*, whence *commentum*.

*Mentūla*: See Appendix.

*Mentum*, the chin. Fr. *moveo*, whence *movimentum*, and (omitting *ovim*) *mentum*. So from *Inferissimus* we have *Imus*, from *Donicum* we have *Dum*, &c. "For in speaking and eating it is continually moving." W. ¶ Or for *ementum* fr. *emineo*, *eminui*, *eminitum*, *ementum*. From its projecting. Or

rather from *mineo*, supine *nitum*, *mintum*, to overb used by Lucretius. For *tum*, as *mEntha* from *t*, ¶ Al. from *μηνυτόν*, (*μηνυτόν*, *μηνύω*, to show. As by *i* age is shown.

*Meo*, I go to and fro, From a verb *μέω*, wē (through *μεύω*) is *ἀμεύω*, to pass;¹ and (through pf. *μέει* is *μέχρι*, as far as; and (thr fut. *μέσσω*) is *μέσφα*. *Μέω* i same as *βέω*, whence *βέω* and *βάω*, whence *βάλω*, &c. *Mēphitis*, a strong sul reous exhalation. "From riac *mephuhith*, [*mepi* afflatus." V.

*Mērācus*, pure. \* Fr. *me*

*Mercātor*, a merchant.

*mercor*, *mercatum*.

*Mercēnārius*, a hired pe For *mercedinarius*. Fr. *m* *mercedis*.

*Mercēs*, hire, pay; p Also, the rent we gain another's hiring our farm, Also, cost, loss. That is, paid to another for what he for us. *Mercēs* is for *me* fr. *mereor*, somewhat as *dicus* from *Medeor*. So in *Strages*, *Seges*. ¶ Al. *μείρω*, pf. *μέμερξα* (*μέρξα* divide. "Quod dividitur o riis," says Scheide. So *p* is perhaps from *μίω*, (*α. ἐμίσθην*,) to divide.

*Mercor*, I traffic; I bu sell again; I buy generally.

¹ See Burgess's Edition of Daw

*merx, mercis.* Or *merx* is fr. *mercor.* See *Merx*.

*Mercūriāles*, merchants, &c. and learned men. As under the protection (*Mercurii*) of Mercury.

*Mercūrius*, Mercury. Fr. *merx, mercis.* For Mercury presides over traffic.<sup>1</sup>

*Merda*, excrement. Fr. *μεῖρω*, to divide, separate; pp. *μέμερται*, whence *μέρδην*. So Excrement is from *Excerno*, to separate. Compare *Muscerda*.

*Mērenda* is thought by Scalliger to have been food given (*ære merentibus*) to labourers a little before they were dismissed from their work. Calpurnius: "SE-REÆ cūm venerit hora *merendæ*." So *Præbeo*, *Præbenda*. Dacier remarks: "*Merendam* tamen idem quod prandium fuisse, monet Festus. Quare dicendum est priscis temporibus, nondum inducto prandii nomine, *merendam* pro prandio fuisse; postea vero pro cibo qui post meridiem dabatur, ut apud nos fit."

*Mēreor*, I earn, acquire, deserve. Fr. *μερίω*, whence *μερῶ*, fut. of *μείρω*, to obtain a share, and also, to take, receive.

*Mēretrix*, a harlot. Fr. *me-*

*reo, meritum*, to earn. Quæ corpore *meretur*. Somewhat similarly Whore or Hore is from Hire; and *Πόρνη* is from *Πέρο-να* pf. mid. of *Πέρνω*, to sell.

*Merga*, a fork, pitchfork. Festus: "A *mergis*; quia, ut illi se in aquam *mergunt*, dum pisces persequuntur: sic messores eas in fruges *demergunt*, ut elevare possint manipulos." But Forcellini says that *merga* is a ripple or kind of sickle. And here it is perhaps to be referred to *μεριστική*, capable of dividing and severing; cut down to *μερική*, *μερκή*, whence *merca, merga*. Or *μερική* might itself have had this sense.

*Merges*, a sheaf or handful of corn. That is, as much corn as one can raise (*mergā*) with a pitchfork at once.

*Mergo*, I plunge, immerse. For *merco* fr. *μείρω*, pf. *μέμερκα*, I divide, cause to divide i. e. a liquid. As *δύω*, *δύπτω* are to dive from the original notion of separating, as is observed in *δύο*, two; and in the allied forms *δάω*, *δίω*, &c. *Go*, as from *τρώω*, *τίτρωκα*, is *τρώγω*, and from *ἀπώω*, *ἀρηκα*, is *ἀρήγω*. ¶ Al. from "in mare ago." Whence *marego, mergo*.

*Mergus*, a cormorant. Fr. *mergo*. From its dipping into the sea. Ovid: "Æquor amat, NOMENQUE TENET QUIA *mergitur*."

*Mergus*, a layer bent and sunk into the earth a little way, then raised up again. Fr. *mergo*.

<sup>1</sup> Jamieson: "Rudbeck thinks that the different attributes of *Mercury*, as the father of letters, the god of money, the inventor of geometry, of astronomy, of numbers, of weights and measures, and of merchandise, may be all traced to Goth. *merkia*, which signifies to cut on wood, to enumerate, to strike metals, to measure, to affix limits, to distinguish the heavenly signs."



*Mēridies*, mid-day. For *medidies*, *medius dies*. Cicero : “*Meridiem cur non medidiem?* Credo, quod erat insuavius.” ¶ Al. from *μερῶ*, fut. of *μεῖρω*, to divide, and *dies*. But this would be a hybridous compound.

*Mērītum*, desert. Fr. *mereo*, *meritum*.

*Mērops*, the bee-eater. *Μέροψ*.

*Merto*, from *mergo*, *mergitum*, *mertum*. So *Pulto* and *Manto*. *Mergo*, *mergitum*, as *Parco*, *Parciturum*.

*Mērŭla*, a blackbird, merle. It is said also of a kind of fish. Fr. *merus*. As being separated from others of its kind and keeping alone. Festus : “*Quod solivaga est et solitaria pascitur.*” ¶ Or from *merivola*, (from *volo*, as) *merola*, *merula*.

*Mērum*, pure wine. That is, *merum* vinum, wine alone without adulteration.

*Mērus*, alone, bare, solitary ; unmixed, pure. Fr. *μερῶ* fut. of *μεῖρω*, to sever. Severed from others.

*Merr*, *mercis*, any kind of ware or merchandise. “*Res ipsa quæ emitur venditurque.*” F. From the Celtic *merc*,<sup>2</sup> merchandise. ¶ Scheide : “Fr. *μεῖρω*, pf. *μέμερκα*. As being sold in parts.” That is, Retail. Or perhaps in some way from *mereo*, to earn, gain, or from the word which gave *mereo*. ¶ “Transposed from Hebrew *MCR*, (*MRC*), *res venalis*.” Ainsw.

*Mespīlus*, a medlar-tree. *Μερίλη*.

*Messis*, harvest. Fr. *meto*, *metsum*, *messum*.

*Mēta*, a pillar in the form of a cone round which chariots turned in the race. Hence, anything in the form of a cone. Hence also, any limit, boundary or end. Fr. *metor*, I measure out. From the notion of measuring out the ground, and so fixing the limit. Thus in the passage in the Psalms, “Lord, let me know mine end and the MEASURE of my days,” Johnson explains Measure “limit, boundary.” Thus also Wachter explains the German *Metz* “*terra mensurata ; et synecdochicè fines vel termini alicujus regionis.*” ¶ Dunbar : “The pf. pass. (*μέμνηται*) of the obsolete verb *μέω*, meo, to go, (pass,) probably furnished *meta*.” Both *ἀμείνω* and *ἀμείβοω* (which are from *μέω*) signified to pass.<sup>2</sup>

*Mētallum*, a mine ; a metal. *Μέταλλον*.

*Mētāmorphōsis*, transformation. *Μεταμόρφωσις*.

*Mētānaxa*, repentance. *Μετάνοια*.

*Mētāphōra*, a metaphor. *Μεταφορά*.

*Mētāxa*, raw silk ; a clue or skein of silk or thread ; a string, rope. *Μέταξα*, says Stephens, was silk among the later Greeks. Martini refers it to the Syrian *metaccas*, *ordinatus*, *ornatus*.

<sup>2</sup> “Fr. *μέτος*, whence *μέτιλον* which Hesychius explains *ἔσχατον*, last.” Salmas. ¶ “Fr. the Syriac *MTH*, *parvenit*.” Ainsw.

<sup>1</sup> Jamieson, *Herm. Scyth.* p. 132.

*Mēthōdus*, a method. *Mithōdes*.

*Mētīcūlōsus*, fearful. Fr. *metus*, whence *meticulus*, as *Funis*, *Funiculus*.

*Mētior*, I measure; I measure or deal out; I measure out a path in going forward, I pass through. Ovid: "Celerique carinā Ægeas metiris aquas." Hemsterhuis: "From μέω, whence μέδιμνον, and (from pf. mid. μέμωδα) μόδιον and *modus*." Rather from some word which produced μέτρον, a measure. Wachter: "Gr. μετρέιν, Lat. *metiri*, Goth. *mitun*, Anglo-Sax. *metan*, Belg. *meeten*, Hebr. *mad*."

*Mēto*, I mow, reap; I cut down, crop. From Goth. *maitan*, to cut. ¶ Or fr. ἀμαρτος, harvest; or from ἀμηται pp. of κμάω, to cut. A drop, as in *Rura* from ῥουρα; and ē changed into ě, as in *Fera* from φηρός.

*Mētōchē*, participation. *Μετοχή*.

*Mētōposcōpos*, a physiognomist. *Μεταποσκόπος*.

*Mētor*, I measure. I measure out the ground for pitching a camp or for building. See *Metior*. ¶ Al. from *meta*.

*Mētrēla*, a measure of wine, &c. *Μετρητής*.

*Mētricus*, metrical. *Μετρικός*.

*Mētrōpōlis*, the mother city of any country. *Μητρόπολις*.

*Mētrum*, metre. *Μέτρον*.

*Mētuo*, I fear. Fr. *metus*, dat. *metui*.

*Mētus*, fear. Fr. μετίω, μετιῶ, or μερέω, μετῶ, to remit, relax. As ὀκνος is fr. ἔχω, to hold back; pf. mid. ὄχα, whence ὄχνος, ὀκνος. ¶ Or for *methus*, (as puTeo from πυθείω, paTior from παθείω,) fr. μόθος, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) by φόβος, fear. O into E, as in gEnu from γΟνυ.

*Meus*, my. Fr. *me*, as from tē is τῆς, and from ē is ἐός.

*Mīca*, a little piece, crumb, grain. From *micca* from μικρός, ἄ, small.

*Mīco*, I have a tremulous motion, quiver, palpitate, vibrate. Applied to rays of light, it means to sparkle, glitter, flash. *Mico* was applied also to a game in which persons moved their fingers up and down very swiftly, and guessed each at the number of the other. Fr. *mica*, which is explained by Forcellini (inter alia) "minutissimum auri ramentum, ut quæ in arenâ REFULGENT." In this case the sense of quivering will be secondary, arising from the sparkling produced by the vibration of helmets, spears, &c. ¶ But, as l in *Mica* is long, *mico* will be better perhaps referred to a verb μίω, to move; pf. μέμικα, μίκα. *Miwo* would be allied to μόω, whence Blomfield derives *Moveo*. That the notion of motion is inherent in the verb μίω, (whence μινυός, μινύθω, &c.) may gain further confirmation from its being explained by Donnegan "to wear by MOTION." Also,

1 Wachter in Mæhan.

from this verb *μῖω*, pp. *μέμικαι*, is perhaps *μῖμος*, which is explained by Lennep, "genus carminis lascivi, quod gesticulatione et motu corporis exprimebant histriones."

*Migdilybs*, a Carthaginian of Libyan and Tyrian extraction. Fr. *μύγδην*, in a mixed manner; and *Λύβς*, Lybian.

*Migro*: See Appendix.

*Mihi*, to me. For *mohi*, from *μοῖ*, *μοῖ*, *μοῖ*, *mohi*. Wachter has noticed some German words, where the H has been added in the middle. So Lat. aHenus. ¶ Or from *μοῖ* was formed *μοῖφι*, (as in *ναῦφι*,) whence *moiphi*, *moihi*, (as *veHo* is for *veCHo*,) whence *mih*i. See Tibi.

*Miles*, a soldier. Fr. *ὄμιλος*, a troop of soldiers. *Ὅμιλέω*, says Damm, is properly a military word. Homer: *ἐν πρώτοισιν ὀμιλεῖ*. Thucydides: *τὸν πλεῖστον ὄμιλον τῶν φίλων*. And: *ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης*. O omitted, as in *Dentes* from *Ὀδοντες*, Ramus from *Ὁραμνος*. ¶ Al. from *mille* or *mile*. Eutropius: "*Mille pugnatores delegit Romulus, quos a numero milites appellavit*." Haigh: "Because the legion at first consisted of three thousand; each tribe furnishing a thousand."<sup>1</sup>

*Miliaria*, a kind of linnet.

As feeding on millet. Varro: "*Ficedulæ et miliariæ dictæ a cibo, quodd alteræ fico, alteræ milio fiant pingues*."

*Militia*, the service (*militi*) of a soldier.

*Milium*: See Appendix.

*Mille* and *Mile*, a thousand. *Millia* or *milia* appears to come from *μύρια*, ten thousand. As *λαίριον*, liLium. ¶ Al. from *χίλια*.

*Milliarium*, a mile stone. Fr. *millia*, i. e. *millia passuum*. As marking an interval of a thousand paces. Also, a pillar placed by Augustus at the top of the Roman Forum; from which pillar the miles were reckoned on the various roads.

*Milliarium*, oftener *Miliarium*, a caldron. As being of immense bulk, and of a (*mille*) thousand pound weight.

*Milvīnus*, ravenous, like the (*milvus*) kite.

*Milvus*, *Milvus*, *Milvus*, a kite. Fr. *ἀμελιχος*, ungentle, says Lyttleton. Hence *amilchus*, and *amilvus*, as perhaps *malva* from *μαλάχη*, and *brevis* from *βραχύς*. Then *amilvus* became *milvus*, as *Ararus Rarus*, *Arura Rura*.

*Mimallōnes*, priestesses of Bacchus. *Μιμάλλωνες*.

*Mimus*, a mimic, gesticulator; a mimical performance, buffoonery, farce, &c. *Μῖμος*.

*Mina*, an Attic coin. Soft for *μνᾶ*.

*Mina*, threats. See Minor.

*Mina* murorum, pinnacles, battlements. A *minando*, i. e. *eminendo*. Virgil: "*Hinc at-*

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ἰλη*, a troop, whence *ἰληξ*, turmarius. M added, as some suppose also in *Mars*, Mons. Dacier: "*Meningius ait miles esse a μίλαξ, popularis*. In veteribus Glossis: *Populares, στρατιῶται*." But where is *μίλαξ* found? Is it for *ὀμιλαξ* fr. *ὄμιλος*?

que hinc vastæ rupes, geminique  
*minantur* In cœlum scopuli.”  
 Or from *mineo*.

*Mineo*, I hang over. Fr.  
*minæ*.

*Minerva*, Minerva. “It has  
 been traced,” says Jamieson,  
 “to Gothic *minni*, ingenium,  
 sapientia, *minnas*, meminisse.”  
 ¶ Or, as Quintilian states that  
 it was anciently written *Menerva*,  
 it is perhaps fr. *meneo*, whence  
*memini*, and *comminiscor*. As  
 the Goddess of memory or of in-  
 vention. ¶ “Vel a jugo tex-  
 torio cui stamen circumvolvitur,  
 quod Hebræis *menor*. Vel ἀμίν-  
 σως a *manar*, texere.” W.<sup>1</sup>

*Minerval*, a present or fee  
 given to a teacher. From *Min-  
 erva*, who presided over genius  
 and learning.

*Mingo*, I make water. Fr.  
 μίχῳ, μίχῳ, whence *micho* (as  
*Dentes* from ὀδόντες,) then *migo*  
 and *mingo*, as in *Lingo*. ¶ Al.  
 from Anglo-Sax. *micgan*.

*Minimus*, least. Fr. *minor*.

*Minister*, a servant. Fr.  
*minor*, *minus*. Compare *Ma-  
 gister*.<sup>2</sup>

*Ministro*, I serve; I supply,  
 afford. Fr. *minister*, *ri*.

*Minitor*, I threaten. Fr.  
*minor*.

*Minium*, vermilion. Perhaps  
 a Spanish word. Propertius:  
 “Ut Mæotica nix *minio* si certat  
 IBERO.” Justin supposes that

it gave the name to the river  
 Miho in Spain. Vitruvius re-  
 verses the reasoning: “*Minium*  
 et Indicum nominibus ipsis in-  
 dicant, quibus in locis procre-  
 antur.”

*Mino*, as, I threaten. See  
*Minor*.

*Mino*, as, I drive. “Nam  
*minæ* sunt etiam voces, quibus  
 bubulci increpant boves, et ad  
 progrediendum hortantur.” F.  
 So Ovid: “Addiscam Getici  
 quæ norunt verba juvenci, As-  
 suetas illis adjiciamque *minas*.”  
 So Incepo is used. Tibullus:  
 “Aut stimulo tardos INCRE-  
 PUISSE boves.” Vossius ob-  
 serves that hence is Belg. *men-  
 nen*.<sup>1</sup>

*Minor*, less. For *mior*, fr.  
 μέϊων. As LeNis for Leis from  
 Λείος. ¶ Al. from μινός i. e.  
 μινυός, small.

*Minor*, I threaten. For *menor*,  
 as Liber for Leber. *Menor* from  
 μένος, rage, or from a verb μένω-  
 μαι, μενῶμαι, or μενέμαι, μενούμαι,  
 formed from it. ¶ Al. from  
 Germ. *meinen*, (allied to our  
 word To *mean*, and perhaps to  
 μένος, the mind,) explained by  
 Wachter: “significare, cogitata  
 sermone vel alio signo demon-  
 strare.” *Minor* is sometimes  
 used in a good sense. Horace:  
 “Atqui vultus erat multa et  
 præclara *minantis*.” Haigh re-  
 fers *minor* to μνάω, (whence  
 μνάω,) to put in mind.

*Minotaurus*, the Minotaur, a

<sup>1</sup> “*Minerva*, quasi μινέρρη. A μίνρη, μινέρρη, Arcadio. Hortatrix operum. Lanificii enim præses, ideoque ἐργάτη dicta.” Isaac Voss. But why V for G?

<sup>2</sup> Al. for *manister* fr. *manus*.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter refers *mino* to Celt. *menn*, a place: “*Minare* nihil aliud est quam de loco in locum ducere.”

monster. From *Minos* and *taurus* or *Taurus*. See the fable as explained by Lempriere.

*Mīnūo*, I lessen. Fr. *minus*. See *Minor*. ¶ Or fr. *μινύς*, small; or from a verb *μινύω*, whence *μινύθω*, I lessen.

*Mīnūrio*, *Mīnūrīzo*, I chirp, twitter. *Μινυρίζω*.

*Mīnūtāl*, anything very (*minutum*) small. Meat cut small, minced meat.

*Mīnūtus*, made less; made small; small. Fr. *minuo*.

*Mīrācūlum*, a wonder. Fr. *miror*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

*Mīrio*, a distorted or deformed person. Fr. *miror*. One whom we wonder at. Or from *mira*, i. e. monstra.

*Mirmillo*, a kind of gladiator. Fr. *μόρμυλος*, which in Ælian is a kind of fish, which these gladiators had engraved as a sign on their shields. Festus says that one gladiator was wont to attack another in these words: "Non te peto, PISCEM peto: quid me fugis, Galle?"

*Mīror*, I wonder, am astonished at. Fr. *μείρομαι*, I am divided. That is, I am distracted in my mind, stupefied, astonished. Virgil: "Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc DIVIDIT illuc." Homer has *μέγαρα ἔργα*, splendid works. *Μέγαρα* appears to be a reduplication for *μέρα* fr. *μείρω*, fut. *μερῶ*, I divide. "*Μερίζειν*," says Hemsterhuis, "de cogitationibus divis et distractis dicitur."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Haigh refers *miror* to *mirus*, and *mirus* to *ἱσμεῖν*, to desire.

*Miscellus*, mixed, promiscuous. Fr. *misceo*.

*Misceo*, I mix. Sof *misgeo* fr. *μίσγω*.

*Mīser*, wretched. From *σαγός*, (or perhaps a word *ρός*,) abominable, detestable, spicable, and therefore wretched. One of the meanings given by Johnson to Wretched is spicable, hatefully contemptible." Compare a Wretch Wretched.<sup>2</sup>

*Mīscreo*, *Mīsc̄reor*, the as *Miseror*.

*Mīsc̄eria*, wretchedness. *miser*.

*Mīsc̄eror*, I pity. That am (*miser*) wretched on account of another, I am wretched one who is wretched, I with one who weeps.

*Misi*, pf. of *mitto*. So *mitsi*. So *missum* for *mit*. *Missicius miles*: "Qui sionem honestam impetravit confectis stipendiis missionandus est." F.

*Missus*, a course or turn of fight of wild beasts. That one sending or turning of out. From *mitto*, *mitsum*, *sum*.

*Missa*, the service of the [From Hebr. *missah*, ation.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *μισῶ*, to hate. B long. ¶ Al. soft for *miger* fr. *μ* Æol. of *μωγερός*, miserable.

<sup>3</sup> This derivation, as Wachter observes, is much more suitable than another he thus states: "Ab initio erat catechumenorum aliorumque, qui cœnam ex disciplinâ veteris Ecclesiæ participare nec spectare licebat: q

*Mīligo*, I soften. Fr. *mitis*, as *Levis*, *Levigo*.

*Mītis*, soft, tender, gentle, meek. Fr. *μίμνται* pp. of *μῖα*, (whence *μινυός*, *μινύθω*), which Hesychius interprets by *ἐσθίω*, to eat: properly, to make small by biting. Or from a word *μῖα*, *μίμνται*: or even from *μειόω*, *μειῶ*, whence *μειωτός*, *μειός*. (See *Lima*.) *Mītis* is thus said of things which are fit to eat. Virgil: "Sunt nobis *mitia* poma." ¶ Al. for *mithis*, as *la-Teo* from *λαθίω*, *puTeo* from *πυθίω*. *Mithis* from *πειθῶ*, persuasion, yieldingness, whence *pithis*, yielding, tender; and, applied to what is soft in eating, yielding to the teeth. Hence *mithis*, P and M being commutable. Vossius: "The Æolians said *Ματῶ* for *Πατῶ*, *Μαθοῦσα* for *Παθοῦσα*." See *Multus*. Or thus: *pithis*, *pitis*, *mitis*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *μειδής*, from *μειδῶ*, to smile." In Homer we have *φιλομειδής Ἀφροδίτη*. ¶ Al. from *μειλιχτός*, (*μειχτός*), softened.

*Mītra*, a turban, &c. *Mītṛa*.

*Mitto*, I send, send away, &c. Fr. *μετιέω*, *μετιῶ*, or *μετέω*, *μετῶ*, I cast. When Herodotus says, 'Ἐπειὰν γὰρ τὸν ὅς δελαάσῃ περὶ ἀγκιστρὸν, μετίει ἐς μέσον τὸν ποταμὸν, μετίει is "casts or sends."

*Mītūlus*, a limpet. *Mītυλος*.

*Mixtus*, mixed. Fr. *migo*, *mixi*, from *μῖγω*, *μῖξω*.

*Mnēmōsynē*, the mother of the Muses. "Fr. *μνημοσύνη*, memory, by the aid of which the arts and sciences are learned and preserved." F. *Mnemosynē* is used for the Muses themselves.

*Mnester*, a suitor. *Μνηστήρ*.

*Mōbilis*, moveable; easy to be moved or to move. For *movebilis* fr. *moveo*. Or for *motabilis* fr. *moto*.

*Mōcōsus*, ludicrous. Fr. *μῶκος*, ridicule.

*Mōdērātus*, temperate, moderate. That is, governed, restrained within due bounds. Fr. *moderor*.

*Mōdēror*, I regulate, restrain, govern. Fr. *modus*. That is, I keep within due bounds.

*Mōdestus*, moderate; modest, i. e. moderate in one's pretensions or desires. Fr. *modus*, as *Funus*, *Funestus*.

*Mōdīcus*, moderate, sober; also, middling, ordinary, little, &c. Fr. *modus*.

*Mōdius*, *Mōdium*, a Roman measure. Fr. *μόδιος*, which is used by *Dinarchus*. ¶ Al. from *μέμοδα* pf. mid. of *μέδω*, I rule, regulate. This is indeed the derivation of *μόδιος*. ¶ Al. from *modus*.

*Mōdo*, only. Cicero: "Non *modo* [non] facere, sed ne cogitare quidem." *Modo* facere, is "only to do:" and *modo* is properly the ablative of *modus*,

discederent, hisce verbis, quæ etiamnum obtinent, præmonitos ferunt, Ite, missa est, i. e., discedite, *missio* vobis indicitur. Postea vocem aiunt usurpari ceptam pro ipsis mysteriis, quorum causâ catichumeni erant dimissi, h. e. pro celebratione sacre Eucharistiæ."

*Etym.*

<sup>1</sup> "Gr. *μόδιος*, Germ. *mud*, Belg. *mud*, Welsh *mu*." W.

which expresses a limit and bound. Again, *modo* is, provided that, i. e. but only in such and such a case. "He shall do so, (*modo*) provided he acts well." He shall do so only on those terms and within that regulation. Again, *modo* is but just now. Cicero: "Nuper . . . : et quid dico nuper? immo verò *modo* ac plane paulo ante vidimus qui forum ornament." Here *modo* limits and circumscribes the time. Vossius explains it "intra breviculum durationis *modum*." So *modo* is only just for the present time. So, when Terence says, "*Modo* ait, *modo* negat;" he means, "He says so just for the moment or hour, and just for the next moment or hour he says otherwise."

*Mōdūlor*, I regulate, measure, harmonize. Fr. *modulus*.

*Mōdūlus*, a measure, rule. Fr. *modus*.

*Mōdus*; a rule, measure, method, way; measure in music, tune, note; measure, quantity; rule, limit, bound. Fr. μέτρον pf. mid. of μέδω, to rule, govern. Whence Μῆδιμνον and Medimnus. ¶ "From Hebrew *MDD*, whence *MDH*, measure." Ainsw.

*Mōdus*, a mood or mode. Scheller: "Verbs have four modes. Properly speaking, the verb has no modes, but expresses the modes of the action denoted by the verb. The action expressed by the verb may happen in four ways or modes, indicative, subjunctive, impera-

tive, infinitive. These are not very accurate." I "Modus is used to signify different MANNERS of conjugating verbs, agreeably to different actions or affective be expressed, as showing, manding, &c."

*Machus*, an adulterer. χῆς.

*Mænëra*: See Munus.

*Mænia*, walls, rampart. *maen*, a stone, rock; word has been left the by the Celts." W. ¶ *Onia* is for *mæria* fr. *mær* same as *mærus*. So *do* is perhaps for *doRum* fr. ¶ Al. for *munia* fr. ἀμύνω repel. Somewhat as for *Orea*. Some suppose *Mærus* also is for *Murus*.

*Mæra*, a degree of a sign the Zodiac. Fr. μοῖρα, a sion.

*Mæreo*, *Mæreo*, I grieve ment. Fr. μοῖρα, translated Donnegan (inter alia) "fate." That is, from a μοιρέω, I am under hard fortune, I grieve. "Ἰδοὺ τὴν μοῖραν," says Sc ¶ Al. from ἀμοιρέω, I am lucky, unfortunate. As in *Rura* from Ἀρουρα Al. from μέμοιρα pf. μοίρω, to divide. Ovid: "vidon haud aliter quàm membra relinquam."

*Mærus*, a wall. Fr. μῦρος pf. mid. of μείρω, to divide.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from μύρομαι, to weep. *maurnan*, allied to our *mourne*, grieve. And Germ. *murren*.

This is, a partition. ¶ But Scaliger thus: "A μοῖρα, pars. Quodd quisque pro PARTE suâ muros extrueret, reficeret, servaret."

*Mæstus*, sad. Fr. *mæreo*, *mærsi*, *mærstum*, *mæstum*, as Torreo, Tostum.

*Mōla*, a mill. Μύλη. Also, a cake made of salt, and corn bruised (*molâ*) by a mill and used in sacrifices. Also, a mole or false conception. Vossius: "Ex gravitate et motûs difficultate, quasi lapis gestaretur molaris." It is however from Gr. μύλη, which is so used.

*Mōlâres* (dentes), the grinders. Fr. *molo*, to grind.

*Mōles*, a huge mass or bulk, a huge pile or weight; great toil and difficulty. "Mul in Celtic signifies a heap, a mound. Hence Lat. *moles*, and Gaëlic *mulan*, a hillock." Sir W. Drummond. ¶ Or for *boles*, as Mons for Bons. And as βολγός and μολγός are interchanged. *Boles* from βῶλος, a mass. ¶ Al. from μόλος, toil; whence μόλις, with difficulty. That is, from μουλος, poetic form of μόλος, as νούσος of νόσος. In this case toil is the primary meaning of *moles*, and from it proceeds that of a huge mass or bulk, from its ponderousness and difficulty of being moved. ¶ Haigh refers to μῶλος, a mole, harbour.

*Mōlestus*, troublesome, painful. Fr. *moles*, toil. As Nefas, Nefastus. But O here is

long. Yet some derive Lūcerna from Lūceo. ¶ Or from μόλος, toil. As Funus, Funestus. ¶ Or from *mola*, a millstone. From the toil attendant on grinding with the millstone. So κόπος, toil, is derived fr. κόπτω, fut. 2. κοπῶ. Damni: "Corn among the ancients was broken by battering it: and from the troublesome labor of battering corn all troublesome labor was called κόπος."

*Mōlîmen*, attempt, effort. Fr. *molior*.

*Mōlior*, I toil, labor, attempt or aim at doing what is laborious; I move or stir anything with great exertion. That is, ago aut moveo aliquid magnâ mole. Also, I build, raise. That is, statuo molem. Or it is properly, I raise (magnâ mole) with great toil. Virgil: "Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem." Hence, like Struo, *molior* is to contrive, plan, project. *Molior* has also the opposite sense of pulling down and overthrowing. Here it seems to be put for *demolior*. As Populor for Depopulor.

*Mollis*, soft. For *mobilis*, easy to be moved. That is, pliant, flexible. "Quodd mollia facile trahantur et MOVEANTUR in quancunque partem." Perrott. In Virgil, Georg. 2, 389, "Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu," Heyne interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. So in 3, 76, "Altiùs ingreditur et mollia crura reponit," Ceruti interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. In 3, 165, we have: "Dum

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *mola*, a mill-stone. From its massiveness. But the O is short.



faciles animi juvenum, dum *mobilis* ætas." *Mobilis*, *moblis*, *molliis*.<sup>1</sup>

*Mollusca* nux, a kind of nut. Macrobius: " *Mollusca* nux dicta est, quod omnibus nucibus *mollior* sit."

*Mōlo*, I grind. Fr. *mola*.

*Mōlossi* canes, mastiffs, dogs from the *Molossi*, a people of Epirus. Xenophon has *Μολοτικαὶ κύνες*.

*Mōlossus*, a foot like *mōl-lēscō*. *Μολοσσός*.

*Mōlybdīs*, a plummet. *Μολυβδῖς*.

*Mōmen*, motion, impulse. For *movimen* fr. *moveo*.

*Mōmentum*, motion, impulse; impulsive force, actuating power. For *movimentum* fr. *moveo*. Also, change; inclination to change position; power operating to produce change. Weight, power, influence, motive, as tending to move and affect the mind. A moment of time, as being continually in motion. Possibly some of the meanings of *momentum* point to *molimentum* fr. *molior*.

*Mōnāchus*, a monk. *Μοναχός*.

*Mōnas*, unity. *Μονάς*.

*Mōnastērion*, a monastery. *Μοναστήριον*.

*Mōnaulos*, a simple pipe. *Μόναυλος*.

*Mōnēdūla*, a jack-daw. For *monetula*, from its supposed

fondness for (*moneta*) coin. Cicero: "Non plus aurum tibi quàm *monedulæ* committebant." Pliny: " *Monedularum*, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique præcipuè mira est." ¶ Al. from *monéo*. "Ab auguribus quos *moneret* in captandis auguriis." V.

*Mōneo*, I put in mind, advise, admonish. See *Memini*.

*Mōnēris*, a ship of one bank of oars. *Μονήρης*.

*Mōnēta*, money coined; also, a mint for coining. As *Rubeta* is from *Rubus*, so *moneta* may be from *monéo*. The object of stamping money must have been to give information either of the date or of the value of the money coined, or of both. Vossius: "Quia nota inscripta *monet* nos auctoris et valoris." Ainsworth: "The stamp was anciently the effigies of some God, that looking on it they might be put in mind of the deity." ¶ Tooke: "Mint and money are the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *mynegian*, *myngian*, notare, to mark, or to coin. The Latin *moneta* is the past participle of the same Anglo-Saxon verb." The Anglo-Sax. *mynet* (whence our Mint,) was coin, and *mynet-smitha* was a place for striking coin.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *μαλακός*, soft; whence *μολακός*, as *Μολάχη* is the same as *Μαλάχη*. See *Culmus*. From *μολακός*, *μολακός* is *molliis*, as from *κολωνός*, *κολωνός* is *Collis*. ¶ Al. from *μαλός*, soft.

<sup>2</sup> However, Wachter derives these from the Latin. Whether his reason is valid, the reader will judge: "Nam primis temporibus Germani aurum et argentum signatum non habebant nec desiderabant; exceptis Rheno proximis, a quibus vocabulum hodiernum videtur confictum." ¶ Others affirm that *moneta* is called from its being stamped in the temple of Juno

*ile*, a necklace. From *muinnal*,<sup>1</sup> the neck. c Vossius refers to *μονός* ux. ¶ Or it is from *mo-* 'Quia virtutis et digni-  
*mentum* et signum fo-  
V. Somewhat as the  
as was given to Manlius.  
*uile* may refer to some-  
like the Catholic rosaries  
ish phylacteries. *Ile*, as  
Cubile.

δ—: The words be-  
with *Mono* are all from  
reek. *Μόνος*, alone: &c.  
s, a mountain, high hill.  
*νός*, a hill. Luke: *Πάν*  
*δ βουνός ταπεινωθήσεται*.  
gan translates *βουνοειδής*,  
NTAINOUS, hilly." Fr.

Æol. *βωνός*, (as *μούσα*,  
*μῶσα*; and *βοῦς*, Æol.  
*bons*, (as *Γένος*, Gens),  
for softness *mons*. *Βολ-*  
*μολγός* were the same.  
*μηξ* and *μύρμηξ*. ¶ Or  
*uineo*, *minitum*, *mintum*,  
tis from *σιντης*. ¶ Al.  
*πος*, *φόρος*, whence *vors*,  
is, (as perhaps from *Πό-*  
is, is Pons,) whence for  
*mons*. So some derive  
from *Ἀρης*.

*stro*, I inform, point out,

show. Fr. *moneo*, *monsi*, *mon-*  
*sum*, whence *monsitro*, (as from  
Calce is *Calcitro*,) then *mon-*  
*stro*.

*Monstrum*, a prodigy, mon-  
ster. Fr. *monstro*. As point-  
ing out or indicating the will of  
the Gods or future events.  
The Gentiles, says Forcellini,  
thought that everything extra-  
ordinary and unusual portended  
some future event. Cicero:  
"Quorum vim verba ipsa, pru-  
denter a majoribus posita, de-  
clarant: quia enim ostendunt,  
portendunt, *monstrant*, pro-  
dicunt; ostenta, portenta, *mon-*  
*stra*, prodigia dicuntur."

*Mönumentum*, that which  
puts us in mind or advises us  
of any event, as a statue, se-  
pulchre, book, &c. From *mo-*  
*neo*. So *Documentum*.

*Mōra*, delay, hindrance. For  
*mona* fr. *μονή*. As diRus fr.  
*δαιμός*. ¶ Or from *μέμορα* pf.  
mid. of *μελῶ*, to divide, dis-  
tract. From the distraction of  
the mind from the object in pur-  
suit. Or from the notion of  
division of time, i. e. interval  
and space. Valerius: "Deus  
ipse *moras spatiumque* in-  
dulget amori." ¶ Teuton. *mer-*  
*ren* is to delay; Anglo-Sax. *me-*  
*ran* is to hinder.

*Mōra*, a division of the Spar-  
tan soldiers. *Mōpa*.

*Mōrātus*, endued with (*mo-*  
*res*) manners good or bad.  
Also said of pieces in which the  
manners of the characters are  
well represented.

*Morbōnia*, a place full (*mor-*  
*bi*) of disease; any horrid place.

who was called, they say, from  
HINO the Romans to sacrifice a  
nd Suidas tells the story, that,  
Romans wanted money to carry  
r with Pyrrhus, they prayed to  
o instructed them that, if they  
: in their wars, they should not  
ey: and that they thence called  
Moneta, and decreed that the  
he republic should be struck in  
e. This is all fable.  
ical Journal, No. 5, P. 122.

*Morbus*, a disease. Fr. μόρος, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by νόσος. Hence μόρῳς, *morvus*, for softness *morbus*. Or from μόρος is *morivus*, *morvus*, *morbus*, as Superco, Superivus, Supervus, Superbus. See Arvum.

*Mordeo*, I bite. Also, I prick, sting; hence, I say stinging things about another, I slander. Fr. μείρω, I divide; especially, with the teeth; pp. μέμορται, whence μόρδην. Compare teuDo. So ἀμέγω. And thus, as Haigh observes, from γανάω and γανίω are γανδάω and γανδέω, whence Candeo.

*Mordicus*, with the teeth. Fr. *mordeo*. That is, by biting.

*Mōrētum*, a kind of salad. Fr. μορητὸν, divided, fr. μορέω, μεμόρηται. The Latins call it for a somewhat like reason *Intriturum*.<sup>1</sup>

*Mōrīgērōr*, I humor, please. That is, *morem gero*.

*Mōrio*, a fool. Fr. μωρίων, fr. μωρός.

*Mōrior*, I die. Fr. μόρος, death.

*Mormyr*, a species of fish. Μορμύρος.

*Mōrōlōgus*, babbling. Μωρολόγος.

*Mōror*, I delay. See *Mora*.

*Mōror*, I am silly. Fr. μωρόμαι, μωροῦμαι.

*Mōrōsus*, difficult to please, froward, &c. Qui sui *moris* est.

*Morpheus*, *Morpheus*. Μορφεύς.

*Mors*, death. Fr. μόρος, which is explained by Hesychius θάνατος. As Γένος, Gens. ¶ Others refer it to *mortis*, this to μέμορται pp. of μείρω, to divide; pf. mid. μέμορα, whence μόρος. "Optimè competit mortis, quia animam e corpore SEPARAT," says Wachter.<sup>2</sup>

*Morsus*, a bite, bit. Fr. *mordeo*, *mordsum*, *morsum*.

*Morta*, fate. Fr. μορτή, explained by Hesychius μοῖρα.

*Mortalis*, mortal. Fr. *mortis*.

*Mortārium*, a mortar. Fr. μέμορται pp. of μείρω, to divide. Johnson defines a Mortar "a vessel in which materials are BROKEN by being pounded with a pestle." Others think *mortarium* put for *moretarium* from *moretum*. That is, a vessel in which herbs are bruised which are fit for making salad. *Mortarium* is also a vessel in which mortar is made. "A similitudine ejus, quod planum latumque habet fundum." F. So also it is the mortar itself.

*Mortuus*, dead. Fr. *moritus* (*mōrtus*,) fr. *morior*. As *Fatuus*, *Ambiguus*, *Mutuus*. Or from *moritus*, *mortius*. ¶ Al.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from μωστών. But the change is too violent.

<sup>2</sup> Yet Tooke has the rashness to put *Mors* in a catalogue of words, "of which," he says, "the serious and elaborate accounts given by the Latin etymologists will cause to those who consult them either great disgust or great entertainment, according to the disposition and humor of the enquirer." Tooke himself refers *mors* to Anglo-Sax. *mord*.

*mortis*. ¶ Al. from *μop-* which Hesychius explains

;  
*ōrūlus*, blackish. Fr. *μαῦ-* lark. ¶ Or fr. *morum*. From

color of the mulberry.  
*ōrum*, a mulberry; a black-  
Fr. *μόρον*. ¶ Or from

n, dark.  
*ōrus*, a mulberry-tree. Fr.

¶ Or fr. *morum*.

*ōrus*, foolish. *Μαρός*.

*ōs*, *mōris*, a manner, way,

om, fashion. *Mores* are

iers, character, morals.

is contracted fr. *modus*,

what as Vis from Volis,

Ad from Apud. *Modus*,

mos. So from Super is

rench Sur. Horace: "Apis

næ *More* *ΜΟΔΟΥΕ*."

ro: "Multa sunt a nobis

eadeo *more* *ET* *ΜΟΔΟ* dis-

a." ¶ Al. from *νόμος*, no

neglected.

*ostellum*, a little monster.

*nonstellum*, from *monstrum*,

lagrum, Flagellum.

*ōtácilla*, a wag-tail. Fr.

, I move often, wag. Some-

as *Navicella*.<sup>1</sup>

*ōto*, I move often. Fr.

o, *movitum*, *motum*.

*ōtus*, a motion; motion of the

, gesticulation; commotion,

ult; affection of the mind by

h it is moved or agitated.

*noveo*, *motum*.

*ōveo*, I move. For *moeo*,

aVio for παῖο, παῖω; and

for οἷς,) fr. *μόω* or *μοέω*,

allied to *μάω*, I move on. "The

primitive root of *μογέω*," says

Blomfield,<sup>2</sup> "was, if I con-  
jecture rightly, *μόω*, whence *mo-*  
*veo*." At least *μόθος*, tumult,  
seems to come from *μόω*, *ἐμό-*  
*θην*, to move, disturb. As Lat.  
*motus*. Furthermore, Lennep  
says: "*Μολέω*, I come; fr.  
*μόλω*, which compare with *μέω*,  
*μόω*, and *μονεο*." Compare  
Meo. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *μοθίω*,  
fr. *μόθος*, tumult, [disturbance]."  
That is, from *μοθίω*, to disturb,  
through an Æolic form *μοφίω*.

*Mox*, immediately; presently,

a little while ago. For *mons* (as

Nix for Nivs, whence *Nivis*) fr.

*moveo*. Properly, in as short a

time as one can move oneself.

¶ Al. for *mods*, i. e. *modis*,

same as *Modò*.

*Mu*, an expression of mut-

tering. *Mū*.

*Mūceo*, said of things mouldy,

flat, or dead. "From the He-

brew *MK*, *tabescere*, corrupt-  
pi." V. "From Hebr. *muk*."  
¶ Tt. ¶ Or fr. *μυδάω*, whence  
*μυδαλός*, mouldy. From pf.  
*μεμύδακα* may have been formed  
*μυδακίω*, whence *μυκίω*, *muceo*.

*Mūcidus*, mouldy. Fr. *mu-*  
*ceo*.

*Mucinium*, *Muccinium*, a

muckender. Fr. *mucus*.

*Mucro*: See Appendix.

*Mūcus*, filth of the nose. For

*mūgus* fr. *μέμῡγα* pf. mid. of

*μύσσω*, I blow the nose. Al.

from *mugo*, whence *mungo*.

*Mūgil*, a mullet. As from *μύξα*,

filth of the nose, is *μύξων*, a

nest isti motui libidinis significatio:  
κίναιδον εαπροpter vocat Galenus.  
n igitur nomen, quia mutonem cille-  
n: penem moveat?" V.

<sup>2</sup> Ad Æsch. Agam. 1614.

mallet, because, as Aristotle informs us, the mallet *δίσκαται τὴν μέλαν ἐξ αὐτοῦ*; so from *mucos* or *mugus* seems to have arisen *mugil*. Tursion says: "A *mucos*, from its viscosity."

*Muginor*, I dally, am tardy in doing anything. From *μέζω*, pf. mid. *μέμωγα*, to grumble, murmur. "In Glossis Isidori legas, *Muginatur*, caussatur. Ubi caussari est causas inanēs nectere cur obsequi non poesis. Quod qui facit, OBMCERMURARE videtur." V. ¶ Or from *mucos* or *mugus*. As *βλέπων* is sluggish from *βλέπω*, filth of the nose. Or *muginor* will then mean rather to be silly or stupid in executing a thing. For filth of the nose was thought a mark of stupidity. Hence Horace's expression, "*Emuncta naris*." So Lucian uses *κόρυζα* (which is properly the same as *mucus*) in the sense of stupidity: *Πᾶσι σε μαθαίνοντα, τὴν πολλὴν ταύτην κόρυζαν ἐποξύσας*.

*Mūgio*, I bellow. From the sound *mu*, whence Gr. *μυκάω* and *μύκω*. ¶ Or for *mucio* fr. *μυκάω*. G for C, as *Lingo* for *Lincho*, *Licho*, *λυχῶ*.

*Mūla*, a she-mule. Fr. *mulus*, as *Lupa* from *Lupus*.

*Mulceo*, I soften, soothe, appease. Also, I touch gently or stroke with the hand in a soothing manner. As from *Κάλαμος* is *Culmus*, so from *μαλακός* is *mulcus*, whence *mulceo*. Or fr. *μαλακίω* or *μαλακέω* is *mulceo*. See *Culmus*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *milescean*." Tooke

*Mulcibet*, *Vulcan*. Fr. *mulcoo*, i. e. *mollio*, I soften. "A mollicendo ferro," says Festus. "Quod ignis sit, et omnia mulcet ac domet," says Macrobius. *Mulcibet*, as *Facibet*, Faber; &c.

*Mulco*, I cudgel, buffet. Fr. *μαλακίς*, *μαλακῶ*, I soften; as *Κάλαμος*, *Culmus*. Terence has "*inprobio committigare caput*." ¶ Or from *molio*, whence *molico*, (as *Fodio*, *Fedico*,) *molco*, *mulco*. That is, I grind, bruise, beat.

*Mulcto*, *Multo*, I fine; punish. Fr. *mulgeo*, *multum*. Scheller: "In popular discourse *Mulgere* aliquem pecuniā might be used as *Emungere*, for *Private*. Hence *mulcta* is properly a participle, *mulcta pecunia*." *Mulgeo* may properly mean to squeeze out, as well as to milk, since *ἀμέλω* has both these meanings.<sup>1</sup>

*Multra*, a milk-pail. Fr. *mulgeo*, *mulgitum*, *mulgtum*, *multum*.

*Mulgeo*, I milk. Fr. *ἀμέλω*, *μέλω*, pf. mid. *μέμελογα*, whence *molgeo*, *mulgeo*, as from *Πέλογα*, *Πέβολγα* is *Folgeo*, *Fulgeo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *meolcian*." Tooke.

*Mūlicbris*, feminine. Fr. *mulier*.

<sup>1</sup> As from *πλείστος* is *πλεστηρῶς*, I set up at a very high rate; so from *multus* some suppose *multo* might mean to set a high rate of punishment or fine on a criminal action. Plautus has, "Scio scire te Quam multas tecum miseras multaverim." But this is a mere pun. From *multus* how shall we account for the spelling *mulcto*?

*Mũlier.* Α μύλλω, μυλῶ, i. q. πλῆσιάζω. Quā voce utitur Theocritus. Vossius: "Μύλλω fortasse olim honestum vocabulum fuit, ut alia multa quæ postea turpia facta sunt." ¶ Al. α μαλὸς, mollis, tener. Ut hU-mus α χαμός.<sup>1</sup>

*Mulleus* calceus, and *Mulleus* simply, a kind of shoe or buskin of a red or purple color. From the color of (*mullus*) the mullet. Ausonius has "PUNICEOS *mullōs*." And Ovid "tenui suffusum SANGUINE *mullum*." Dion, says Dacier, calls this shoe ἐρυθρόχρους, of a red color.<sup>2</sup>

*Mullus*: See Appendix.

*Mulsus*, mixed with honey. We have *Lac mulsum*, *Aqua malsa*, *Vinum mulsum*. That is, *mulsus* melle, SOFTENED with honey. From *mulceo*. ¶ Others take *mulsus* in an active sense, softening. Horace: "LENI præcordia *mulso* Pro-lueris."

*Multa*, a fine. See *Mulcto*.

*Multifārius*, various. Fr. *multus*, and *fari*, to speak, like *Nefarius*. As said in many ways. So Donnegan explains

διφάσιος "which is said in two different ways, double." So διφατος, τριφατος, τριφάσιος.

*Multijfidus*, cleft into many parts. Fr. *fido*, *findo*. As from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figulus*; from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*.

*Multiplico*, I multiply. That is, *multiplicem* facio, I make manifold, from *plico*.

*Multitia* or *Multicia*, thin robes finely wrought. For *multilicia* fr. *licium*. As composed of many threads. Forcellini objects that, were that the case, they could not have been thin and fine. Some young ladies, whom I have consulted, say that this is not a real objection. Indeed Samite was a vest made of six threads, from ἐξάμιτος, (as from *Exemplum*, *Example*, is *Sample*,) and yet Spenser sings: "In SILKEN SAMITE she was LIGHT arrayed." *Multicia* would in Greek be πολύμιτα. ¶ "Al. ab ico. Quod genus panni sit pectine probe ictum seu pulsatum." F.

*Multitudo*, a multitude. Fr. *multus*. As *Solus*, *Solitudo*.

*Multo*: See *Mulcto*.

*Multus*, much, much in number, numerous, many. Fr. *mole*, a mass; whence *molidus*, as *Gelidus* from *Gelu*; then *multus*, as from *Stolidus* is *Stultus*. *Multus* was formerly written *moltus*. *Multus* is thus properly great, large; and then is great in number, numerous. Thus *Multo* labore, *Multâ* nocte, *Multo* mane, *Multâ* cum liber-tate notabant. So Forcellini explains *multus* (inter alia)

2 M

<sup>1</sup> Al. a *molo*, *permolo*. Horatius: "Alienas *permolere* uxores." Sed hoc verbum non satis erat honestum. ¶ Al. a μολος, labor. Oh partus laborem. ¶ "Al. ab Hebr. *MLA*, implere. Quia concipiens impletur. Vel quia implet mundum." V. ¶ Shakspeare's derivation of *mulier* in *Cymbeline* is amusing: "The piece of tender air thy virtuous daughter which we call *mollis ær*; and *mollis ær* we term it *mulier*."

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *mullo*, to sew; which seems to be no word at all. And what distinction is there in saying that a shoe is sewn?

*Etym.*

"magnus, vehemens, ingens." And *mole* "MAGNITUDO aut MULTITUDO cujuslibet rei." Johnson defines *Much* "1. large in quantity, 2. many in number." ¶ Al. from πολλοστός. And this may be true, if πολλοστός is ever used for many. But it admits of doubt. For, though in Aristoph. Peace, 559, Brunck translates πολλοστῶ χρόνῳ, "LONGO post tempore," it is capable of a different version. It is certain that πολλοστός means usually, the very least, as in οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν μέρος in Demosthenes. However, from πολλοστός, contr. πολστός, πολτός, would be *polltus*, whence *moltus*. Thus from Posse Wachter derives the German *Mussen*, "posse:" and adds: "P and M are letters of the same organ, and consequently commutable." We say Molly and Polly, Meggy and Peggy. ¶ "From Hebr. *MLA*, plenitudo." V.<sup>1</sup>

*Mūlus*, a mule. Fr. μάλος, dull, stupid. *Mulus* is used for a blockhead or dunce. Catullus: "*Mule*, nihil sentie." Ω into U, as φῶρος, fUris. ¶ Or from μόλος, labor, Poët. μούλος, as νόσος, Poët. νοῦσος. Pliny calls it "animal viribus in LABORE eximium." ¶ The Anglo-Sax. and Welsh is *mul*: but these are referred by Wachter to the Latin. "*Mulus*, from Hebr. *mul*," says Turton. In

Richardson's Arabic Dictionary *bughl* is a mule.

*Munditia*, cleanness. Fr. *mundus*. So *Stultitia*.

*Mundus*, clean, neat. As *Mulcto* was changed to *Multo*, *munctus* might be changed to *muntus*, which would naturally fall into *mundus*, as *menTax* into *menDax*. *Munctus*, like *emunctus*, would be, *emungendo* purgatus, purged, cleaned, clean. Forcellini explains *emunctus*, as used of style, "qui purgatâ, nitidâ nihilque sordidi habente oratione utitur: ab *emunctis* naribus et sordium vacuis."

*Mundus*, the universe; the world. Fr. *mundus*, neat. From the neatness and grace displayed in the arrangement of things. So κόσμος is the world from κόσμος, neatness, elegance. Pliny: "Quem κόσμον Græci nomine ornamentum appellaverunt, eum nos a perfectâ absolutâque elegantia mundum." Seneca has: "Dum NITIDUS certas *mundus* evolvit vices."

*Mundus*, a lady's ornaments, apparatus, or dress. "Instrumentum quo mulieres *mundiores* et cultiores fiunt." F.

*Mundus*. In *undo* is used for, at hand, ready. Plautus: "Nempe habeo in *undo*." Forcellini thus accounts for it: "Videtur ductum a *undo* muliebri; quia, quæ ad corporis cultum pertinent, omnia mulieres in promptu habent, conduuntque diligenter ut præsto ad usum semper sint." *Mundus* had a wider signification. Apuleius: "Erant et falces et operæ mesop-

<sup>1</sup> Dacier: "A *mulcta*, multa, est *mulctus*, quod numerando *mulcta* estimaretur, et *mulctare* numerare. *Mulcta* in primis temporibus in ovibus et bubus æstimatis constitit."

rise *mundus* omnis." Here it means apparatus, furniture, tools. "In *mundo*" might therefore mean, "among my necessary apparatus," and therefore, at hand. Or *mundus* is here an adjective, and "in *mundo*" is sprucely, nicely, neatly, in good order and fit for use.

*Mūnĕro*, I give (*munera*) presents.

*Mungo*, I blow or wipe my nose. For *mugo*, (as N is added in Frango, Lingo,) fr. *μυγῶ* fut. 2. of *μύσσω*.

*Mūnia*, public offices. Allied to *munera*.

*Mūnĭceps*, *mūnĭcĭpis*. Adam: "Besides those who had settled in the Roman territory, the freedom of the city was granted to several foreign towns, which were called *municipia*, and the inhabitants *municipes*, because (poterant *capere munia seu munera*) they might enjoy offices at Rome." *Municipes* were those also who lived in the same *municipium*; and was extended to those who lived in the same country, and meant countrymen.

*Mūnĭficus*, bountiful. Qui *munia* aut *munera* facit.

*Mūnio*, I fortify, defend. Fr. *μαῖνια*. As Punio from Pœna. ¶ Al. from *ἀμύνω*, I defend, repel. A dropt, as in Rura from *Ἀρούρα*.

*Mūnis*, grateful. That is, doing what is incumbent on us, doing what is our (*mine*) part and duty.

*Mūnus*, a gift. Also, an office, duty. *Munus* was for-

merly *mānus*, as pUnio from pCēna. Lucretius uses *mCēnera* for *mUnera*. Haigh: "*Mānus* is from *μοῖρα*, a portion, lot, condition, honor, reward, princely power." *Μοῖρα*, from signifying a portion or lot, might signify either a gift or a task allotted or assigned. *Τίλος*, we may observe, is used in both these senses. Or *mānus* was from a word *μοῖρος* or *μοῖρον*. *Mānus* is thus for *mārus*, as perhaps doNum from *δῶρον*, pleNus from *πλήρης*. Possibly the N came first into the word *murus* through the genitive *muris*, to avoid the repetition of the R: *muReris*, *muNeris*. Ainsworth remarks that *munia* thus flowed: "*Māria*, *mānia*, *munia*."

*Mūnus*. Shows, spectacles, public sights were called *munera*. As being given as boons to the people by the magistrates. Tertullian explains the funereal (*munera*) exhibitions as being made as presents and favors to the dead. Public buildings also were called *munera*, as being, apparently, built as boons to the people, for their utility and good.

*Mūræna*, a lamprey. *Μύραινα*.

*Murcia*, the Goddess presiding over the slothful. Fr. *murcus*. See *Murcidus*. ¶ This epithet is applied also to Venus, and some suppose it here put for *Murtia* from *μύρτος*, the myrtle, which was sacred to her. From the fascinations then of Venus, which



relax the mind and dispose it to an easy inactivity, the indolent are supposed to be called *mur-cidi*.

*Murcidus*, slothful. Fr. μαλακός, soft, effeminate; whence *mulcus*, as *Κάλαμος*, Culmus. Then *murcus*, somewhat as siRpe from σίλφι, and as tuRban for tuLban. Hence a verb *murceo*, when *murcidus*, as Frigeo, Frigidus. ¶ Hesychius says that among the Syracusans *μύρκος* meant *ἐνός, ἄφρωνος*, i. e. dumb; and thence Vossius carries on the meaning to “impotens, ignavus.”

*Murer*, a shell-fish, from the juice of which purple was dyed; hence used for purple and a purple robe. Also a shell in which ointment was put. Also, a trumpet made of a hollow shell. Also, anything sharp or jagged like the exterior of a shell: as the point of a rock, a jagged bit. So a caltrap, an instrument made with spikes, so that, which way soever it fell to the ground, one of them pointed upwards to wound horses' feet. Fr. *μύαξ*, the edible muscle. R added, as *νός*, nuRus; *μουσάων*, musaRum.

*Mūria*, sauce or pickle made from the tunny or other fish. Also, salt liquor, strong brine. Fr. *άλμυρός*, salt; whence *άλμυρία*; and, neglecting *άλ*, *μυρία*. ¶ Or from *μύρω* or *μύρομαι*, to flow. Manilius: “Hinc sanies pretiosa FLUIT, floremque cruoris Evomit, et mixto gustum sale temperat oris.”

*Murmur*, *ὑρίς*, a murmur.

Fr. *murmuro*, and this from *μορμύρω*, *mormuro*.

*Murrha*, *Myrrha*, the murrhine stone. Pausanias has *κρύσταλλος καὶ μόρρα*. Arrian has *ὄνυχιν λιθία καὶ μουρρίνη*. Whence *murrhinus*, made of this stone.<sup>1</sup>

*Mūrus*, a wall. From *μαrus*, as pUnio from pCEna. ¶ Al. from *μύω*, to block up, to close.

*Mus*, a mouse. *Μῦς*. In the genitive *muris*, from *μυός*, as *νός*, nuRus.

*Mūsa*, a Muse; hence a song, verse, poetry; and in general learning or literature. *Μοῦσα*.

*Mūsagētes*, a leader of the Muses. *Μουσάγέτης*.

*Musca*, a fly. Fr. *μῦια*, whence dimin. *μύισκη*, *musca*. Anglo-Sax. *mycg*, Germ. *mücke*. ¶ “From Arab. *maska*.” Tt.

*Muscerda*, mouse-dung. Fr. *mus*, and *cerno*, whence *Excrementum*.

*Muscipūla*, a mousetrap. Fr. *mus*, *capio*.

*Muscūlus*, a little mouse. Fr. *mus*. Also, a sea fish in its form, which protects the whale. It is described by Claudian, in Eutrop. II, 425. Also a shed or mantlet used in sieges. Vegetius: “Vocantur a marinis bel-luis *musculi*. Nam, quemadmodum illi, cū minores sint, tamen balænis auxilium adminiculumque jugiter exhibent; ita istæ machinæ breviores, deputatæ turribus magnis, adventui illa-

<sup>1</sup> New Stephens, p. ccclii.

parant viam, itineraque uniunt." But Lipsius de this meaning from the mouse: "Quodd instar animalculi foderent sub eo. Aut quodd milites, ut, cavum id subirent."

a muscle fish. Fr. *μῦς*. a muscle of the body. critus uses *μῦς* in this sense. *iscus*, musk. *Μόσχος*.

*iscus*, moss. Fr. *μόςχος*, tender.<sup>1</sup> Ovid: "MOLLI erat humida musco." ¶ From *μόςχος*, a young and r shoot.

*uscum*, a place consecrated to Muses, to learning and arts. *Μουσεῖον*.

*ūsicē*, music. *Μουσική*.

*ūsicus*, skilled in music in the arts. *Μουσικός*.

*usimo*, *Musmo*. Pliny: in HISPANIA non absimile i genus *musmonum*, caprino quam pecoris velleri pro-

Strabo: *Γίνονται ἐν ταῦθα χα φύοντες αἰγύλιαν ἀντ' ἐρέας καλούμενοι δὲ Μούσμονες*. of course a Spanish word.

*ūsitum*, mosaic, tessellated

. For *musium* fr. *μουσεῖον*. concinnitate et elegantia,"

Vossius. "Quasi Musam manibus elaboratum: vel sic sæpe exornarentur Muspon.

*ussito*, same as *musso*.

*usso*, I murmur, mumble.

*ύζω, μύδω, mudso, musso*.

, I am silent. Or rather, utter to myself, and not

openly. However compare Mutus. *Mussito* is also so used. Terence: "Accipienda et *mussitanda* injuria adolescentium est." *Musso* is explained by Forcellini, "submissâ voce loquor, clam murmuro."

*Mustaceus* or *-um*, a bridecake. Cato: "Mustaceos sic facito: farinæ siliginæ modium unum *musto* conspergito," &c.

*Mustela*, a weasel. From *mus*. From its shape. "Est enim *mus* longior," says Beeman, who refers *tela* to *τήλε*, longè. But *tela* is rather a termination.

*Mustelinus*, in color like a weasel. Fr. *mustela*.

*Musteus*, sweet or fresh as (*mustum*) fresh wine.

*Mustus*, new, fresh, young. Hence *mustum*, i. e. vinum, fresh wine. As *Merum* for *Merum Vinum*. Fr. *μόςχος*, tender; whence *mosthus*, as Gr. *κάλχα* is Lat. *caltha*; hence *mostus, mustus*. Wachter: "Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Suecian, *must*; Belg. *most*: all from Lat. *mustum*."

*Mutilus*, mutilated. *Μήτυλος*, transp. *μότιλος*.

*Mutinus* or *Mutinus*, Priapus. A *muto, onis*.

*Mutio*, I mutter. From the sound *mu*, whence *μύζω*. ¶ Al. from *mutus*.

*Mutito*, said of persons feasting each other by turns. Fr. *muto*, as *Musso, Mussito*. From the notion of exchanging or making returns. "Epulas vicissim *commuto*." F.

*Mûto*, I change, exchange,

So used by Homer, II. λ. 105.

relate. Fr. *gnaruris*, anciently used for *gnarus*. Hence *gnaruro*, *gnarro*, then *narro*, as *Nascor* for *Gnascor*. *Narro* is, *gnarum* facio alicquem alicujus rei.

*Narthēcium*, a medicine-chest. *Ναρθήκιον*.

*Nascor*, I am born. *Nascor* was anciently *gnascor*, and *natus* was *gnatus*, whence *Cognatus*. *Gnascor* is from *gnasco*, and this from *gnao*, as *Βάω*, *Βάσκω*; *Φάω*, *Φάσκω*. *Gnao* is fr. *γεν-νᾶω*, *γνάω*, (whence *γνήσιος*,) I produce. *Nascor*, I am produced.

*Nāsica*, having a sharp nose. Fr. *nasus*.

*Nāsiterna*, *Nassiterna*, a pail, bucket. Fr. *nasus* and *ternus*. As having three noses. Juvenal: "Siccabis calicem *nasorum* QUATUOR."

*Nassa*, a net made of twigs to catch fish. "From Hebr. *nashah*, seduxit, decepit." V. ¶ Or from the North. "Franc. *nezi* is a net. Gloss. Pez.: *Retiacula*, *nezzi*." W. ¶ As *νήσσα* is a duck from *νάω*, *νήσσω*, to swim; so perhaps *νήσσα* might have been also a twig-net, as swimming or floating on the water. Dor. *νάσσα* is *nassa*. ¶ Or from *νάσσω*, to squeeze, jam, stop up.

*Nasturtium*, the herb cresses. For *nastortium*, *nasitortium* fr. *nasus* and *torqueo*, *tortum*. As twisting the nose by its sharp scent. We call it Nose-smart.

*Nāsus*, the nose. Fr. *νάω*, to flow; whence *νάσις*, a flowing. So Damm derives *ῥίς* and

*ῥίς*, the nose, from *ῥέω*, [rather from *ῥίω*, the same as *ῥέω*,] to flow: "Quia per nares effluunt humores capitis." ¶ Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *nase*, *nase*, nose, Franc. *nasa*." W. "Germ. *nase* is from *nass*, wet, moist." Damm.

*Nāsūtus*, having a large nose. Also, jeering, satirical. As making a long nose by way of ridicule. So from *μυκτῆρ*, a nose, is *μυκτηγλιζω*, to ridicule.

*Nātālis*, pertaining to one's (*natum*) birth.

*Nātes*, the buttocks. Fr. *νάτος*, (*νατός*,) ultimus, extremus. We speak of the posteriors and the bottom. ¶ Al. from *νάται* pp. of *νάω*, to flow. "Quia per eas DIFFLUIT humor." V.

*Nātio*, a progeny, breed, race; a race of people, a people, nation. Fr. *nascor*, *natus*. Cincius explains it in the latter sense: "Qui non aliunde venerunt, sed ibi *nati* sunt ubi incolunt."

*Nāto*, I swim; I float; float about, waver. Fr. *no*, *natum*.

*Nātrix*, a water-serpent. Fr. *no*, *natum*.<sup>1</sup> From its swimming. So *Servatum*, *Servatrix*.

*Natta*: See *Nacca*.

*Nātūra*, nature. Fr. *nao*, *natum*, to produce. Which is producing or is ready to produce all things. As *Φύσις* from *Φύω*.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter seems inclined to refer *natrrix* to the North. Germ. *water*, Welsh *neidr*. "Extat," he adds, "in omnibus veterum dialectis."

*Nātus*, a son. Fr. *naor*. See *Nascor*. Or fr. *γενάρης*, *γενᾶρης*.

*Nāvāle*, a place in which (*naves*) ships are built.

*Nāvarchus*, the captain of a ship. For *nauarchus*, *ναύαρχος*.

*Naucterus*, a ship-owner. *Ναύκληρος*.

*Naucus* or *Naucum*, variously explained the kernel of an olive, the peel of nut, the skin or partition in the midst of a walnut. Hence, anything of no value. Whence "Non *nauci* facio," I make not of so much value as the peel of a nut. From *ναὶ οὐχ*), verily not. So that *naucus* means a thing so vile that it is a nonentity. ¶ Or from a word *νίχχος*, Dor. *νάχος*, not having anything, poor, beggarly, paltry.

*Naufrāgium*, a shipwreck. For *navfragium* fr. *navis*, and *frago* whence *Fragilis* and *Frango*.

*Nāvīgum*, a boat, ship, in which one (*navigat*) sails.

*Nāvigo*, I steer or row a ship.

*Navem ago*. Also, I order a ship to be steered or rowed. "Refertur ad nautas, naucleros, navarchos, gubernatores: hi enim dicuntur *navem agere* vel *agi* JUBERE." F. *Navigo* means also to sail as a passenger. This sense arose from the circumstance of all on board being at first occupied in steering or rowing. Or *navigo* is here to be explained "in *navi ago* ΤΕΜΝΩΣ."

*Nāvis*, a ship. Fr. *ναῦς*, gen. *ναός*, whence *naïs*, *naVis*, as *Etym*.

*δῆς*, *οVis*. Or for *navs*, *naus*, fr. *ναῦς*.

*Nāvīta*, a sailor. Fr. *navis*. ¶ Or from *ναύατης*, whence *nau-āta*, *navāta*, (as *ναΥαρχος*, *navarchus*,) then *navīta*, as *μαχλῆ*, *machlῆna*.

*Naulum*, fare paid for passage in a ship. *Ναῦλον*.

*Naumāchia*, a sea-fight; the place where it is fought. *Ναυμαχία*.

*Nāvo*, I perform anything or exert myself (*navè*) strenuously.

*Nausea*, sea-sickness, qualm. *Ναυσία*.

*Nauta*, a sailor. Fr. *ναύτης*. ¶ Or from *navīta*, *navīta*, *nauta*. As *Aviceps*, *Aviceps*, *Aviceps*.

*Nautea*, explained by some as filth issuing from the pump of a ship. Fr. *ναῦς*, whence *ναυσία*, *ναυρία*, which may have existed in this sense. By others as anything very offensive and causing a (*ναυρία*) qualminess, as the water in which skins have been tanned; as carriers' black, or the juice of a herb with black berries, used by them; or as a dye with which priests' garments were colored.

*Nauticus*, belonging to mariners or ships. *Ναυτικός*.

*Nāvus*: See *Gnavus*.

*Nē*, not. Fr. *νή*, as in *νήποιος*, *νηπαθής*. "Ne, (Germ.) non. A Scythia in Persiā, Græciā, et Septentrione prosemīnata. Pers. *neh*, Goth. *ni*, *nih*, *ne*, Anglo-Sax. *na*, *ne*," &c. W. So Spenser: "Yet who was that Belphebe, he *ne* wist."

In such compounds as *Necesse*, *Nefastus*, *E* is short.

*Nē* asks a question. Cicero: "Quæritur sintne Dii necne."

Here *ne* is *If*, and seems formed from *ἥν* transposed. As from *TE* is perhaps *Et*. ¶ Or *ne* is not, as above. In Cicero, "Jamne vides, jamne sentis, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ?" Forcellini explains it as well, "Do you NOT see now?" as "Do you see now?"

*Nēbris*, *ἰdis*, the skin of a fawn. *Νεβρίς*.

*Nēbŭla*, a cloud, mist, fog. Fr. *νεφέλη*, whence *nehele*, (as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*,) then *nebula*, as *σκόπελος*, *scopUlus*.

*Nēbŭlo*, a rascal, knave, impostor. From *ne* and *obolus*, whence *nebolo*, *nebulo*. (See *Exul*.) Of not so much worth as an *obolus*, vile, contemptible. Forcellini explains it *οὐδενὸς ἀξίος*. ¶ Or from *nebula*. And here various reasons are given. As avoiding the light and seeking (*nebulas*) darkness. Lucilius has: "LUCIFUGUS *nebulo*." Or as desirous of throwing (*nebulas*) mist in others' eyes, blinding and deceiving them. So from *Tenebræ* is *Tenebrio*, which Forcellini explains, "*nebulo*, *lucifugus*, qui *tenebras* sectatur, et in his libenter delitescit flagitii causa. Item qui fraudibus et mendaciis *tenebras* ob oculos hominum objicit, fallendi artifex." Or as unsubstantial and unreal as a mist. Terence: "Sanè quodd tibi nunc VIR VIDEATUR ESSE, hic *nebulo* magnus est."

Or as trifling and empty as a mist. Lucilius: "Nugator quidam, ac *nebulo* sit maximu' multo."

*Nēc*, neither. For *neque*, *neq'*. So *Neve*, *Nev*, *Neu*.

*Necdum*, nor as yet. See *Nondum*.

*Necessārii*, intimate friends, relations. "In quos *necessaria* officia conferuntur præter ceteros," says Ælius. Or as being indispensable to our wants.

*Necesse*, necessary. Fr. *ne*, not; *cesso*. So urgent and pressing that we must not loiter in it. Or fr. *cedo*, *cessum*. So urgent that we must go on and not yield our exertions.<sup>1</sup>

*Necessitas*, fate. As acting with a power which the nature of things has rendered absolutely necessary. Fr. *necesse*.

*Necessitudo*, intimacy, relationship. See *Necessarii*.

*Nēco*, I kill. Fr. *vixus*, dead. *Neco*, I make dead. Or at once fr. *vixeo*. See *Noceo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *hnæcan*." Tooke.

*Nēcromantia*, necromancy. *Νεκρομαντεία*.

*Nectar*, nectar. *Νέκταρ*.

*Necto*, I knit, tie, bind, join. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *cnittan* [to knit] or *nictan*."

¶ Or from *vico*, which Forcellini explains, "*filum TORQUEO*." Pliny: "Superque omnia *netur* AC TEXTUR lanæ modo." Vossius: "*Néa* et nere notat et

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *nec esse*. Sine quo *nec esse* i. e. vivere possumus. See *Negligo*.

congerere. Quia nentes tum fila ducunt, tum ducta in fuso conjungunt. Quare *nectere* propriè sit nendo conjungere; generatim, vinculo aliquo jungere ac colligare." As from *νέω*, to swim, was *νήχω*; so from *νέω*, to spin, might have been *νήχω*, pp. *νήηκται*. From *πλήσσω*, *πέπληκται* we have *Plecto*. ¶ Haigh: "From *ἀνάπτω*, *νάπτω*, *Æol.* *νάπτω*." Then *necto*, as *grAssus* for *grAssus*, *pAssulus* for *pAssulus*.

*Nedum*, much less. Cicero: "Vix in ipsis terris frigus vitatur, *nedum* in mari." Also, much more. Valerius: "Ornamenta legionibus, *nedum* militibus, satis multa." *Dum* appears to be a termination, as in *Agedum*, *Adesum*; and *ne* to be put for "*ne* dicam."

*Nefandus*, not to be said or named, abominable. From *ne*, not. *Fandus* from *for*, *faris*.

*Nefarius*, same as *Nefandus*. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As *Multifarius*.

*Nefas*, unlawfulness, crime. Quod non est *fas*.

*Nefastus*, wicked. Fr. *nefas*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. "*Nefasti dies*" see in *Fanti*.

*Nefrendes*, pigs just weaned. As not being yet able (*friendere*) to break with their teeth solid food.

*Negligo*, I disregard, neglect. For *necligo*, *neclego*. As *Negotium* for *Necotium*, and like *Necopinus*. *Lego* is here to choose. Ovid: "Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura *legendi*." Cicero: "Omnia quæ *leget* quæque *rejiciet*." So that

"non *lego*" is the same as, I reject, pass by, neglect. The Greeks say *οὐδαμῶς λέγω*; but it would not be safe to derive the one part from the Latin and the other from the Greek.

*Nego*, I refuse, say no, deny. For *neago*. It is properly said of one who is asked to do a thing, and will not do it. See *Institiæ*. ¶ Or from *ne-aio*, *neajo*, *nejo*, *nego*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *nicc*, not, are Lat. *nego*, Cambro-Brit. *nag*, *nagca*, refusal, repulse, Suec. *neka*, to deny." W.

*Negōtior*, I transact (*negotium*) business, traffic.

*Negōtium*, state of employment, business. Also, a business of difficulty, as the Greeks use *πράγμα*, in *παρίχιν* *πράγματα*. Also, a thing or matter to be employed about, and generally anything whatever. For *necotium* (as *Negligo* for *Necligo*), i. e. non *otium*. A state opposed to ease or indolence.

*Nēma*, a thread. *Nῆμα*.

*Nēmēsis*, the Goddess of retribution. *Νέμεσις*.

*Nēmo*, no one. *Ne homo quidem*. So *Semo*.

*Nempe*, to wit, namely, truly, surely. For *nampe*, as *grAssus* for *grAssus*. Fr. *nam*; and *pe* as in *Quippe*, from *πη*, in any way. *Nam* is used here more in the sense of *μήν*, Dor. *μάν*, from which it is derived. ¶ From *μένπυ*, says Haigh. Rather, from *μένπυ*, transp. *νέμπυ*.

*Nēmus*, pasture land, forest. Fr. *νέμος*. Homer: *Ἐν νέμει σκυρῶ*.

*Nēnia*, *Nēnia*, a funeral song, dirge. Cicero informs us that it is a Greek word: "Honorum virorum laudes in concione memorentur, easque etiam cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur cui nomen *nenia*: QUO VOCABULO etiam GRÆCI cantus lugubres nominant." Ainsworth quotes Pollux: Τὸ δὲ Νηνία [But Vossius has νηνίαν] ἐστὶ μὲν Φρύγιον Ἰππώναξ δὲ αὐτοῦ μνημονεύει: "*Nenia* is a Phrygian word: Hipponax mentions it." From the same word apparently is νηνυπίζονται, which Hesychius explains by μινυπίζοντα. Scaliger: "*Nenia* is from the Hebrew *ni ni*, plange plange."

*Nēnia*, any trifling song or common saying. The *nenia* being in course of time corrupted and changed from their specific object, like the Hymns to Bacchus: Τί πρὸς Διόνυσον; Forcellini supposes it arose from the funeral songs being sung by hired persons, who were ignorant of literature and mixed many strange and silly things with them.

*Nēnū*, not. For *nene*, *ne ne*, no no. Or from *νη* or *ne*, and Gr. *νυ* as an adjunct. Belg. *neen*, Germ. *nein*.

*Neo*, I spin. *Nēw*.

*Neōphŷtus*, a convert. Fr. *νέφυτος*, newly planted.

*Neōtēricus*, modern. *Neotērix*.

*Nēpa*, *Nēpas*, a scorpion; a crab-fish. An African word, says Festus.

*Nēpos*, a grandson; a nephew. Fr. *νέπος*, *νέποδος*, used

by Apollonius Rhodius, Theocritus, and Callimachus.

*Nēpos*, a spendthrift. Dacier: "Quod *nepotibus* semper indulgent avi, connivent eorum delictis, ac impediunt quin ea in parentum conscientiam veniant; unde ii evadunt dissoluti." Vossius: "Quia nec ipsi *nepotes* sudarunt in parandis divitiis, nec sciunt quanto labore eas avus acquisierit, prodigi esse consueverunt."

*Nēpōtor*, I squander. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

*Neptis*, a granddaughter. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

*Neptūnus*, Neptune. Wachter: "From Celt. *naf*, lord, and *tonn*, water. Scaliger derives it fr. *νῆπτω*, [somewhat as Portunus from Portus,] from the sea washing or laving the shore. How poor, compared to the former derivation." ¶ Jamieson: "From Goth. *nepsa*, to restrain, and *tun*, the sea." He who restrains the sea.<sup>1</sup>

*Nēquam*, good for naught, worthless, bad, profligate. For *nequidquam*. That is, qui valet *nequidquam*. ¶ Or, qui valet *ne aliquam* rem: Compare Unquam.

*Nēque*, nor. That is, *que ne*, and not.

*Nēqueo*, I cannot. Non *queo*. See Ne.

*Nēquidquam*, *Nēquicquam*, not in any way, not at all. That is, secundum *quidquam*, κατὰ τι. So Nihil is used. Also, to no

<sup>1</sup> Jamieson adds: "Bochart traces *Neptunus* to Hebr. *pathah*, dilatavit, which in niphal is *niphtha*."

purpose, in vain. Some preposition seems omitted, as we say "FOR nothing." Or a verb is omitted. Thus "*Nequidquam* implorat" may be "Implorat et *ne quidquam* lucratur implorando." So *Nihil* is used by Plautus.

*Nēquiter*, badly, wrongly. Fr. *nequam*.

*Nēquitia*, worthlessness, wickedness. Fr. *nequiter*. See *Nequam*.

*Nēreus*, Neptune. *Νηρέυς*.

*Nervōsus*, sinewy, strong. Fr. *nervus*.

*Nervus*, a sinew, tendon, nerve; and, because in these consists the strength of the body, *nervi* is used for force, strength, vigor. Also, the string of a musical instrument; a bow-string. A cord, thong. Fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *neuron*, (as *νατάρχος*, *naVarchus*) *nervon*; then *nervus*, the termination being changed, as in *vinUM* from *διον*. Or fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *νεῦργον*, (See *sylVa*, *arVum*), *nercon*, *nervus*. Or from *νεῦρον* was *neurivus*, (See *Arvum*), *neurvus*, *nervus*. ¶ Wachter derives it from the Celtic. *Nerven* Armoric, *nerve* Germ.

*Nervus*, bonds, stocks, fetters; hence a prison. Properly, *vinculum e nervo*, a thong. Vitruvius mentions "*funes e nervo tortos*." Vegetius: "*Nervorum copiam expedit colligi, quia balistæ ceteraque tormenta, nisi funibus nervinis intenta, nihil prosunt*."

*Nescio*, I know not. *Ne i. e. non scio*.

*Neu*, neither. For *neve*, *nev'*, *neu'*. Or *neve*, *neue*, *neu'*.

*Nēve*, neither. 'That is, *ve ne*, or not.

*Neurōbāta*, a rope-dancer. *Νευροβάτης*.

*Neuter*, neither. *Ne uter*, not either.

*Neutiquam*, in no wise. For *ne-utique-quidquam*, not at all indeed. ¶ Al. from *ne*, and *utiquam* considered the same as *utique*.

*Nex*, *nēcis*, violent death; death. Fr. *neco*, to kill. Or fr. *vixus*, a dead body.

*Nexo*, I bind. Fr. *necto*, *nectsum*, *necsum*, *nexum*.

*Nexus*, a bond of obligation by which the former owner was bound to make good the title. Also, a bond made by a debtor to serve his creditor till he paid the debt. Fr. *necto*, *nexum*.

*Ni*, if not, unless. For *nisi*.

*Nīcēlēria*, rewards of victory. *Νικητήρια*.

*Nico*, I beckon with my hand. Fr. *νεύω*, pf. *νέουνα*, I make to incline or to tend downward. Or fr. *νύω*, pf. *νέουνα*, *νύω* considered the same as *νύω*. See *Nicto*. But the word is doubtful.

*Nicto*, I wink. Fr. *niveo*, *nixi*, (for *nivsi*: So *Nix* for *Niva*, *Nivis*), *nictum*. See *Con-niveo*.

*Nictor*, I exert myself. Fr. *nitor*, *nixum*, and *nictum* for *nixum*, they say. But why CT for X? On Lucretius vi, 836, Faber remarks: "*Nictari* legebat Festus. Sed haud dubiè legendum *nixari*, ut alibi pas-



sim." And Gifanius remarks: "Nixari omnes libri." The passage in Lucretius is, "Hic, ubi nixari nequeunt, insistereque aliis" &c. Two lines before he had said, "Claudicat extemplo pennarum nixus inanis." Virgil: "Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis Constitit."

*Nīdor*, the smell or steam arising from anything roasted or burnt. Soft for *cnīdor*, fr. *ἐκ-νίδα* pf. mid. of *κνίζω*, to prick, cause a pricking or itching sensation; whence (from fut. *κνίσω*) is *κνίσσα*, "nīdor." Compare *Odor*.

*Nīdus*, a nest; the young in a nest. Also, a shelf or partition of a shelf in a library. From Celt. *nead*.<sup>1</sup> ¶ The Anglo-Sax. verb *cnittan*, (*cniddan*) to knit, join, may be mentioned. ¶ Al. from *νοσσός*, *νοττός*, a new-born animal; whence *νοδδός*, then *niddus*, somewhat as *clnis* from *κονίς*, and *Imbris* from *ὀμβρος*. Then *nīdus*. ¶ Al. from *ναίω*, to dwell; whence *ναδην*.

*Nīger*, black, sable. For *nigrus* from *νεκρός*, dead; whence *negrus*, *nigrus*, or whence *negrus*, *neger*, *niger*, as *λεπρος*, *Ilber*; *πλεκα*, *plleo*. Lucretius: "Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore." So death is represented by the Latin Poets as "*nigra hora*," "*niger ille dies*." ¶ Or from *νύξ*, *νυχός*, (whence *παννύχιος*, &c.) the night; whence a word *νυχιδός*, *νυχρός*, black as night; thence *nichrus*, as *φρτ-*

*γω*, *frlgo*; and *nigrus*, as *CHrates*, *Grates*. ¶ Al. from *nubiger*.

*Nihil*, nothing. Fr. *nihilum*.

*Nihilum*, nothing. For *nihilum*. Or for "*nil nisi hilum*."

*Nīl*, for *nihil*.

*Nimbus*, a sudden shower. Fr. *νένιμαι* pp. of *νίπτω*, I wash. As *θρόμβος* from *τρέφω*, to coagulate, pp. *τέθρομμαι*. Or for *nībus* (M added as in *Lambo*) fr. *νίπτω*, a. 2. *ἐνίβον*, whence *χέρνιβος*. As washing the earth, the flowers, &c. "The rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in the show'r," &c. ¶ Or for *nībus* fr. *νέφος*, a cloud. Ainsworth explains *nimbus* "a rainy black CLOUD driven with storms." *Nίφος*, *nebus*, (as *ἄμφω*, amBo,) *nībus*, as *λεπρος*, *Ilber*. Or from *νέφος*, *νέμφος*. Or from *νέφω*, to obscure; whence (from pf. mid. *νένοφα*) *νέφος*, *γνόφος*, darkness. Thus *nimbus* is used also for a bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the Gods. Virgil: "Pallas Insedit, nimbo effulgens." Where Servius explains *nimbo* "*NUBE divinā*." So also *nimbus* is a kind of bright shadow worn by women on the forehead, made of cloth embroidered with gold.<sup>2</sup>

*Nīmūrum*, the fact is, doubtless, surely, namely, like *δή*. Terence: "*Nimirum dabit hæc Thais mihi magnum malum*." Donatus says here: "Solve *nī-*

<sup>1</sup> Classical Journal, Vol. III. p. 122.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *νύμφη*, in the sense of *λύμφη*, *lympa*; whence *nimba*, as *ἄμφω*, amBo.

, et statim consequens a sententia, quasi dixerit, et *mirum*. [No wonder.] Abdistinctione interposita attulerit, Dabit hæc &c." *ilmirum*. Or *ni* is *ne*. *ihilum*.

*uis*, too much. For *ne* See Appendix.

*nus*, too much. Fr. *nimis*. *git*, it snows. For *nigit*, is added in Lingo, &c. It seems that not only *νίφω*, but also *νίζω*, *ξω*, whence *νιγον*, fut. 2. *νιγῶ*.

*si*, if not, unless. For *si*. Or *ni* is from Goth. See *Ne*.

*us*, a sparrow-hawk or such bird into which *Nisus* changed, Ov. Met. viii. *ini* deduces the name of *id* from that of the man. *refers* it to the Hebrew *om nazah* to fly.

*is*, an attempt. Fr. *nitor*, *nisus*.

*la*, *Nitedŭla*: See Ap-

*no*, I look bright, shining, pruce, neat, clean. Fr. *noſſo*, fut. 2. *νίδω*, I wash. *utus* is used for, neat, splendid. Or, from *pp*.

whence Lennep derives nitre. The Germ. *nett*, Vachter refers to *Nitidus*. *idus*, bright, fine, neat. Fr. *niteo*.

*or*, I endeavour strenuously make a strong effort, tend vigorously towards. I

am in labor, bring forth. Also, I tend downwards, lean upon, rest upon. Somewhat as *βάσις* is not only an advance, but that on which any thing rests, a base. Fr. *τρίβομαι*, transp. *νέτρομαι*. "*Τρίνω*, I direct effort towards; I strive, endeavour, strain." Dn. ¶ Or fr. *νέσσομαι*, *νέτρομαι*, I move towards. ¶ Al. from *νύσσομαι*, *νύτρομαι*, I spur myself, stimulate myself.

*Nitrum*, nitre. *Nίτρον*.

*Niveus*, pertaining (ad *nivem*) to snow; white as snow.

*Nix*, *nivis*, snow. *Nivis* is fr. *νίψ*, *νιψός*, snow. *Nix* is for *nivs*. As *viVo*, *viVSi*, *viXi*. ¶ Al. from *ningo*, *ninxi*, *nixi*; or fr. *nigo*, (whence *Ningo*), *nigsi*, *nixi*.

*Nixor*, I endeavour. Fr. *nitor*, *nirum*. But how *nirum*? Perhaps through *nitor*, *nitsum*, *nissum*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. The Ionians said *τριξός*, *διξός*, for *τριSSός*, *διSSός*.

*Nixus*, an effort. A leaning on. Fr. *nitor*, *nirus*.

*No*, I swim, flow. *Nῆω*, *νῶ*.

*Nobilis*, known, well-known, famous, distinguished. Fr. *nosco*, *notum*. As *Moveo*, *Mobilis*.

*Nobilitas*, reputation, distinction; distinction of birth, nobility; ardor, pride, greatness of soul, as belonging to men of distinction. Fr. *nobilis*.

*Nobilito*, I make (*nobilem*) illustrious.

*Nöceo*, I hurt. As *μτλη* became *mOla*, so *νύγω* (fut. 2. of *νύσσω*, I pierce, puncture, wound,) became *nogeo*, whence

referred however by Vossius to the NTRA.

*noceo*, as *μῆτις*, *misCeo*. ¶ Al. from *νέκω* (*νέκα*), pf. mid. of a verb *νέκω*,<sup>1</sup> (whence *νέκος*, *νεκρός*, and perhaps *neco*), I kill. ¶ “From the Syriac *NCA*, *no-cuit*.” V. ¶ The Germ. *nosen* is traced by Wachter to *noceo*.

*Noctua*, an owl. Ovid: “*Lucemque perosa Nocte volant, seroque tenent a vespere nomen*.”

*Nodus*, a knot, tie, bond, belt; a knotty point, difficult case; a knob; the knitting or articulation of the bones; a hard tumor. Tooke: “From *knot*, past participle of Anglo-Sax. *cnittan*, to knit, tie.” ¶ “From Hebr. *anad*, to tie.” Tt. “Convenit Hebr. *ganad*, *nodavit*.” W. ¶ Or perhaps for *gnodus*, like Navus for Gnavus, Natus for Gnatus. From *γόνυ*, a knot, might have been a word *γονάδης*, *γονάδης*, knotty. Or a verb *γονάω*, whence *γονάδην*, *γονάδην*.<sup>2</sup>

*Nōlo*, I am unwilling. For *nonvolo*, *novolo*.

*Nōmen*, a name. For *novimen* fr. *novi*, as *Momen* from *Movi*. That by which we are known. Also, money borrowed or lent, as the name of the person intrusted was written in the books. Also, name, reputation, character. Alleged name or title or account, pretext, excuse. Also, a noun, i. e. the name of any thing, what any thing is called. ¶ Al. from *ὄνομα*. O omitted, as *ὀδοντας*, *Dentes*. But O in *Nomen* is long.

<sup>1</sup> “*Nékus*, a dead body. Th. *νέκω*, obsol. to kill.” Dn.

<sup>2</sup> Haigh: “From *νή* and *δός*.” Because a knot stops the way.

*Nōmenclātor*, one who persons or things readily to names. For *nomenclat* *nomen*, and *calo*, *calat* call.

*Nōmīno*, I name; ha the name of a person to gistrate, accuse. Fr. *in*is.

*Nōmos*, a district. *No*

*Nōmos*, a tune. *Nōma*

*Non*, not, no. For *neu* *nenu*, by eliding E and posing U. ¶ The Ar says Forcellini, seem to said *neno* as well as *nenu*. *neno non* would flow immediately. ¶ Al. from *νή*, i. e. *οὐν*. ¶ Al. from *νή* ¶ Germ. *nein*, Belg. *nee*

*Nōnā*, the Nones. *Ides* as from the Nones *Ides* are nine days.

*Nōnāria*, i. e. meretri circa *nonam* horam prost

*Nondum*, not yet. ¶ “*non, dum expecto*,” interea *dum* hæc fiunt,” like. Or, if *dum* is an a as in *Adesdum*, *Agedum* *dum* is short for *non-adha* We have also *Vixdum* may observe that the say *οὐκ* for “not yet,” precisely expressing the

*Nongenti*, 900. Fo centi fr. *noni* and *centum*.

*Nonna*, a term of resp plied to nuns. Fr. *νάνη*

<sup>3</sup> “*Nun*, (Germ.) monachu priē, filius: ab Hebr. *nin*. (Abbatia tanquam patris cura et Postea, (ut fata sunt vocabulor *nus* crevit honore, et priores ta que sanctiores denotare cœpit.”

*Nōnus*, ninth. For *novēnus* fr. *novem*.

*Norma*, a square, rule; also, a rule, pattern, law of conduct. For *gnorma*, (See *Nascor*,) fr. *γνωρίζω*, (*γνώμην*) considered as signifying "which makes known." Vossius explains *norma*, "instrumentum illud quo COGNOSCITUR utrum anguli sint recti." So *γνωμών* is used. ¶ Al. for *norma* fr. *noro*, whence *ignoro*. Like *Victima*.

*Nos*, we. Fr. *νά*. S added, perhaps as a Latin plural termination. Or in imitation of *Vos*, which seems to have been formed fr. *σφω*, transp. *φώς*. Wachter notices Belg. *ons*, Germ. *uns*.

*Nosco*, I know. For *gnosco*, (whence *Cognosco*, *Agnosco*,) fr. *γινώσκω*, *γνώσκω*.

*Noster*, our. Fr. *nos*.

*Nāstras*, of our country, party, &c. Fr. *noster*, *nostra*.

*Nōta*, a mark, sign; a spot; a letter, character; a writing in cipher or short hand; a critical mark inserted in books where anything occurs worthy of notice; a mark, remark, annotation; a brand, ignominy; a kind, sort, quality, which serves as the distinction. Fr. *nosco*, *notum*. Properly, that which serves to make a thing known and distinct. Livy: "Instruit secretis *notis*, per quas haud dubie AGNOSCERENT sua mandata esse." It is true that O is short in *Nota*, long in *Notus*. But we have *Cognitus*, *Agnitus*, that is, *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*, for *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*. Compare also *Dūco* and *Dūcem*.

*Etym.*

*Nōtārius*, a short hand writer. Manilius: "Hic et scriptor erit velox, cui litera verbum est, Quique *notā* linguam superet, cursumque loquentis Excipiat longas nova per compendia voces."

*Nōthus*, of a mixed or spurious breed. *Nóthos*.

*Nōtesco*, I become known, *notus* fio.

*Nōtio*, an idea, conception. Cicero: "In omnium animis Deorum *notionem* impressit natura." That is, an innate knowledge or perception. Also, the cognizance or trying of a cause. That, the case being heard and KNOWN, a decision may be made on it. Fr. *notus*.

*Nōtītā*, knowledge. Fr. *notus*, as *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

*Nōto*, I mark, remark, &c. Fr. *nota*.

*Nōtus*, known. For *noscitus* fr. *nosco*, *noscitum*. Or from *nōo*, *notum*, from *γνώω*, whence *γνώσις*. Like *Nao*, *Naor*, (*Nascor*,) *Natum*. Or fr. *γνώρός*.

*Nōtus*, the south-wind. *Nóros*.

*Nōvācula*, a razor. Fr. *novo*. "Quod innovat faciem," says Isidorus. So Tertullian has "vultus suos *novacula* MUTARE."

*Nōvālis* ager, land newly broken up for cultivation, sown after being uncultivated or fallow. Fr. *novus*. "Propriè de agro *novo*, cui nunc primum immissum est aratrum." F. Or from its being renewed. The Greeks say *νιάρός*.

*Nōvello*, I plant young vines. Fr. *novellus*.

*Novem*, nine. Fr. *ἑννία*, *ἑνία*, whence *eneem*, as *δέξα*, *decEM*; then *enovem*, as *νενός*, *nOVus*; then *novem*, as *E* is dropt in *Remus*, *Lamina*, *Rubor*.<sup>1</sup>

*November*, November. Fr. *novem*. The ninth month from March. So September, &c.

*Növendialis* cœna, a funeral dinner, which took place on the ninth day after the ashes of the dead had been conveyed to the tomb. On this day the closing rites were performed. For *novendialis*, fr. *dies*.

*Novensiles* Dii, certain Gods. For *novensides*, (as in *uLysses*, &c.) fr. *novus* and *sedeo*. "Quòd novissimè in Deorum sedes recepti sint." F. In confirmation, Facciolati remarks that J. Narvarre found on a marble the words *νεωτέρας* *θεοῦ*, whom he explains of Livia, the mother of Tiberius Cæsar. ¶ Al. from *novem* and *sedeo*. On the supposition that the number was nine. ¶ Varro states it to be a Sabine word.

*Növerca*, a step-mother. Fr. *novus*; *erca* being a termination. ¶ Al. from *novus* and *erctum* or *herctum*. "Quia nova accedat hereditas," says Scaliger. ¶ Al. for *novarca* fr. *novus* and *arceo* i. e. *coërceo*. "Nova uxor quam maritus ducit ad coërcen-

*dam familiam*," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *νέα ἀρχή*, a new rule.

*Növicus*, new, newly bought; a novice. Fr. *novus*.

*Nöto*, I make (*novum*) new.

*Növus*, new. Fr. *νέος*, whence *neVus*, *noVus*, as *ἑμῶ*, *ἑμῶ*, *Vomo*.<sup>2</sup>

*Nox*, *noctis*, night. *Nöx*, *νοκτός*.

*Noxa*, hurt, harm. Offence, trespass. Accusation of crime. Punishment for crime. Fr. *noceo*, *nocsi*, *nocsum*, *noxam*.

*Noxia*, same as *nora*.

*Noxius*, hurtful. Fr. *noxia*.

*Nubes*, a cloud. Fr. *nubo*, (whence *obnubo*,) to cover. Varro: "Quia cælum *nubit*, i. e. operit."

*Nübilarium*, a covered place for keeping corn till it was threshed. Fr. *nubo*, I cover.

*Nübilus*, cloudy. Fr. *nubes*.

*Nübo*, I cover. From the obsolete *νύφω* or *νύβω*, whence *νύφη*, *νύμφη*.<sup>3</sup> ¶ Al. from *νεφώω*, *νεφῶ*, whence *nebo*, as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*. But why *nebo* into *nubo*? ¶ Al. from *γνοφώω*, *γνοφῶ*, whence *gnobo*, *gnubo*, as *νομισμα* becomes *nUmisma*. The long quantity in *Nubo* is an objection; though some refer *dUco*, I think, to *δοκῶ*; and vice versâ *φλοῖος* becomes *füris*. Or possibly *γνοφύω*, *γνοφῶ*, was a poetical form of *γνοφέω*, as *νῦ-*

<sup>1</sup> "Pers. *nu*, Welsh *naw*, Armor. *naou*, Irish *naoi*, Goth. *niun*, Anglo-Sax. *nigan*, *nigen*, *nigon*, Engl. *nine*, Germ. *neun*." W. "From *novus*, [i. e. *novissimus*, last,]. For it is the last of the nine digits." Haigh.

<sup>2</sup> "Pers. Armor. Germ. *neu*, Goth. *niujo*, Anglo-Sax. *neowe*, *niwe*, Franc. *niuu*, Belg. *niew*, *niewu*, Engl. *new*, Dan. *ny*, Irish *nua*, *nuath*." W.

<sup>3</sup> Lennep: "*Νύμφη* for *νύφη*, fr. *νύβω*, to cover, Lat. *nubo*."

σος of νόσος. From *gnubo* would be *nubo*, as *Gnosco, Nosco*.<sup>1</sup>

*Nūbo*, I marry, as said of the woman. That is, *nubo caput flammeo*, I cover my head with a veil, as women did, when presented to their husband at the marriage rite. ¶ Al. from *νύφω* or *νύβω*, pf. *νένυφα*, whence *νύφη*, *νύμφη*.<sup>2</sup>

*Nūcleus*, the kernel of a nut. Fr. *nux*, *nucis*, whence *nucleus, nucleus*. Plautus: "Qui e *nuce nucleum* vult, frangit *nucem*." Hence, the stone of an olive, plum, &c.

*Nūdius tertius*, three days ago. Cicero: "*Nudius tertius* dedi ad te epistolam longiorem." That is, *Nunc dies tertius* est quo dedi &c. Cicero: "Recordamini, qui *dies nudius tertius* fuerit." Here *dies* is repeated.

*Nūdus*, naked; made naked, stripped, bereaved. From a word *νήδυτος*, not clothed; transp. *νήδυτος*, *neudtus, neudus, nudus*. Or from *ne-dutus*, or from *ne-indutus*.

*Nūga*, verses sung by women hired to make lamentation at funerals. "From Hebr. *nugi*, *mæsti*; fem. *nugoth*, *mæstæ*. As *Nenia* also is from the East." V. And hence, like *Nenia*, *nuga* is said of idle stories, nonsense, trifles. ¶ Al. from *ne* or *neu ago*. Quæ nihil agunt, nihil valent.

<sup>1</sup> Vossius refers *nubes* to the oriental *NPH*, "stillavit:" and then from *nubes* derives *nubo*: "*Nubis instar tego*."

<sup>2</sup> Bp. Burgess refers *nubo* to *νέω*, I nod assent, whence *νεύω*, *neubo*: "Viri est petere; virginis est assentiri, annuere."

*Nullus*, none. *Ne ullus*. As *None* is *Ne-one*.

*Num*, whether? Fr. *μῶν*, transp. *νῶμ*, whence *num*, as *φῶρ*, *fUr*.

*Numella*, stocks; shackles. Fr. *νένευμαι* pp. of *νέω*, to make to bend forward. Or fr. *νένυμαι* pp. of *νύω*, same as *νέω*. As *Κύφω* from *Κύπτω*, *Κέκυφα*. ¶ Becman: "A formâ *numorum*, quos articuli sive ligamenta mutuò juncta repræsentant. Sicut hoc tempore idem quoque interdum conspiciamur."

*Nūmen*, a nod. Fr. *nuo*, whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*. As *Fluo*, *Flumen*. Also, the will, as expressed by a nod. The will of the Gods. Homer: *Ἐπέειπες Κρονίων*. And their power, as by their very nod their desires were accomplished. It is applied also to the Gods themselves, to whom power belongs. It is also applied to the dominion and power of princes.

*Nūmero*, I count. Fr. *numerus*.

*Nūmerò*, full soon, very soon, too soon. Vossius: "As things are quickly numbered, *numerò* means quickly, i. e. as soon as a thing can be numbered." Somewhat as *Mox* is as soon as one can move. Or had *numerò* a reference to the expression "*numerata pecunia*," money paid down, ready money, whence "*in numerato habere*" was to have in readiness, "*præsens paratumque habere*." Or, as *numerus* means "*κόπια*," did *numerò* adverbially mean abundantly, so as to stand for "*nu-*

*merò temporis*," i. e. abundè temporis? Plautus: "*Numerò huc advenis ad prandium*:" You have come in full time, You are full soon enough.

*Nūmērus*, number, quantity. *Numeri* are feet or verses, airs or tunes, depending on certain numbers or quantities of sounds; certain proportions and harmonies calculated by number. Also, the motions used in the exercises of the palæstra, regulated by certain airs. *Numerus* is fr. *νίνομα* pf. mid. of *νέμω*, to divide. That is, measure which is made by DIVIDING an aggregate into minute parts and so counting it. Forcellini defines *numerus* "*DISCRETÆ quantitatis mensura*." Fr. *νίνομα* or *νόμα* is *νόμος*, *νόμος*, whence *numerus*, as from *ἴνμος*, *ἴνμος*, is *Humerus*. So *Numidæ* from *Νομάδες*, *Numisma* from *Νόμισμα*.

*Nūmidæ*, the Numidians. *Νομάδες*.

*Nūmisma*, a coin. *Νόμισμα*.

*Nummūlārius*, a money-changer. Qui *nummos* seu *nummulos* mutat, numerat, &c.

*Nummus*, *Nūmus*, a piece of money; money. Fr. *νοῦμμος*, used by Epicharmus, a Sicilian poet.

*Nunc*, now. Fr. *νῦν γε*, *νῦν γ'*, *nung*, *nunc*. Or fr. *νῦν κα*, *νῦν κα'*, *nunc*.

*Nuncūbi*, whether in any place, in any thing. For *numcubi*, from *num alicubi*.

*Nuncūpō*, I name, call. Fr. *nomen capio*, whence *nomenclupo*, (as *Occapio*, *Occupo*),

*noncupo*, *nuncupo*. That is, I take out, select, or choose a name for a person or thing. Compare *Nundinæ*.

*Nundinæ*, a fair held every ninth day. For *novendinæ* *seriæ*, whence *nondinæ*, *nundinæ*.

*Nundīnor*, I buy or sell. Fr. *nundinæ*.

*Nunquam*, never. *Ne unquam*. So *Nullus*.

*Nuntio*, *Nuncio*: See Appendix.

*Nuntius*, *Nuncius*, a messenger of news; a message. See *Nuntio*.

*Nuo*, (whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*, *Nuto*), I nod. *Νεύω*.

*Nūper*, lately, recently. Fr. *novus*, whence *noviper*, (as *Parumper*, *Paullisper*), *noiper*, *nuper*, as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. So Gr. *νῆσσι*.

*Nupta*, a spouse. Fr. *nubo*, *nubtum*, *nuptum*.

*Nuptiæ*, the marriage rite. See *Nupta*.

*Nūrus*, a daughter-in-law. Fr. *νύς*, whence *nurus*, as *νύς*, *muRis*; *μουράων*, *musaRum*. The Poets use *nurus* in a general manner for any woman.

*Nusquam*, no where. *Ne usquam*.

*Nūto*, I nod. Hence, I wave, shake, totter, vacillate, am doubtful or uncertain. Fr. *nuo*, *nutum*.

*Nūtrio*, I nourish, nurture. Fr. *νέωτερος*, later, more recent, younger; whence *νεωτερίων*, I attend on the younger ones, bring them up; whence *fut. νεωτερίω*, *νεωτερίω*, whence *νεωτερίω*, then *nutrio*, as *φίλος*, *φίλο*

ris. This is a new sense of *νεωτερίζω*, it is true; but, as from *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child, is *παιδεύω*, to bring up or educate children; so from *νεώτερος*, younger, might be *νεωτερίζω*, to bring up young persons, *juniores curo*. Or there might have been a word *νεωτερεύω*. ¶ Al. from *νεοτροφία*, contr. *νεοτρίω*. Or fr. *νεοτροφία*, *νατρίω*.

*Nūtrix*, a nurse. Fr. *nutrio*.

*Nūtus*, a nod; assent. Fr. *πυο*, *nutum*.

*Nux*, *nūcis*, a nut. Fr. *νύξω* fut. of *νύσσω*, to break. Hesychius: *Νύσσει· παλει, ῥήσσει*. Because a nut requires to be broken. Plautus: "*Qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, FRANGIT nucem*." ¶ Wachter asserts that the nut is not a Latin production, but that it spontaneously grows in Germany. He gives it therefore a German origin. "Anglo-Sax. *hnut*, Belg. *noot*, *neut*, Germ. *nuss*." W.<sup>1</sup>

*Nyctālops*, purblind. *Νυκτάλωψ*.

*Nyctēlius*, Bacchus whose rites were celebrated at night. *Νυκτέλιος*.

*Nympha*, a spouse. *Νύμφη*. It is perhaps used also for water. See *Lympha*.

## O.

O, oh! 'Ω.

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Perhaps from *βουξ*, *βονυχος*, (*νυξ*, *νυχος*,) a nail, hoof, shell of a fish." That is: *βουξ*, from signifying a hard horny substance, came to signify a nut from its hard covering.

*Oāřion*, Orion. From *'Oagl-ων*, which occurs in Pindar.

*Ob*. As *Ab* is for *Ap*, '*Απ*'; so *ob* is probably for *op*, *op'*, from *ὄπα*, i. e. *κατ' ὄπα*, in the face of, before; and hence it means in compounds, in the way of, against, and expresses impediment and opposition. So *ἀντί* (whence *Ante*) is used in these senses. *Ob* is used for *Ad*, (says Festus) in Ennius: "*Ob Romam noctu legiones ducere cœpit*." That is, in front of. *Ob* means also, like *ἀντί*, in compensation for, as a balance against. One thing being put against another. Terence: "*Arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem*." Hence *ob* is, for, on account of. And *ἀντί* is so used. Sophocles: '*Ἀντί παίδων τῶνδε ἱκετεύομιν σε ξύμπαντες*.' Hence *ob* is for, to the purpose of. Sallust: "*Id frustra an ob rem faciam*" &c. ¶ Al. from *ἐπ*, whence *ep*, *eb*, *ob*. ¶ *Ob* seems similarly used in German. Wachter: "*Ob*, ad, apud, coram. *Ob* handen, ad manus, præ manibus." Jamieson notes the Dutch "*oba* guate, pro bono."

*Obatātus*, given over to one's creditors for debt. *Obstrictus ære alieno, et addictus*.

*Obba*, a bowl, jug, mug. "From Hebr. *ob*." Berman. "From Chald. *oba*." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *obbiba* from *obbibo*. For drinking from. ¶ Al. from *ἄμβιξ*, *ὄμβιξ*, (as *ἄγκος* and *ὄγκος* are allied; and *ἄκρὸς* and *ὄκρῖς*; and perhaps *ἄμβων*, *ὄμβων* with *ὀμφαλός*,) *ὄββιξ*.



*Obdo*, I place against, bolt. See *Abdo* and *Ob*.

*Obdūco*, I cover. Here *ob* is against or before.

*Obēdio*, I give ear to, obey. For *obaudio*, *obudio*, *obedio*, as *Juro*, *Dejero*. ¶ Or fr. *ἐπηδέω*. I follow. *Sequor*, *Obsequor*.

*Obēliscus*, an obelisk. *ὀβελίσκος*.

*Obēlus*, a mark in the form of a spit. *ὀβελός*.

*Obeo mortem*, I go and face death, I meet my death, I die. See *Ob*.

*Obesus*, fat, plump. *Dacier*: "From *Hebr. abas*, to fatten." ¶ If others are right in referring *obesus* to *edo*, *esus* must be taken in the sense of *adesus*, *exesus*, wasted away, and so meagre: and *ob* contradicts it.<sup>1</sup>

*Obeo*, *obīcis*, *objīcis*, a bar, bolt, barrier. *Obeo*, *obīcis* is for *objeo*, *objīcis*, from *objicio*, I cast before or in the way of.

*Objicio*, I cast against a person or argument, object against, upbraid, &c. Fr. *jacio*.

*Obiter*, as one goes along, in the course of one's passage; by the way, incidentally. That is, *ob iter*. *Ob* is in the face of, in the way of.

*Obitus*, death. Fr. *obeo*, *obitum*. From the expression, *obeo mortem*.

*Objurgo*, I (*jurgo*) contend against, scold, accuse, rebuke.

*Oblātus*, offered. That is, brought in the way of.

*Oblecto*, I delight. See *Delecto*.

*Oblīquus*, slanting, awry, oblique. Fr. *λίξ*, which *Hesychius* explains by *πλάγιος*. *Λίξ* might make *λίχος* or *λυχός*. ¶ Or from *liquo*, whence *linquo*, *liqui*. Leaving the straight path and turning sideways. See *Limus*, a, um. ¶ "Fr. *ob* and *liquo*. To flow aside." *Tt*. Rather, from *liquor*. As *I* in *liquo* is short. For *ob*, see *Obstitus*.

*Oblittero*, *Oblit̃ero*: I efface. "Litteris aliquid superduco, ut priores deleantur. *Ob*, ut in *Objicio*, *Obduco*." *V*. ¶ *Al*. from *oblino*, *oblitus*, I smear over, blot out. But here *I* is short.

*Obliviscor*, I forget. "Fr. *lino*, *livi*, whence *livisco*, *oblivisco*, *obliviscor*." So *Valckenaer*, who explains *obliviscor* "oblino et deleo quod cerñ erat impressum." *Scheide*: "Oblini incipio, vestigiis rerum quasi deletis." *Habeo mentem oblītā*, mentem sum *oblītus*. ¶ *Haigh*: "Fr. *livo*, fr. *λείπω*, to be deficient, to fail." As *leVis* from *λείψ*.

*Oblivium*, forgetfulness. See *Obliviscor*.

*Oblōquor*, I speak so as to be in another's way and hinder him, I interrupt. Also, I speak against.

*Obnoxius*, who is (*ob noxiam*) in the way of hurt; exposed or liable to hurt or injury, to sickness, &c. Also, who is in the

<sup>1</sup> Jones refers *obesus* to *οἶσος*, which *Polux* explains "the finest part of the ox." ¶ *Wachter* compares *Germ. essen*, ciba-  
re, and *as*, food; and *Gr. ἕσσαι*, to satiate.

accusation or punishment under fear or awe of a , magistrate, &c. ; given punishment, in the power of a creditor or a magistrate ; subject, dependent, sub-

These second meanings also be explained in sense of (*noxia*) hurt : as in the way of or exposed from a creditor, magistrate, superior.

*ob*, I stink (*ob*) in the another.

*obolus*, a small Greek coin.

*ob*, I rise up (*ob*) before in the way of another.

*ob*, I invalidate an old (*obgando*) by moving or getting in a new one (*ob*) contrary to it.

*obolus*, *Obrusa*, *Obryzum*, by or trial of gold ; trial, *ὀβρυζα*, *ὀβρυζον*.

in comp., the same as in the model of *Ab*,

*ob*, *Obscænus*, *Obscæ* unlucky, ill-boding, of bad

And hence abominable, is nothing but ill-omened, (*obscænosus*), detestable, disgusting, foul. For *obscævinus*, *ob* and *scæva*, an omen. : " *Bona scæva est mihi* here is, in the way of,

¶ *Al.* from *obs* and filth ; or from *ob* and nine *scænum*, as *Scælum*, are said to have been the Sabines for *Cælum*, Virgil, who calls the , " *obscænas volucres*,"

says also of them : " *Contactusque omnia fœdant immundo.*" But the meaning of ill-boding does not seem so well to follow from that of foul, as vice versa.<sup>1</sup>

*Obscûrus*, dark. Fr. *ob* and *scurus*. *Scurus* from *σκιερός*, shady. Or *obscurus* is fr. *ἐπισκιερός*. Or rather *scurus* is from *σκιερός* or *σκιῶς* from *σχύω*, I darken. Blomfield :<sup>2</sup> " From the ancient root *σχύω* were *σχύζω*, *σχύθω*, *σχυθρός*." So also *σχυδμάλνω*, *σχύμνος*, *σχύτος*. Donnegan has : " *Σχύρος*, a wood or woody place, in *Tabul. Heracl. p. 232.*" Germ. *schuren* is to cover. ¶ *Al.* from *obs* and *cura*. As referring to intricate and difficult subjects which oppose and resist one's care and assiduity. But this is rather a metaphorical meaning arising from that of shady and dusky.

*Obsēcro*, I beseech. For *ob* *sacro*. Peto *ob sacra*, i. e. *ob Deos eorumque sacra*.

*Obséquium*, compliance. Fr. *obsequor*, I follow in the way of.

*Observe*, I watch, observe, attend to. Fr. *servo*, I preserve, protect, defend.

*Obses*, *obsidis*, a hostage ; a

<sup>1</sup> *Al.* from the *Opaci*, used by *Ennius* (as quoted by *Festus*) for the *Osci*. *Festus* : " *Stupra inconcessæ libidinis obscæna dicuntur, ab ejus gentis consuetudine inducta.*" ¶ *Al.* from *ob* and *scena*, the stage. As being in the way of, i. e. as degrading the stage. Or, as only met with on the stage.

<sup>2</sup> *Ad Æsch. Agam. 736.*

pledge. Fr. *obsedeo*. One who is attentively and closely watched. Cicero: "Speculatur atque *obsidet* rostra."

*Obsideo*, I besiege. That is, I sit in front of, and I beset. So Gr. ἐφιδρεύω, περικαθίζομαι.

*Obsitus*, sown so as to be an impediment, set thick, overset, thickly occupied, covered, oppressed. Fr. *sero*, *satum*. *Ob*, as in *Obsto*.

*Obsöleo*, *Obsölesco*, I grow out of use. From *obs* and *oleo*; or *ob* and *soleo*. *Ob* or *obs*, denoting opposition and contradiction.

*Obsönium*, fish, flesh, meat, &c. For *opsonium* fr. ὀψώνιον, same as ὄψον.

*Obsöno*, I purchase provisions. Ὀψωνέω, ὀψωνῶ.

*Obstaculum*, an obstacle. Fr. *obsto*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

*Obstëtrix*, a woman who assists in child-birth. For *obstrix* fr. *obsto*, or *obsisto*, *obstitum*, I stand in front of or before. As *Assisto*, I assist. Hill: "By some critics *ob* is taken here as equal to *Ad*: but it more properly means *Before*, and refers to the station of the accoucheur, when assistance is necessary."

*Obstinatus*, resolved, resolute, firm, obstinate. Fr. *obstino*.

*Obstino*, I resolve firmly. Fr. *obs* and *teneo*. Somewhat as *Occupo* from *Obcapio*. That is, I hold out against. ¶ Al. from *obsto*. See *Destino*.

*Obstipeo*, I become doltish. *Stipes* fio.

*Obstipus*, bent awry and in a stiff position. Fr. *stipus*, fr. στύφος, firm, rigid. Suetonius: "Incedebat cervice *RIGIDA* et *obstipä*." *Ob* is "ante," before. Forcellini explains *obstipum* caput, "in anteriorem partem deflexum, simulque rigidum immotumque." ¶ Al. from *stipes*. *Stipitis* instar immotus.

*Obstitus*, blasted with lightning. Fr. *obsto*, *obstitum*. Dacier: "As having opposed the Gods. Virgil: *Diique Deæque omnes quibus obstitit Ilion*." *Obstitus* is also translated oblique. Apuleius: "Luna radios solis *obstiti* vel adversi usurpat." Dacier explains *obstitus* "obliquus ab *obsistendo*." *Ob* is in one's way, thwart, (whence we say *To thwart* another,) as in *Obliquus*. In Lucretius iv, 517, "Omnia mendosè fieri atque *obstita* necessum est," the *I* is long and therefore opposes the derivation from *obsto*, *obstitum*. But the proper reading seems to be *obstipa*, and so Wakefield reads it.

*Obsto*, I stand in the way of, withstand.

*Obstringillo*, *Obstringillo*, I oppose. Fr. *ob*, in the way of; *strigo*, I rest, stop, stand still. Like *Obsto*. *Strigillo*, like *Scribillo*. ¶ Or from *strigo*, *stringo*. I brush, scrape, or rub against. "Strigillo veteri Onomastico exponitur ξύω." V.

*Obstruo*, I pile up in the way of, block up.

*Obsum*, I am in the way of or against, hinder, oppose, am injurious to.

*Obtempĕro*, I comply with. *Tempero me ob* i. e. ad alterius voluntatem. *Ob*, as in *Obsequor*.

*Obtentus*, a pretext. That which is (*obtentum*) spread or placed out before another, alleged.

*Obtestor*, I call solemnly to witness. Also, I solemnly entreat. Cicero: "Deos Deasque imploro atque obtestor &c." Hence *obtestor* is used so generally. Cicero: "Per omnes Deos te obtestor ut" &c.

*Obticeo*, I am silent. Fr. *taceo*.

*Obtineo*, I hold, possess, &c. Fr. *teneo*.

*Obtingit*, it happens. See *Contingit*.

*Obtrecto*, I disparage, traduce. For *obtracto*. That is, I treat a person to his disadvantage. *Ob* is contrarily to, in opposition to, as in *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

*Obtūro*, I block up. For *obthuro* fr. *θύρα*. That is, I place a door against. The *υ* in *θύρα* is short; but this does not seem a strong objection. ¶ Al. from *thus*, *thuris*. Varro: "Atque etiam sacerdotes aures suas *thure* replebant, ne peregrinis verbis intercedentibus confusâ carminum memoriâ turbarentur."

*Obtusus*, beaten, battered, blunted. Fr. *obtundo*.

*Oboiam*, in one's way so as to *Etym.*

meet with, or to meet against and oppose. *Ob viam*.

*Obvio*, I meet. Fr. *obvius*. See *Obviam*.

*Occasio*, an opportunity. *Casus se offerens*, i. e. meeting us in our way.

*Occidens*, the west. Where the sun (*occidit*) falls or sets.

*Occido*, I beat, kill. Fr. *cado*.

*Occillo*, I maul. Fr. *occo*, I break or beat clods. As *Scribo*, *Scribillo*.

*Occiput*, the hinder part of the head. For *occaput*. *Ob* is, ex adverso, e regione.

*Occo*, I harrow, break clods. Wachter: "*Eg*, *egge*, (Germ.) a harrow. A Celtic word. Lat. *occa*, Welsh *og*. From *ecke*, an edge, point." We may mention too the Anglo-Sax. *haccan*, to cut, to hack. So also Gr. *ἀκὴ*, a point, edge; and perhaps a word *ὄκη*, whence *ὄκης*, a point. So from a verb *ὄκω*, *ὄξω*, Valckenaer derives *ὄξυς*,<sup>1</sup> sharp. *ὄκη*, *ὄκη*, Dor. *ὄκη*, would be *occa*, whence *occo*.

*Occulo*, I cover over, hide. For *obcĕlo*, as vice versâ from *Jūro* is *Dejĕro*. ¶ Al. for *ocolo*. "Propriè dici volunt, cū agrum *colendo*, arando, ocando, semina aut plantas terrâ condimus et contegimus." F.

*Occulto*, I hide. Fr. *occulo*, *occultum*.

*Occupo*, I seize, take. From *ob* and *capiō*. Also, I take up, engross, occupy. Horace: "Nu-

<sup>1</sup> Though Damm does not ill derive *ὄξυς* from *ξέω*.

be polum, pater, *occupato*." So, I take up the time of, I engage, occupy, employ. Plautus: "Il-lum Dii perduint, qui hac re homines *occupatos occupant*." Also, I employ money, lend it. That is, I take it up and lay it out. Also, I take before another, anticipate. Here *ob* is, ante.

*Oceānus*, the ocean. Ὠκεανός.

*Ocellus*, a little eye. Fr. *oculus*.

*Ocimum*, the herb sweet basil. Ὠκίμον.

*Ocior*, *Ocyor*, swifter. Fr. *αἰκίων*, swifter. Or at once fr. *αἰκός*.

*Ocrea*: See Appendix.

*Ocris*, an eminence. Ὀκρίς.

*Octāvus*, eighth. Fr. *octo*.

*Octo*, eight. Ὀκτώ.

*Octōber*, the eighth month from March. As September.

*Octōphōron*, a sedan carried by eight slaves. Ὀκτάφορον.

*Octussis*, eight asses. Fr. *octo asses*.

*Ocūlissimus*, dearest. From the expression, Dear as one's eyes.

*Oculus*, an eye. An eye or knob, whence buds spring. Fr. *ocus*, as *Servus*, *Servulus*. Don-negan: "Ὀκος and ὄκος, He-sych., the eye." ¶ Wachter: "Martini attributes to the Scla- vonians the word *oko* or *ocho*; Frenzel to the Sorabians *woko*. And in the Lithuanian version I find *aki*."

*Odē*, an ode, song. Ὀδή.

*Odēum*, a singing or music room. Ὀδεῖον.

*Odi*, I hate, detest, abhor.

Fr. *ὀθῖω*, *ὀθῶ*, I repel, reject. Horace: "*Odi profanum vul-gus ET ARCEO*." So or Do from ὀρθός. See *Dea*. ¶ *Al*. from ὀδύω, whence ὀδύσσομαι, I am enraged with.

*Odium*, hatred. Fr. *odi*.

*Odor*, a scent, smell. Fr. *ὀδῶ* fut. 2. of ὀζω, to smell.

*Odōro*, I smell at; I smell out, hunt out by the smell, trace, track. Fr. *odor*, *odoris*.

*Ecōnōmia*, management of household affairs; management, economy. Οἰκονομία.

*Enōphōrum*, a cask, flask. Οἰνοφόρον.

*Enōpōlium*, a place where wine is sold. Οἰνοπώλειον.

*Estrus*, the gad-fly; fury, frenzy. Οἷστρος.

*Esypum*, greasy wool. Οἷ-στρος.

*Offella*, a small piece of meat. For *offella* fr. *offa*, *offula*, as *Mamma*, *Mamilla*. *Offella*, as *Ocus*, *Oculus*, *Ocellus*.

*Offa*, a cake made of flour and honey. Virgil: "*Melle soporatum et medicatis frugibus offam*." From ὄμπη, ὄμπα, Æol. ὄππα, whence ὄρφα; or from ὄμπα, whence ὄμφα, ὄρφα. He-sychius: "Ὀμπαί θύματα πυρρῇ καὶ μέλιτι δεδευμένα. Also: "Ὀμπία παντοδαπὰ τραγάλια. *Offa* is also a mass or lump of meat, or of any thing.

*Offendo*, I hit or strike against, stumble against. I go or do amiss. I stumble in my affairs, am unfortunate. I light on, find. I run against, and so annoy, hurt, displease, offend. And in a neuter sense, I meet

with a rub or stop, I run against a thing and so receive hurt or annoyance, I am displeased or offended. Fr. *fendo*, I strike.

*Offensa*, a striking against; hurt; displeasure, offence. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

*Offensus*, striking or struck against. Also, displeased, offended. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

*Offerumenta*, a stripe, cut. Fr. *offero*, *offeritum*, whence *offerimenta*. Quam offers faciei.

*Officīna*, a workshop. Fr. *opificium*, whence *opificina*, *opficina*, *officina*. ¶ Al. from *officio*, whence *officium*.

*Officio*, I hinder. That is, *facio ob*, I do against. So *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

*Officiōsus*, ready to do (*officium*) a duty, ready to serve.

*Officium*, a duty, office. For *officium*. What we do (*ob*) in service to another. As *ob* in *Obstetrix*. ¶ Al. for *opificium*, *opficium*. Where *opi* is from *opus*.

*Offoco*, I strangle. For *offauco*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Ob* implies hurt, as in *Officio*.

*Offūcia*, paint; disguise, trick. Fr. *fucus*.

*Oh*, an interjection of various import. ὦ, ὦ.

*Ohe*, holla, ho! ὦή.

*Olea*, an olive-tree. For *elea* fr. ἑλαιᾱ. So Ἐλαιον, *Oleum*.

*Oleaster*, the wild olive. Fr. *olea*. As *Poëta*, *Poëtaster*.

*Oleo*, I smell. For *odeo*, (as ὀδυσσεύς, uLysses,) fr. ὀδῶ (i. e. ὀδέω) fut. 2. of ὀζω. Festus states that *Odefacit* was said for *Olfacit*, i. e. for *Olefacit*.

*Oleo*, I grow. Allied to *alo*,

ἄλω, *aleo*, ἀλείω. So not only ἄγω seems to have existed, but ὄγω, whence ὄγμος, a furrow. So we have ἄκρος and ὄχρεis; ἀγκύλος and ὄγκος; ἄμβων and ὀμφαλός. So perhaps from the obsolete verbs ἄλω, ὄλω, ἄλλω, ὀλλω, to roll, we have ἀλινδέω, to roll; ὀλισθέω, to slip. From ὄλω, to roll, and so precipitate, are ὀλέω, ὄλλυμι, to ruin. Tacitus: "Multique fortunis PROVOLVEBANTUR." I add a remark of Lennep: "Tria verba VICINA sunt, ex quibus ingens verborum copia orta est, ἄλω, ἔλω, ὄλω."

*Oleo*, I destroy. ὀλέω. But it is not certain that the word in this sense ever entered the Latin language. See *Aboleo* and *Deleo*.

*Olētum*, an olive-yard. Fr. *olea*. Or for *olivetum* fr. *olea*.

*Olētum*, a place of bad smell. Fr. *oleo*.

*Oleum*, oil. See *Olea*.

*Olfacio*, I make to smell, give a scent to. For *olere-facio*. It is generally used for, to smell, to smell out. That is, I make or cause a scent to come to myself from an object.

*Olidus*, rank. Fr. *oleo*.

*Olim*, in time past, and in time to come. Also, for a long time past. Sometimes *olim* expresses what has been a custom and exists still. Horace: "Ut pueris *olim* dant crustula blandi Doctores." *Olim* is soft for *ollim* fr. *olle*, *ille*. *Olim* seems to be an accusative, as *Im* is of *Is*; and to be construed like *Aliās*. *Olim* thus

means, in *illo* tempore. As opposed to, in *hoc* tempore. Horace: "Non, si malè *NUNC*, et *olim* Sic erit." That is: Non, si in *hoc* tempore malè est, et in *illq* tempore malè erit. And, as *Nunc* is opposed to both past and future times, *olim* can have both senses. Festus has "*Ollic*, *illic*: ut *Olli*, *illi*." From *olle* is also *Ultra*, as we shall see. ¶ "From the Hebr. *oluum* or *gnolaum*." Becman. "*Olim*, from *gnolaum*, *sæculum*: quod idem interdum significat." Ainsworth.<sup>1</sup>

*Olitor*, one who raises or sells (*olera*) potherbs. For *oleritor*.

*Oliva*, an olive. Fr. *ἐλαία*, whence *ἐλαίῤῥα*, *eliva*, *oliva*, as *Ἐλαῖα*, *Olea*; *Ἐλαιον*, *Oleum*. Perhaps *ἐλαία* was corrupted to *ἐλεία*.

*Olivum*, oil. Fr. *ἐλαιον*. Or fr. *oliva*, which see.

*Olla*, a pot, jar. Fr. *obba*, whence *obbula*, *obla*, *olla*. ¶ Or from *olus*, *oleris*, whence *olera*, *olra*, *olla*. A pot in which herbs are cooked. We say Potherbs. Catullus: "*Ipsa olera OLLA* legit." *Olus*, *oleris*, *olera*, as *Opus*, *Operis*, *Opera*. Compare also *Patera*, *Arcera*. ¶ Or from *aula*, a pot; whence *ola*, as *cAUda*, *cOda*. Then *ollicula*, cut down to *olla*.

<sup>1</sup> As *Πάλαι*, formerly, is fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake, from the notion of shaking backwards and forwards: so Scheide brings *olim* from a verb *ἔλω*, (the parent of *ἐλλυμι*, *ἐλισθος*, *ἔλος*, *ἐλβος*, *ἐλμος*,) to roll, to roll round. He supposes *olim* to come from *κατ' ἔλιν*, as *πάλιν* to be put for *κατὰ πάλιν* from the same word *παλῶ*.

*Ollus*, that. Ancient form of *illus* or *ille*, which was changed from *olle*, as *Imbris* is for *Ombis*. *Ollus* or *ille* is opposed to *Hic*. *Hic*, this: *ille*, that, or the other, *ὁ ἄλλος*, contr. *ἄλλος*, or even *ἄλλος*, *ollus*. Donnegan and Hederic write it *ἄλλος*. ¶ Vossius derives *ille* from Hebr. *elle*.

*Olor*, a swan. From *ὠδῶς*, a singer; *Æol*. *ὠδῶρ*, whence *olor*, as *oLeo* for *oDeo*, *uLysses* from *ἐλυσσεύς*. Ovid: "Sic, ubi fata vocant, udis abjectus in herbis Ad vada Mæandri CONCINIT albus *olor*." It is true that *O* in *olor* is short: but we have *sêra* from *φῆρῶς*; &c.

*Olus*, *Hölus*, *eris*, any kind of potherbs. Fr. *oleo*, to grow. "Nam generatim sic appellabant, quicquid sativæ herbæ CRESCERET, cujus foliis et caule in cibum utimur." V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *kol*, "brassica, et omnis herba quæ non immediatè e terrâ, sed e scapo supra terram assurgit."<sup>2</sup>

*Olympias*, an Olympiad. *Ὀλυμπιάς*.

*Olympiōnices*, a victor at the Olympian games. *Ὀλυμπιονίκης*.

*Olympus*, Heaven. *Ὀλυμπος*. *Omāsum*, a bullock's paunch, tripe. A Gallic word. The Glosses add to their explanation of this word, *τῇ τῶν Γάλλων γλώττῃ*, "in the language of the Gauls."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> "Helvigius refers *olus* or *holus* to Hebr. *ochel*, *cibus*, *esca*." W.

<sup>3</sup> "Perhaps *omāsum* is from *omā*, one-rare." V.

*Omen*, an augury, omen. For *ommen* fr. ὄμμα, that which is seen, a sight. As depending on seeing and observing birds, &c. ¶ Or from *os*, *oris*, whence *orimen*, *omen*. Vox fortuita. Livy: "Centurio exclamavit, Statue signum. Quâ voce auditâ, Senatus accipere se *omen* exclamavit." Or fr. *oro*, *oramen*. *Oro* is to utter. ¶ Or from *oscen*, *oscinis*, a bird which foreboded by singing, &c.; whence *osciniden*, *osmen*, *omen*. As *Inferimus* becomes *Innus*, *Imus*. Varro says that *omen* was formerly *osmen*.

*Omentum*, the caul, thin membrane which incloses the bowels. The bowels themselves. The membrane which incloses the brain. Fr. *operio*, whence *operimentum*, *opmentum*, *omentum*. ¶ Or fr. ὄμην, a membrane; whence *umentum*, (as *Momen*, *Momentum*,) *omentum*, as ῥεᾶξ, *Sorex*. ¶ Al. from *omen*. *Omens* being taken from it.

*Ominor*, I augur. Fr. *omen*, *ominis*.

*Omitto*, I send or throw aside. For *obmitto*, where *ob* means aside, as in *Obliquus*, *Obstitus*. Or, I send behind, as *ob* means in *Occiput*.

*Omnifariam*, in all kinds of ways. See *Multifariam*.

*Omnino*, altogether. Fr. *omnis*.

*Omnis*, all. For *homnis* from ὁμοῦ, together; whence *hominis*, (somewhat as from *Facio* is *Facinus*; and from *Μέγας* *Meginius*, *Megnus*, *Magnus*,) then *homnis*. H dropt, as in *Ulcus* from ἔλκος. ¶ Or from ὁμό-

*vous*, (ὅμους,) unanimous, all together.

*Onăger*, a wild ass. "*Ovaγρος*. Also, a warlike machine for hurling large stones. Suidas seems to mention it in "*Ovaγρος*. Ammianus gives this account of it: "*Onagri* vocabulum indidit ætas novella, eâ re quodd ASINI FERI, cùm venatibus agitantur, itâ eminus lapides post terga calcitrando emittunt, ut perforent pectora sequentium, aut perfractis ossibus capita ipsa displodant."

*Onăgos*, an ass-driver. '*Onῆγος*, Dor. ὄναγος.

*Onëro*, I load. Fr. *onus*, *oneris*.

*Onocrōtălus*, a cormorant. '*Ονοκρόταλος*.

*Onus*, ὄνëris, a load. Fr. ὀνέω, ὀνῶ, to heap up. See *Honor*. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, an ass, as carrying loads. Or from ὄνος, a crane for lifting loads. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, the lower millstone. ¶ "From Chaldee *ones*, premens, urgens." V. "From Hebr. *oni*." Ainsw.

*Onustus*, laden. Fr. *onus*. As *Jus*, *Justus*.

*Onyx*, a kind of alabaster; an alabaster box of ointment. '*Ονυξ*.

*Opăcus*, dark, shady. Fr. παχύς, thick. That is, thick with shade. Pliny: "Locus cupressis tegitur, DENSIORE umbrâ opacior nigriorque." O added, as in Greek Ὀσταφίς, Ὀκέλλω, Ὀνύσσω (whence Ὀνυξ), for σταφίς, κέλλω, νύσσω. Compare *Opinus*, *Oportet*. Or, if *pacus* existed, *o* is *ob*, as in *Omit-*



to. And *ob*, as in *Obdo*, *Objicio*. ¶ But, as thus it should be rather *opācus*, possibly it might be referred to *ὀπή*, a hole, subterranean cavity; whence *opācus*, as from *Merus* is *Merācus*. ¶ Al. from *Ops*, *Opis*, the earth. Scaliger: “*Nam umbræ et frigoris captandi causâ in subterraneos specus se abdebant.*”

*Opālia*, festivals in honor (*Opis*) of *Ops*.

*Opella*, a little labor. Fr. *opera*, *operula*.

*Opēra*, work, labor, exertion, service, help. Also, one who does work, a workman. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. See *Arcera*, *Patera*.

*Opercūlum*, a cover. Fr. *operio*, whence *opericulum*.

*Opērio*, I cover. For *obpe-rio*; as *Obmitto*, *Omitto*. *Ob* opposes or gives a negative to *pario*, I produce to the light. See *Aperio*.

*Opēror*, I work. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. Or fr. *opera*.

*Opertus*, covered. Fr. *operio*, *operitum*, *opertum*.

*Opes*, *ōpum*, means, resources; powers, supplies, wealth. Also, power, dominion. *Opes* (like *Opus*) is from *ὀπα*, pf. mid. of *ἵκω*, to attend to, to work. And means power (*τοῦ ἵκων*) of working or of performing anything; vis operandi. Virgil: “*Grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostræ.*” Is not a part of our power of action. Sallust: “*Omnes omni ope niti debent, ne vitam silentio transeant.*” That is, with

all their power of exertion, all the means in their power, all the energy of which they are capable. Hesychius: “*Ἐπουσι ενεργεῖσιν.*” So Cicero: “*Ut omnem semper vim, quācumque ope possent, a vitā suā propulsarent.*” With all their means, with all their energy, power or resources. Hence then *opes* is in general, means, resources, capabilities, power, &c. And, like *Facultates* and our word *Means*, is used for fortune and power, which convey the grand means and resources of life.

*Ophītes*, the serpentine-stone. *Ὀφίτης*.

*Ophiūchus*, *Serpentarius*, the constellation. *Ὀφιοῦχος*.

*Ophthalmias*, some fish with large eyes. *Ὀφθαλμίας*.

*Ophthalmicus*, an oculist. *Ὀφθαλμικός*.

*Opīcus*, rude, ignorant, barbarous. Fr. *ὀπή*, a hole. As living in holes of the earth, and so not mixing with mankind. In the words of the Epistle to the Hebrews xi, 58: “*Ἐν ἱερημίαις κτανόμενος καὶ ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὀκαῖς τῆς γῆς.*” On Juvenal, iii, 207: “*Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures,*” Madan notes: “*Opicus* is taken from the *Opici*, an ancient, rude, and barbarous people of Italy. Some suppose *opici* to be applied to mice, fr. *ὀπή*, a cavern: alluding to the holes in which they hide themselves.” And on vi, 454: “*Opicus* is from the *Opici*; and these from *Ops*, *Opis*, the

from which they were  
o spring." ¶ Isaac Vos-  
says : " Ab *ops*, terra, est  
rusticus." If *ops* meant  
country, this might be true.  
er from *opus*. Belonging  
e working classes, and so

*āfex*, ὀπίφικis, a workman.  
ous and *facio*.

*ilio*, a shepherd. For *ovilio*  
s. But thus it would rather  
from *ovile*, and so the  
should be long. ¶ Rather  
from διπολέων, tendingsheep.

ng out I, we have ὀπολέων,  
Somewhat as illlco for

o, inqullinus for incOli-  
And from οἰπολέων we  
*ipilio*, (which is used by  
) as from ποΙιη is pUnio.  
*imus*, fat, plump, plentiful,  
il, rich. *Opima* Spolia  
so called from being in a  
iar manner rich or co-

Cicero : " *Opima* et  
ara præda." For *pimus*,  
a word in formation like  
s, fat. Πίων, fat, is of the  
genus. All from πῖω or  
pass. πέπιμαι. Lennep :  
v, à πῖω, premo, coago,  
po." O added, as in  
us, which see. ¶ Al.

*opes*, wealth. That is,  
fruitful, &c. Like Opu-

*inio*, an opinion. Fr. *opi-*

*ino*, *Opīnor*, I judge,

By corruption from ἐπι-  
transp. πεινοέω, ὀπεινέω,  
Or ἐπεινοέω, transp. ὀπει-  
πεινώ. ¶ Al. from πινύω  
υμαι, I am intelligent or

wise, whence πινωτός, wise, in-  
formed. O added, as in Opa-  
cus, Opimus, Oportet.

*Opipārus*, sumptuous. " Ab  
*opis* seu *opum* *apparatu*." F.

*Opis* : See Ops.

*Opitūlor*, I help. Fr. *opem*  
and *tuli* or *tolo*. See Tuli.

*Opōbalsāmum*, the juice of  
the balsam. Ὀποβάλαμον.

*Oportet*, it is expedient or fit,  
it behoves. Fr. *porto*, to carry.

As we say, It is IMPORTANT  
that it should be done, It IM-  
PORTS, from *porto*. So Réfert,  
and συμφέρει, it is expedient,  
from φέρω. And προσφέρεις, ad-  
vantagous. O added, as in  
Opacus, Opimus. Or it is  
for *ob*, as in *Omitto*, in which O  
is short as well as long.<sup>1</sup>

*Oppērior*, I wait for, expect,  
Fr. *perior*, (whence *experior*),  
I make trials. Virgil : " Hos-  
tem *opperiens*." That is, TEN-  
TANS hostem an venturus sit.  
Hazarding the chances of his  
coming. Looking out for. Te-  
rence : " *Opperiar* ut sciam  
quidnam hæc turba afferat."  
¶ Al. from *pario*. " Assideo  
parturienti, partumque expecto."  
V.

*Oppīdō*, very much, altoge-  
ther. " Quod vel *oppido* satis  
est," says Festus. As *Ingens*  
from Gens.

*Oppīdum*, a town. Fr. ἐπί-  
πεδον i. e. ἄστυ, a city, situated  
in a plane or flat country. Ho-  
mer : Ἐν πεδίῳ πεπλόιστο πόλιν  
μερόπων ἀνθρώπων. Hence ἔπι-

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *opma*. How ?

δον, *oppidum*, *oppidum*. O for E, as in *Oleum*, *cOrcyra*, *sOcer*, *vOmo*, for *Eleum*, *cErcyra*, *sEcer*, *vEmo*. ¶ Al. from πόλις, *πολιδίων*, transp. *ὀπιδίων*, *ὀπιδίων*.<sup>1</sup>

*Opportūnus*, commodious, seasonable, convenient. Properly said of a place in which voyagers have (*portum*) a harbor at hand, and so fit for running into in case of danger. *Ob*, before one. Ovid: "Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi *PORTUS* erat." But the following passage in Euripides seems more to the purpose: *Nūn δ' ἑλπίς ἔχθρους τοὺς ἑμοὺς τίσειν δίκην. Οὗτος γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ἢ μάλιστα ἑκάμνομεν, ΔΙΜΗΝ πέφανται τῶν ἑμῶν βουλευμάτων. Ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλαν, &c.*

*Opprōbrium*, a disgrace. Fr. *probrum*.

*Ops*, *ōpis*, service, help, aid. Here *ops* is much the same as *opus* and *opera*, work, labor, exertion in behalf of another, service done to another. Cicero: "Omni *ope* atque *OPERA* enitar ut *Senatusconsultum* fiat." Pliny: "Omni *ope*, *LABORE*, *gratiā* juvare." Or *opis* is fr. *ὀπα* pf. mid. of *ἔπω*, whence *ἀμφέπω*, and *περίεπω*, to attend to, take care of.

*Ops*, *Opis*, the same as *Cybele*, *Magna Mater*, *Tellus*, *Proserpina*. "It seems derived,"

says Lempriere, "from *opus*: because this Goddess, who is the same as the Earth, gives nothing without labor." Rather, because the earth supplies all (*opem*) means and resources, or all (*opes*) wealth and power. Macrobius: "*Opem*, *cujus ope vitæ humanæ alimenta quærentur*." Unless it is from *ἔπα*, (pf. mid. *ἔπα*), to attend to; and is particularly directed to the earth "*quam colendo et exercendo elaboramus*."

*Optimātes*, the principal men in a state, the aristocracy, the nobles; or, their favorers and defenders. Fr. *optimus*. As *Ἀριστοι* and *Ἀριστοκράταις* among the Greeks.

*Optimus*, best. Fr. *opto*. That is, most desirable. As *λῶϊστος*, from *λάω*, *λῶ*, I wish. ¶ Al. for *optatissimus*.

*Optio*, liberty (*optandi*) of choosing. Also, a deputy or substitute, whom another (*optat*) chooses to supply a temporarily vacant place. Vegetius: "*Optiones* ab *optando* appellati: quodd, antecedentibus ægritudine præpeditis, hi tanquam *adoptati* eorum atque vicarii solent universa curare."

*Opto*, I wish, wish for, desire, choose, ask, want. Fr. *πρόβω*, *πρόβω*, whence *optho*, *opto*, as *λαθέω*, *laTeo*. ¶ Or fr. *ὀπτα*, whence *ὀπτομαι*, I look at, and so consider and choose. Virgil: "*Pars optare locum tecto*." Hence, I wish for, &c. We might observe that *λάω* means not only to see, but to desire. But these senses are both per-

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *opidum* fr. *opis*. Towns being built for mutual aid and assistance. Or fr. *opus*, a work, fortification. A fortified town. But whence is the double P, or why should O be long?

derived from that of seizing  
i. e. with our eyes or our  
) , expressed by *λάω*, whence

*ŭlens*, *Opŭlentus*, rich.  
*res*. As *Lutum*, *Lutulen-*

*ŭlus*,——

*us*, *ōpēris*, work, exertion.  
*z*, public works or build-

Fr. *ὄκα* pf. mid. of *ἵκω*,  
tend to, give attention to ;  
ce *ἀμφέκω*, *δίέκω*, *περίέκω*,  
*κω*.

*us*, need, occasion. Vos-

“Quia, quod necesse  
, hoc fit *opus*, *ἔργον*.” So

Greeks use *ἔργον*. *Σὺν ἔργον*  
*σκοπεῖν*, It is your business

mine this, it is binding on  
do so, you must do so.

Phanes : *Οὐκέτ' ἔργον ἐγκαθ-*  
*ῥοστις ἐστ' ἐλεύθερος* : It is

business, who is free, to  
no more, It is neces-

sary that he should sleep no

*z*, the extremity, border,  
*n* ; a coast ; a country or

bounded by the coast.  
*es*, a boundary. Indeed, if

a tail, is rightly derived  
*ὄρος*, a boundary, end ;

may have existed in the  
of boundary. However,

visions are not always pre-  
l, as in *Imbris* from \**Ομ-*

Or genders, as in *Vinum*  
*Οἶνος*. ¶ Fr. *χώρα*, says

1. That is, a tract or  
ry. X dropt, as in Anser

hanser. ¶ Wachter no-  
the Welsh *or*.

*ŭculum*, the reply of the  
ess of a temple. The

*ŭtym*.

temple itself where the reply  
is made. Also, a prophecy.  
Fr. *oro*, to utter. As *Specto*,  
*Spectaculum*.

*Orāria* navis, a ship which  
coasts along (*oram*) the shore.

*Orārium*, a handkerchief. Fr.  
*os*, *oris*. For wiping the mouth  
or face.

*Orāta*, a gilthead, a fish.  
From its golden color. For  
*aurata*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*.

*Oratio*, an uttering, speaking ;  
speech, harangue, oration. Also,  
an edict or mandate. Sueton-  
nius : “ De quibusdam rebus  
ORATIONES ad Senatum mis-  
sas, præterito quæstoris officio,  
per Cōneules plerumque RECIT-  
TABAT.” Fr. *oro*, *atum*, to utter.

*Orātor*, a speaker ; an ora-  
tor ; ambassador. Fr. *oro*, *ora-*  
*tum*, to utter.

*Orbis*, a circle, ring, orb,  
globe, wheel. Any thing round,  
as a quoit, shield, coil, wreath.

Also, revolution ; revolving time,  
as a period, year, &c. From *ῥόμ-*  
*βος*, anything which whirls round,

by transposition (as in *Opto*  
from *Ποθῶ*, and *Sorbeo* from

\**Ροφίω*), we should have *ormbus*  
or *ormbis*, (as from *ὄμβρος*

is *imbrIS*), which would natu-  
rally sink into *orbis*. ¶ Bec-

man says : “ Fr. *ὄρος* or *ὄρος*,  
(B added, as in *morBus*, *ver-*

*Bum*), a boundary. An *orbis*  
is shut in by one boundary,

which is a circle.” This is too  
metaphysical. It would not be

more so to derive *orbis* from  
*ῥέκω*, pf. mid. *ῥέκω*, (*ῥέκα*,

*ῥέκα*), to tend to, verge to :  
from the notion of every line

in the circle verging to a centre.<sup>1</sup>

*Orbīta*, the mark of a wheel describing (*orbes*) revolutions.

*Orbus*, destitute of parents or children; destitute. As am-Bo is from ἀμφω, so *orbus* is from ὀρφος, which Donnegan has introduced in the sense of ὀρφανός, and also ὀρφοβότης, one who maintains orphans.

*Orca*, the ork, a fish. For *orga* fr. ὀρυγα, (ὄρυγα,) acc. of ὄρυξ.

*Orca*, an earthen vessel, jar, jug. And, from the shape, a dice-box. Fr. ὄρχη, whence *urca*, *orca*. As from ὄραξ is sUrex, sOrex; from ὄρξτος is nOctis.

*Orchestra*, the orchestra in a theatre. Ὀρχήστρα.

*Orchis*, *Orchīlis*, a kind of large olive. Ὀρχις.

*Orcīni* liberti, men who were presented in their masters' will with their freedom; which will was of course not to take place till his death, "donec *Orco* traditus est et in *Orci* familiâ numeratus."

*Orcus*, Pluto; Hell. As being the God (ὄρξου) of adjuration. "Per Plutonem et Stygiam paludem jurare etiam Diis mos erat et magna religio." F. ¶ Or from ὄρξα pf. mid. of ὄρξω, coërceo, concludo. Horace: "Satelles *Orci* . . . Tantalum atque Tantali Genus coER-

CET." Again: "Plutona . . . qui ter amplum Geryonem Tityonque tristi COMPESCIT undâ."<sup>2</sup>

*Ordinārius*, going on in regular order, usual. Fr. *ordo*, *inis*.

*Ordīno*, I place (*ordine*) in order, arrange, regulate, settle, appoint.

*Ordior*, I begin, set about. From the North. "Ort, (Germ.) beginning. Anglo-Sax. *ord*, Franc. *ort*. In the Anglo-Saxon Inscriptions, Adam is called *ord-mon*, the commencer of men." W. ¶ Or from ὄρδην, formed from ὄρῶ, as ἀίρδην from ἀίρω. That is, I rouse myself to an undertaking, excito me. As the Latins say, *Adorior* rem. ¶ Al. from ὀρδῖω, whence ὄρδμα, explained by Hesychius wool made ready for spinning. Pliny: "Araneus *orditur* TELAS." Begins to weave.

*Ordo*, order, arrangement, method. Series, course. Row of trees. Order of men in a state, as *Ordo senatorius*, *plebeius*. Rank of soldiers. So *ordines* are applied to banks of rowers, and to benches at the theatres. Fr. ὄρθδς, straight, right on as a road, &c. As Θεός, Deus; and as we say murTHER and murDer, &c. ¶ Or fr. ὄρδην, formed from ὄρῶ,<sup>3</sup> whence (from a. l. p. ὄρδην) is ὄρθδς, and allied to which is ὄρῶ, pf. pass. ὄρμεα, whence ὄρμαθδς, a row. ¶ Or

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *orbus* or *orvus*, *urbus* or *orvus*, round. It is clear that the same derivation, which produces *orbis*, produces these also.

<sup>2</sup> "From Hebr. *arca*, the earth." V. That is, *χθόνας*, *ἐνοχθόνας*.

<sup>3</sup> Whence *Sero* and *Series*, a row. . .

*ῥχος*, a row: Æol. *ῥθος*,  
*ἄλα*, Æol. *κάλθα*, cal-

¶ Germ. *orden* is a series.  
*or*, a bit. Quod *ori* in-

*as*, a mountain Nymph.

*oris*, appetite. \**Ορεξίς*.

*ῥαπnum*, an instrument, ma-  
 ; a musical instrument,

\**Οργανον*.

*ῥία*, the rites of Bacchus.

*chalchum*: See Aurich—  
*ens*, the east. The place  
 the sun (*oritur*) rises.  
*Occidens*.

*fīcium*, an orifice. Fr.  
*s*, and *facio*. Quod *faci-*  
*e*. fit *os*.

*go*, beginning, origin. Fr.  
 As *Verto*, *Vertigo*.

*on*, Orion. \**Ὠρίων*.

*or*, I rise, spring. Fr.  
 rouse. That is, I rouse

. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax.  
 ginning." W.

*īamentum*, ornament. Fr.  
 As *Fundo*, *Fundamentum*.

*īalus*, ornament, dress, &c.  
*no*, *ornatum*.

*io*, I prepare, set out,  
 , deck, equip. Fr. *ᾶρα*,

attention, provision. Hence  
*orno*, somewhat as from

is *Urīna*. ¶ Al. from  
 race, beauty. ¶ Al. from

*z*, whence *aurino*, *aurno*.

. from *ordino*, as from  
 is is *Mos*.

*nus*, a mountain-ash. Fr.  
 , (*ὄρνθς*,) pertaining to a

tain. Virgil: "Nascun-  
*eriles saxosis MONTIBUS*

*o*, I speak, utter. Also,

I utter a request, beg, pray.

Fr. *ῥαρος*, discourse, speech;  
 whence *ῥαρέω*, *ῥαρέω*, contr. *ῥαρέω*,

*oro*. ¶ Al. from *os*, *oris*. *Ōre*  
*profero*. But *os*, *oris*, is per-

haps better derived from *oro*,  
 than vice versâ. ¶ Al. from

*ᾶρα*, a prayer; whence *ᾶράω*,  
*ᾶρέω*, (whence *ᾶράομαι*,) I pray.

"The Æolians said *στρατός* for

*στρατός*, *ὄνηρ* for *ᾶνήρ*, *ὄνω* for  
*ᾶνω*, &c." V. So *dŌmo* from

*δΑμῶ*.<sup>1</sup>

*Orsus*, a beginning. Fr. *or-*  
*dior*, *ordsum*, *orsum*.

*Orthium* carmen, a song sung  
 loudly and distinctly. \**Ὀρθίος*

*νόμος*.  
*Orthōgrāphia*, orthography.

\**Ὀρθογραφία*.  
*Ortus*, a rising, springing up.

Fr. *orior*, *oritur*, *ortum*,  
*Oryx*, a kind of wild goat,

an ounce. \**Ὀρυξ*.  
*Orȳza*, rice. \**Ὀρύζα*.

*Os*, *ōris*, the mouth. *Os* for  
*ors*; and *oris* fr. *oro*, to speak.

Quo *oramus*. ¶ Or fr. *ῥαρος*,  
 contr. *ᾶρος*, speech, discourse.<sup>2</sup>

¶ Others derive *os* from *ὄσσα*,  
 the voice. A quo *vox oritur*.

¶ Al. from *ὄψ*, the voice;  
 whence *ops*, *os*. ¶ Al. from

*aus*, (as *cAŪda*, *cŌda*,) fr. *αὔω*,  
*αὔσω*, to cry out.

<sup>1</sup> It may be objected that *oro* is properly to speak in general. But *ᾶρα* also seems properly to be a speech in general; as it is probably from *ᾶρα*, necto, jungo verba; as *ᾶρώ* and *ᾶρα* are from *ᾶρα*, *ᾶρα*, *ᾶρα*, jungo. So Sermo from Sero. And from *ᾶρα*, I join, are *ᾶρέω* and *ᾶρέω*, I speak. So again from *λέγω*, I collect, is *λέγω*, I speak, i. e. I collect words.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *ᾶρα*, I speak. Rather from the pf. mid. *ᾶρα*, whence a word *ᾶρος* or *ὄρος* might possibly have been formed.

*Os*, *ossis*, a bone. *Ossis* is for *ostis* fr. *ὀτρίω*, *ὀτρίω*, a bone. So '*Ostrā* becomes *Ossa*. See *Collis*.

*Oscēdo*, a disposition to yawn. For *oscitēdo* fr. *oscito*. As *Torpeo*, *Torpedo*.

*Oscen*, *oscinis*, a bird which foreboded by singing, chirping, croaking, &c. Fr. *os* and *cano*. "Avis quæ ore canens facit auspiciū." F. ¶ Or from *obs* and *cano*. As singing (*obs*) before you or in your way. *Obs*, as in *Ostendo*.

*Oscillatio*, a swinging. From *oscillum*.

*Oscillum*, a little mouth. Fr. *osculum*.

*Oscillum*, an image hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air. Fr. *os*, whence *osculum*, *oscillum*, as above. "Parva imago similitudine oris seu figuræ humanæ." F. "Imaguncula in oris humani effigiem." Servius. *Oscillum* is explained by Heyne,<sup>1</sup> "larva e cortice facta." That is, a mask, a representation of the face, made from bark. ¶ Al. from *os*, and *cillo*, to move. "Quodd in illâ jactatione ora et capita sursum deorsum MOVERENT." F. "Alii dicunt *oscilla* esse membra virilia de floribus facta quæ suspendebantur per intercolumnia: ita ut in ea homines acceptis clausis personis impingerent, et ea ore cillerent i. e. moverent, ad risum populo commovendum." Servius. ¶ Al. for *obscillum*; from *cillo*, and *obs*

as in *Ostendo* for *Obstendo*. From persons moving against them.

*Oscito*, I gape, yawn; I am lazy. "Ex ore ciendo i. e. commovendo," says Donatus. That is, from *os* and *cito*, or *ciō*, *ciō*, *ciō*, *ciō*. So *salpa*, to gape or grin, seems to come from *śm*, (whence *śmā* and *śāxā*;) to shake. As from *śm* is *śmā*.

*Oscilor*, I kiss. *Osculum* do.

*Osculum*, a little mouth. Fr. *os*. Also, a kiss. "Nam basiendo os coarctamus atque minuimus; et quasi ex ore osculum facimus." F.

*Osor*, a hater. Fr. *odi*, *odsum*, *osum*. As *Clando*, *Clausum*, *Clausum*.

*Ossifragus*, the osprey. Fr. *os*, *ossis*, and *frago*, whence *fragilis* and *frango*. "Because it takes up bones and other hard substances, and letting them fall upon rocks breaks them." Tl.

*Ostendo*, I stretch or hold forth before another, show. That is, *tendo obs* i. e. *ob*. So *Obtendo*. ¶ Al. from *tendo* ad *os* i. e. *faciem alicujus*.

*Ostentatio*, an ambitious display. Fr. *ostento*.

*Ostento*, I show, display. I show vainly, display ostentatiously. Fr. *ostendo*, *ostenditum*, *ostentum*.

*Ostentum*, a prodigy, omen. As showing something future. Cicero: "Prædictiones et præ-sensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi? Ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta dicuntur."

*Ostium*, a gate, door. The

<sup>1</sup> On Virg. Georg. II, 289.

ice or mouth of a river. A "Quia sit os domûs," Priscian. In its sense of mouth of a river, it is extended by Forcellini στόμα. This has been its primary meaning? ¶ Or for *obstium* fr.

On the passage in Virgil "Quo lati ducunt aditus n., ostia centum," Servius: "Non sine causâ et ut dixit et ostia. Nam ostium dicit, per quod quo arcemur ingressu, ab eo dictum; ADITUM ab eo, per quem ingredimur." What similarly πύλη is fr.

to press or shut close; under the same idea, ἀστίω formed from ἀσται ἀθω, to thrust out of the

So the Scholiast on Arion: 'Ρωμαῖοι ἀστια τὰς παρὰ τὸ ἐξωθεῖν τὸν μὲνον. Haigh says: "Fr. which may be pushed." *răcismus*, ostracism. 'Οσμός.

*rea*, an oyster. 'Οστρεον. *reātus*, rough, hard. Like ell (*ostrea*) of an oyster. *rum*, the juice of a shell which produced purple. e. 'Οστρον.

*icusta*, a spy. 'Οτακουστής. *um*, *Ocium*, ease, leisure, ss. Fr. αὐτός, alone; *ie autium*, *otium*, (as *Cauloda*.) retirement, quiet, ¶ Al. from ὤς, ὠτός, an

ear. A state in which we can lend an ear to others. So Scaliger in his Enigma on *Otium*: "Quod pauci norunt, GRÆCA ut dicatur ab aure, Detque ideo studiis nomen et acta sua." ¶ Al. from οὔρα, Æol. ούρία, possessions, property, as bringing with them ease and leisure. ¶ Al. for *octium* fr. ὄχθην a. l. p. of ὄχω, to restrain, hold back. From ὄχθην is ὄχθη, a bank or mound; and from pf. mid. ὄχα is ὄκνος for ὄχνος, sloth. *Octium* would produce *ocium* or *otium*, as T or C was neglected.<sup>2</sup>

*Ovile*, a sheepfold. Any enclosure. An enclosure surrounded with boards, into which the centuries of the people went to give their votes. Fr. *ovia*. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

*Ovis*, a sheep. Fr. ὄϊς, οἷς, *oVis*. So ὄων, *oVum*.

*Ovo*, *ovas*, I triumph in the lesser triumph; I triumph, generally. Plutarch refers it to *ovis*. A sheep being sacrificed in the lesser triumph, instead of a bull which was sacrificed in the greater. ¶ Al. from αὐω, to shout. Whence αὐΐω, *auvo*, *ovo*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. But thus O would be long. ¶ Al. from οὔαω (whence οὔάζω), οὔω, to shout the name of *Bacchus*. Whence *evo*, then *ovo*, as ἐμω, *vEmo*, *vOmo*.<sup>3</sup>

*Ovum*, an egg. Fr. ὄων, *oŭm*,

hence πύαρ, πύος, πυρίη, &c. om pf. πένικα) πυκάζω, πυκνός, ὥς is allied to βίω and μέω, to be.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *vacatium* fr. *vacos*, as *Solacium* from *Solor*. Hence *vacatium*, *vacatium*, *autium*, *otium*.

<sup>3</sup> Festus derives *ovo* from the sound of victory O O.



*oVum*. See *Ovis*. *Ova* were wooden columns, used for marking the rounds of the charioteers. Adam: "Either as being of an oval form, or having oval spheres on their top."

*Oxȳgarum*, a sharp pickle. *Ὠξόγαρον*.

*Oxȳporum*, an article of food attended with a quick digestion. *Ὠξυπόρον*.

## P.

*Pābūlor*, I forage, collect (*pabulum*) fodder.

*Pābūlum*, food, fodder, forage. For *pascibulum* fr. *pasco*. ¶ Al. from *πάω*, to feed, as *Fabula* from *Φάω*. But *Fabula* can be deduced from *For*, *Fari*.

*Pācisco*, *Pāciscor*, I make a bargain or agreement. Fr. *pacio*, whence *pactus*. *Pacio* fr. *πάγω*, pf. *πέπαχα*, *πάχα*. Or for *pagio* fr. *πάγω*, as *misceō* from *μίσγω*. That is, *pario* *foedus*. I make firm, fix on sure grounds, settle, ratify, a treaty. So we have *Pango* *foedus*, &c.

*Pāco*, I bring into a state (*pacis*) of peace, I make still and tranquil.

*Pacta*, covenanted and promised in marriage. See *Pacisco*.

*Pactio*, *Pactum*, an agreement, covenant, contract. See *Pacisco*.

*Paan*, Apollo. Also, a song to Apollo, a song of triumph. *Παιάν*.

*Padāgōgus*, a tutor, guardian, instructor. *Παδαγωγός*.

*Pādico*, *puerum lascivius amio*. A *παιδικός*, idem quod *παιδερσής*. Vel a *παῖς*, *παιδός*.

*Pādīdus*, filthy. Fr. *pador*. As *Sordes*, *Sordidus*.

*Pador*, filth for want of dressing, &c. "Cū puerilis ætas nec sibi a sordibus cavere sciat; et, ubi scit, sordes tamen consecrari soleat; inde est quod *pādozem* a *παιδός* esse putem, et propriè signare sordes et illuviem puerorum." V. "It is said to come from *παῖς*, and to suggest the dirtiness of children when not properly cared for [or looked after]." Hill. ¶ Al. for *fador*, (*phador*), fr. *foedus*.

*Pagnīarius*, a kind of gladiator. The word is much disputed. If genuine, it seems to come from *παγνιά*, play.

*Pæne*, *Pēne*: See Appendix.

*Pænūla*, *Pēnūla*, a thick overall. From *φανόλη*, a Doric word. Sappho uses *φανολίς*.

*Pæon*, a foot of three short and one long, (as *Pæōnīā*,) the long being any one of the syllables. *Παιών*.

*Pæōnius*, healing. From *Pæon*, the physician. Homer: "Ὡς φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνέγει ἰήσασθαι· Τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὁδονήματα φάρμακα πάσων Ἠκίσσας".

*Petus*, having a slight cast in the eye. Fr. *πέπαιται* pp. of *παίω*, to strike. *Percussus oculis*. That is, from a word *παίτος*.

*Pāgānālia*, a festival kept by the (*pagani*) country people.

*Pāgānica* *pila*, and *Pāgānica* simply, a stow ball stuffed with feathers, invented for the amuse-

(*paganorum*) of the coun-  
tles.

*gāni*, the peasantry. As  
ging to the (*pagi*) villages.  
*ni* were opposed to the  
ry, whether they dwelt in  
llages or in the city. "In  
qui vivunt, otiosam secu-  
ie vitam ducunt, remoti a  
publicis ac laboribus. *Pa-*  
*ergo* est qui non militat,  
si in urbe vivat, *ἀπόλεμος*."  
*Pagani* are also pagans or  
ens. Either because the  
tian Religion spread more  
e cities, and the villagers  
the last to embrace it;  
cause the pagans were  
ed to the Christian war-

"Quodd non militarent  
capite Jesu Christo." V.  
: Persius applies to him-  
ie epithet of *semipaganus* :  
half rude and illiterate as  
ant. Unless literature is  
dhere also as a warfare, and  
If unwarlike are half illite-

Pliny: "Sunt ut in cas-  
ic etiam in literis nostris  
cultu *pagano*" &c.

*gella*, a little page. Fr.  
a.

*gīna*, the page or leaf of a

Fr. *pago*, *pango*. "Quia  
fit ex philyris seu tunicis  
i *compactis* et compressis."

*go*, (whence *pango*.) I fix,

Fr. *πάγω*, whence (from  
*τίπακται*) are *πακτός* and  
a. Or, if A in *pago* is  
from *πήγω*, Dor. *πάγω*.

*gur*, perhaps the same as  
*igrus*, a sea fish: Gr. *πά-*  
*ράγρος*.

*Pāgus*, a village; canton,  
district. Fr. *παγὰ*, Doric of  
*πηγή*, a fountain. As drinking of  
one common fountain. As *Vicini*  
are the inhabitants of one (*vicus*)  
village. ¶ Blomfield: "*Πάγος*,  
a hill. From the ancient *πάγω*,  
whence *pango*. For in early  
times they built their cottages  
on eminences. Whence in the  
more ancient tongue *πάγος* was  
the same as Lat. *pagus*." ¶  
Others derive *pagus* from *πάγος*,  
a hill, for a similar reason. ¶  
Or was *pagus* a junction or  
union of houses and villages,  
joined together by a mutual con-  
federacy and compact? Fr.  
*pago*, whence *pango*, *compages*,  
*pactum*, &c.

*Pāla*, a shovel or spade. For  
*paxilla* (See *Palus*) or *pagibula*  
fr. *pago*, *paxi*. Because (*pan-*  
*gitur*) it is driven into the  
ground: as *δίκελλα* is from *δις*  
and *κίλλω*, to drive. Though  
it seems somewhat of an ob-  
jection that *pango* is said not of  
merely driving things, but of  
driving things so tight as to fix  
them, as a stake or nail. *Pala*  
is also the bezil of a ring. "In  
annulo pars latior cui *gemma*  
*INFIXA* est." F. Here the  
exact meaning of *pango* is seen.  
Vossius refers *pala* in this sense  
to *πειλίσ*.

*Pālāstra*, wrestling and other  
exercises; place or school for  
them. Gesture or carriage of  
the body, which was much at-  
tended to in them. *Παλαίστρα*.

*Pālam*, openly. Butler:  
"From *καλάμη*, the open  
hand." That is, from dat.

συλάμ. ¶ Or for *phalam* fr. *φαλῆν*, Dor. *φαλῶν*, acc. of *φαλῆς*, shining, clear. ¶ As *Certes*, manifest, evident, is from *Cerno*, to sift; and as *σαφῆς*, clearly, manifestly, is fr. *σάω*, (as *ψῆρος* is fr. *ψάω*), to shake, to sift; so perhaps *palam* is fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake, and so sift.<sup>1</sup>

*Pālātio*, a foundation made by driving in (*palos*) piles.

*Pālātium*, *Pallātium*, the Palatine Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome. "From *φαλάντιον*," says Scaliger, "by which word the Greeks call the highest hills. For *φάλας* are citadels and eminences." So Iceland. *fiall*<sup>2</sup> is a mountain. Teuton. *phala*<sup>3</sup> is a wooden castle. The Etruscan *falantum* was heaven. *Φαλάντιον*, like *βαλλάντιον*. Hence *palantium*, *palatium*.<sup>4</sup> Or *palatium* might

have been formed from *φαλῆς*, *φαλῶ*, to make (*φαλῶν*) high or conspicuous, whence *falo*, *ei*, and *falatium* or *palatium*, as *Solatium* is from *Solor*. See *Palatum*. "And, because," says Forcellini, "under the Emperors large and magnificent structures were built on it, hence *palatium* came to signify a palace or sumptuous edifice." But, if *φάλας* were both citadels and eminences, *φάλας* might have originated *palatium* as well in the sense of a splendid citadel or palace as in that of a high hill. Or *palatium* might have come in this sense from *φαλῆς*, shining, and so splendid, and magnificent. Wachter refers the Germ. *pfalz*, a palace, to the Teut. *phala*, a wooden tower. "It is probable," he says, "that the first kings of the Franks lived in such towers; and that afterwards the name remained and was applied to palaces."

This idea again might have given the sense of palace to *palatium*. Todd: "*Palace*: Germ. and Sax. *palast*; Welsh *palas*, *plás*; Cornish *place*, *plás*. Serenius observes: *Originem Latinam vix admittunt lingue antiquæ, Camb. Brit. Angl. Sax. &c.* *Deductum igitur mavult Wachter à Teut. et Sueth. antiq. fala, turris lignea, quod à Su. Goth. fala, fela, tegere.*"

*Pālātum*, the palate or roof

<sup>1</sup> "La surface de la terre en Slavon est *pole*, qui par l'affinité de l'O avec l'A, a pu se changer en *pale*. Ce qui me fait presumer que ce mot se trouvoit aussi en Latin, c'est qu'il reste un verbe qui paroît formé de ce substantif. C'est le verbe *palo* ou *palare*, errer dans la campagne: *palens*, qui erre de côté et d'autre, qui court les champs. L'adverbe *palens* tire son origine du même mot. Il signifie manifestement, à découvert. Qu'est ce qui se fait à découvert pour des hommes qui habitent des tentes ou des cabanes? C'est ce qui se fait en plein champs. Ce mot *palam* semble même dans sa formation avoir plus de rapport à la langue Slavonne qu'à la Latine. Il semble qu'on dise *palam* pour *palamé* pas les champs, à travers les champs." L'Eveque, as quoted by Tooke.

<sup>2</sup> Wachter in *Pfalz*.

<sup>4</sup> Various derivations are given by the old etymologists, from *Pallas*, *Pallantia*, *Pales*, *Palas*, *Palatia*, &c.; from *pālor*

and *bālo*, from the roaming or bleating of sheep on it in former days. Tibullus: "Sed tunc pascabant herbosa *Palatis* vaccae."

mouth. From *φάλη*, an  
nce, might have been an  
ord *φαλάω*, *φαλώ*, *phalo*,  
raise high; whence *pha*-  
, *palatum*, raised high.  
om *φαλός*, shining, might  
been formed *phalo* and  
um, as said of the bright  
i. Ennius has "cæli pa-  
." Thus *palatum* would  
the palate, in the same  
bat the Greeks called it  
i.

*lātus*, enclosed (*palis*) with

*ῥῆ*, a wrestling. *Πάλη*.

*lea*, chaff. Fr. *παλῶ* (i. e.  
) fut. 2. of *πάλλω*, to shake

From its being tossed  
fan. Virgil: "Surgen-  
d Zephyrum *paleæ* JAC-  
UR inanes."

*leæ*, the gills of a cock.

*αλώ*, like *Palea*. From  
shaking about.

*lear*, the skin which hangs  
from the neck of oxen,  
p. As resembling the (*pa*-  
ills of a cock.

*les*, the Goddess of shep-  
and of feeding cattle. Fr.  
o feed.

*lilia*, a festival in honor  
of Pales.

*limpestus*, a kind of paper  
hich what was written,

be easily erased, so as to  
itten on anew. *Παλίμ-*

*ῥῆ*.

*linōdia*, a recantation. *Πα-*

*lūrus*, Christ's thorn. *Πα-*

*lla*, an upper garment

ng down to the ankles.

*Etym.*

Fr. *πάλλω*, to vibrate, toss about.  
Forcellini explains *palla* "vestis  
ampla et FLUENS." Sidonius:  
"Tegit extima limo Circite  
*palla* pedes, qui cū sub veste  
moventur, Crispato rigidæ crepi-  
tant in syrmate rugæ." ¶ Al.  
from *φάρος*, an outer garment;  
whence *pharula*, *phalla*, *palla*.  
See Ralla. ¶ Al. from the  
North. Saxon *pall* is, pallium,  
amictus; whence our *pall*.  
"From the ancient Sueth. *fala*,  
*fela*, to cover," says Serenius.  
Compare also the remarks on  
Pellis.

*Pallāca*, a concubine.

*Pallādium*, a statue of Mi-  
nerva. *Παλλάδιον*.

*Pallantis*, *Pallantias*, Au-  
rora. As being the sister of  
*Pallas*, and the daughter of  
Hyperion, who was often taken  
for the Sun.

*Pallas*, Minerva. *Παλλάς*.

*Palleo*, I am pale. Fr. *τελ-*  
*λός*, the same as *τελός* and *τελός*.  
Donnegan translates *πειλαινω*,  
"to render WHITISH, PALE  
or livid." E into A, as in  
mAgnum for mEgnus. Wachter  
explains Hebr. *baal* "lividus  
fuit." ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to  
shake or palpitate i. e. with fear.  
Sophocles has *πάλλον φόβῳ*.  
*Palleo* would thus mean pro-  
perly, I am pale with fear. ¶  
Al. from *πηλός*, clay; Dor.  
*παλός*. That is, I am of the  
color of clay. ¶ Al. from  
*παλάω*, whence *παλάσσω*, to  
whiten. ¶ Al. from the North.  
Germ. *ful*, Belg. *val*, Anglo-  
Sax. *fulu*, mean pale.

*Pallium*, the outer robe of

the Greeks. Of the same origin as *palla*, or from it.

*Palma*, the palm of the hand. Fr. *καλάμη, πάλμη*. Also, the palm-tree; and the date, its fruit. "For its branches when expanded are like a man's hand when expanded." F. "Because its leaves are extended from the top like the fingers on the hand." Tt. And, because crowns of it were given to victors, it was used for the mark or token of victory, the palm or prize. Also, the greater shoot or leader of a vine. "Because grapes go forth from it, like the fingers from the palm of the hand." V. Also, the broad end of an oar. So Ormston deduces *ταρσὺς*, the broad part of the oar, from *ταρσὺς*, the palm of the hand: "Because it spreads from the narrow part, as the palm does from the wrist."

*Palmūrius*, deserving (*pal-mam*) the palm, most excellent.

*Palmāta vestis*, a robe inwoven with the leaves (*palma*) of the palm tree.

*Palmes*, the shoot or young branch of a vine. "Festus says: '*Palmites* appellantur quod in modum *palmarum* humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt.' *Palmes* is not directly from the *palma* of the hand, but from the *palma* of the vine, which received its name from the *palma* of the hand." V. "*Palmes*, materia illa, quæ quotannis ex vitis brachio emergit, et gemmas producit, et indurescit; quæ deinde in ramusculos abeunt, et *palma* cujusdam digitos

faciunt." F.<sup>1</sup> *Palmites* are used also for the lesser branches of other trees.

*Palmo*, I make the print or mark (*palma*) of the palm of my hand.

*Palmo*, I tie (*palmas*) the branches of a vine to the stake which supports them. "Perhaps fr. *palma*, the branch of a vine. Or from the Hebrew *BLM*, to bind." V.

*Palmūla*, the broad part of an oar. Also, a date. See *Palma*.

*Palmus*, a palm, handbreadth. Fr. *palma*.

*Pālo*, I prop (*palis*) with stakes.

*Pālor*, I wander about, straggle. Contr. from *pabulor*, I forage. ¶ Or from *palus*. As said properly of soldiers straggling about in the woods to cut (*palos*) stakes for the camp.<sup>2</sup>

*Palpēbra*, the eye-lids. Fr. *palpo*, somewhat as from *Dolo* is *Dolabra*, from *Lateo* is *Latebræ*. "Quia *palpant* i. e. leviter et blandè tangunt oculos." F. ¶ Or for *palpitembra* fr. *palpito*. Forcellini explains *pulpito* "leviter ac frequenter moveor." Compare *Cilium*.

*Palpito*, I beat quick, pant, throb. Fr. *palpo*, (as Musso,

<sup>1</sup> Forcellini explains *palma* "majus flagellum in vite unde uvæ nascuntur;" and *palmes*, "sarmentum, flagellum, vitis ramus utilis ad fructum." *Palmes* then he explains Flagellum, and *palmes* Majus flagellum. Yet in *Palma* he states that *palma* is the same as *palmes*.

<sup>2</sup> See a Northern origin in the Note to *Palam*.

ito,) taken in the sense of  
to; fr. *πάλλω*, I quiver,  
te, fut. *παλῶ*, whence *παλῶ*,  
, i. e. *palpho*, *palpo*. Com-  
sylv, arVum.

*ἴπρω*, I touch softly, feel  
y, stroke; and hence, I ca-  
fondle, wheedle, cajole. Fr.  
*ῥάω*, *ψηλαφῶ*, Dor. *ψαλαφῶ*,  
*ᾠ*, i. e. *πσαλφῶ*, transp.  
*ῥῶ*, whence *παλφῶ*, (as  
*λω*, Fallo,) i. e. *palpho*, for  
as *palpo*. ¶ Al. from  
*ῥάω*, *palma tango*; cut  
to *παλφῶ*. ¶ Al. from  
*ῥάω*, I cherish; Æol. *φάλλω*,  
*ῥ* in Æolic is *Φήρ*. "Quia,  
fovenus, molliter contrec-  
i." V. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ*  
if *πάλλω*, I move with a  
ilous motion. See Pal-

*ἴνδα*, (whence *paludatus*,  
lamentum,) a military cloak.  
in Hebrew *PLA*, velare,  
re." V. Or from Su.  
*fala*, to cover. See Pa-  
a. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut.  
*λλω*, to shake. From its  
ions. ¶ Al. from *palla*.  
*lumbes*, a wood-pigeon,  
love. Fr. *παλῶ* fut. of  
*ῥάω*, to shake i. e. with fear.  
Sophocles has *πάλλων φόβω*.  
*ῥάων* is a dove from *Τρίων*,  
emble. From *παλῶ* then  
*lubes* and then *palumbes*.  
ips through a word *πάλυψ*,  
*λος*.

*ῥῥῥ*, a stake; a peg. For  
*ῥῥῥ*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.

¶ Al. for *pagulus* or *pagibulus*,  
fr. *pago*, *pango*, I fix. This  
is much the same.

*Pālus*, *ūdis*, a marsh, pool.  
From the North. Anglo-Sax.  
*pul*, Irish *poll*, Belg. *poel*,  
Welsh and Armor. *pwl*, *poul*.  
Germ. *pful*. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ*,  
Doric of *πηλῶς*, clay, mud.  
From its muddy nature. But A  
in *palus* should thus be long.  
¶ Or from *ῥῥῥ*, *Fēlos*; whence  
*falus*, (as mAneo from *μῆνέω*;  
and mAgus for mEgnus,)  
thence (i. e. from *phalus*) *palus*.

*Pampino*, I lop off the (*pam-  
pinos*) leaves or tender shoots  
of vines.

*Pampinus*: See Appendix.

*Pan*, the God of shepherds.  
*Πάν*.

*Panāca*: See Appendix.

*Pānācēa*, *Pūnāces*, *Pānax*,  
the herb panacea. *Πανάκεια*,  
*πάνακεις*, *πάναξ*.

*Panaricium*, a whitlow. "A  
barbarous word, corrupted from  
*paronychium*." F.

*Pānārium*, a bread-basket.  
Fr. *panis*.

*Pancarpus*, made up of va-  
rious materials. Properly, made  
up of all fruits, fr. *πάγκαρπος*.

*Panchrestum* medicamentum,  
a sovereign remedy. From *πάγ-  
χρηστον*, all-useful.

*Panchristarius*. What is  
meant by it, is not clear. Ar-  
nobius: "Fullones, lanarios,  
phrygiones, coquos, *panchrista-  
rios*." Turnebus supposes it to  
be pastrycooks: "Nam veluti  
*πάγχαρηστος*, omnino utilis vel  
accommodus est dulciarius pa-  
nis." This is a sorry account

Anglo-Sax. *pal*, Franc. *phal*, Belg.  
Suec. *paia*. Germ. *pfal*. [Engl.  
From Lat. *palus*." W.

of the word. It may come from *πάγχιςτος*. However, it is evidently of Greek extraction.

*Pancrätium*, a contest in which boxing and wrestling were united. *Παγκράτιον*.

*Panda*, some Goddess. Supposed by Forcellini to be the Goddess of Peace, because in the time of peace the Gates of the city (*panduntur*) are or were thrown open. *Quæ pandit januas*.

*Pandectæ*, books treating of all kinds of subjects; or comprehending the whole of any science. *Πανδέκται*.

*Pandicŭlor*, I stretch and yawn as one awaking from sleep. That is, *pando me et mea membra*.

*Pando*, I set or throw open, stretch out; I set forth, publish, relate. For *phando* fr. *φάνδην*, *φάνδον*, or *φάνδα*, (whence *ἀναφανδόν*, *ἀναφανδα*.) fr. *τίφαι* pp. of *φαίω*, I disclose, expose to view. Compare *tenDo*, *morDeo*, &c. ¶ Al. for *pado*, (as N is added in *Lingo*, &c.) fr. *πετάδην*, *πετάδην*; dropping τ, as in *Penna* from *Πτενᾶ*. *Πετᾶδην* being formed from *πετάω*, I open.

*Pando, as*, I bend, bow. From Sax. *bendan*, to bend. Allied is our *Bandy*. ¶ *Vossius* says: "*Pandus*, bent: quia se *pandit*, extendit." So *Ainsworth*: "*Pandus*, qui se *pandit*." On the contrary, *pandus* is "qui se contrahit." Unless it is a metaphor taken from a bow, which, the more it is stretched, the more it is bent.

*Pandūrīzo*, I play on a *pandura* or instrument with three strings. *Πανδουρίζω*.

*Pandus*, bent. Fr. *pando*, as. Or vice versâ.

*Pānēgyricus*, laudatory. *Πανηγυρικός*.

*Pango*, for *pago*, (See *Mungo*, *Lingo*.) whence *pepigi*, and (*pagtum*), *pactum*, I drive in, fix in; fix into the ground, plant. Fr. *πάγω*, (whence *πατάω*, &c.) same as *πῆγω*, *πῆγνυμι*. *Pango versus*, I write verses. Because the stylus fixed letters into the wax. *Pango fœdus*, *pacem*, I make a treaty. That is, I make firm or fast, I confirm or ratify, as *πῆγνυμι* is used.

*Pānicŭla*, gossamer or nillet, pannic, reeds; a long round substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c. And, from its likeness, a pappy tumor in the body. From *panus*. From its likeness to (*panus*) the wool about the quill in a shuttle.

*Panicum*, the herb pannic. "A *panus*. *Panicum* est: *ANUGINE* obsitum." V. ¶ Others less correctly from *panicula*, which itself is from *panus*. So *Turton*: "A herb whose spike consists of innumerable thick seeds disposed in many *PANICLES*." ¶ Al. from *panis*. *Miller*: "Pannic is sown in several parts of Europe in the fields as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants. It is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make *BREAD*."

*Pānis*, bread. Fr. *πάω*, to feed. Unless *πᾶνός* is a Doric word. *Athenæus* has *πᾶνός*.

and seems to say that not the Romans used *πανς* for , but the Greek writers us, Archilogus, and Rin-

*nisci*, little Pans. *Πανσκοι*. *panus* is explained by For- i "textum ex quo vestes item ipsa vestis." It is ed to *πᾶνος*, Doric of *πῆ-* web or tissue. It seems ve meant not a garment, piece of cloth; and thence ve been specially applied piece of cloth put into a ent to mend it, a patch, . Hence *panni* were es; and *pannosus*, clothed atches, ragged, tattered, re, &c. *Panni* were also ut into wounds. ¶ Wachter ins Germ. *fune*, "pannus s vel lineus." But refers *pannus*.

*Panophæus*, the source or ger of all oracles. *Πανομ-* *nsa*, splayfoot. Qui est us *pansis*, i. e. latis et ex-

*anthëon*, a temple. *Πάν-*

*anther*, *ēris*, *Panthëra*, a Fr. *πάνθηρος*, all-catching. *anthëra*, a panther. *Πάνθη-* *ntices*, *um*, the paunch,

For *pandices* from *παν-*, the all-receivers; i. e. *ices*, *pandices*, as *τέρμους* *ices terminus*. Or sup- a word *παντοχῆς*, the all- rs. ¶ Al. from *pando*. its property of dilatation. *ntices*, *intestina*. Quia in e jaceant *expansæ* exten-

que." V. ¶ Vossius states that the Belgic and Celtic *panse*, and Ital. *pansa*, mean the same thing. So our *paunch*. But these seem contracted from *pan-* *tices*.

*Pantōmīmus*, a mimic. *Παν-* *τόμιμος*.

*Pānus*, the woof about the quill in the shuttle. Fr. *πᾶνος*, Doric of *πῆνος*, yarn wound on a spindle for a woof. Also, a spreading bile or swelling. From likeness of form, says Nonius. "Shaped like a weaver's roll." Tt.

*Pāpa*, father, a term of respect given to the Christian Bishops, and thence to the Pope. *Πάπας*.

*Pāpa*, strange! wonderful! *Βαβαί* and *ταταί*.

*Pāpāver*, a poppy. Fr. *papa*, children's food. "Pappo vel Papo, ad pueros pertinet, cum vel cibum petunt vel papam comedunt." F. See Papula, Papilla. "Because nurses used to mix this plant in children's food to relieve the colic and make them sleep." Tt. *Papa*, *Papaver*, somewhat as Cado, Cadaver. ¶ "An ob similitudinem a *papa*, caput mammi- læ?" Scheide. See Papilla. ¶ Al. from *pappus*. "Quasi, flos lanuginosus." W.

*Pāpāvērātā* vestis. "So Gr. *μήκων*, a poppy, is also a byssine or linen tissue. Some believe it so called, because there was a species of poppy from which, says Pliny, 'candorem lintea præcipuum trahunt.' Others, because the soft down of the



*Pārentālia*, feasts or sacrifices at the funerals (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

*Pārento*, I perform the funeral rites (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

*Pāreo*, I am at hand, am by, present myself near, make my appearance, appear; and hence, I seem, like *Videor*. Also, I am at hand to wait on and attend to another's orders or wishes; I obey, or I humor, gratify. Fr. *παρίω*, (whence *πάρις*), I am near, or I come near. Yet thus the A should be short. Yet *Brāchium* is from *Brāχίων*. ¶ Al. from *πάρος*, before. ¶ Or from *φάω*, whence *φάσπος*, *φᾶγος*, manifest; hence *φαρίω*, I manifest or show myself, i. e. *phareo*, *pareo*.

*Pāries*, a wall. As *τήχος* and *τέχος*<sup>1</sup> are from *τίσχω*, the same as *τέχω* and *τίξω*,<sup>2</sup> to produce, create, make, and so construct, form, build; so from *pario*, to produce, and so build, is *paries*, as from *Specio* is *Species*. ¶ Or from *παρῶ* fut. 2. of *πείρω*, (See *Pars*) to penetrate, and so divide, separate. See *Mærus*. Haigh refers it to *πέρας*, a boundary, which is from *πείρω*, *περῶ*. ¶ Al. from *paro*, to prepare, arrange. ¶ Al. from *πάρος*, in front of. As *ἐνώπια* (from *ἐν ὤπῳ*) are translated "*parietes*" by Clarke in Il. 6. 435.

*Pāriētāria*, the herb pellitory. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*. "Because it grows upon old walls and

among rubbish." Tt. It is called *Muralis* by Pliny.

*Pāriētinae*, ruinous walls, remnants of walls. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*.

*Pārilia*, the same as *Palilia*, and for euphony, as *Cœruleus* for *Cœluleus*.

*Pārilis*, like. Fr. *par*, *park*.

*Pārio*, I bear or bring forth, produce; I produce to myself, acquire, get. "From Hebr. *bara*, he created." V. Allied is Germ. *bæren*, and our *bear*. "Tatian in our Lord's Genealogy: 'Abraham *gibar* Isaac;' that is, Abraham begat Isaac. The people of Lombardy have *fara* for generation." W. ¶ Or fr. *φαρῶ* fut. 2. of *φέρειν*, to bear. Whence *φαρίερα*, a quiver, and *ισοφαρίζω*. ¶ Or rather from *παρῶ* fut. 2. of *πείρω*, to pierce, divide, and so open, lay open, make manifest. See *Pareo*. These last senses agree well with *Aperio*, *Operio*, *Reperio*. ¶ Wachter refers also to Germ. *bar*, conspicuous: "Quia *parere* est in lucem edere."

*Pārio*, I make my accounts even. Fr. *par*, *paris*.

*Pārītor*, one who is ready and in attendance. Fr. *pareo*, *paritum*. So *Apparitor*.

*Parma*, a small round shield. Clemens states it to be a Thracian invention: *Θράκες πρώτοι τὴν καλουμένην πάρην εὗρον*. It was therefore probably a Thracian word. Yet Suidas writes: *Πάρμαι δερμάτινοι θυρεοὶ παρὰ Καρχηδονίοις*: *Πάρμαι*, shields of hide among the Carthaginians. ¶ Varro: "Quod a medio is

<sup>1</sup> See Valckenacr in Lennep on *τέχω*.

<sup>2</sup> As *δέχομαι* is the same as *δέχομαι*.

as partes par." That is, paris is parima, parma, Gemma, Gluma. Homer ἀσπίδα πάντοτε ἴσθη. But is not distinctive enough.

ἔρο, I acquire, get, procure, furnish, provide, get ready. ἀρά. That is, I bring any-

near one, so as to be ready to. In Od. K, 9, παρὰ δὲ

θνήσκοντα μυρία κεῖται, παρὰ is "apposita sunt et a." In Il. I, 90, we have

δέ σφι τίθει μενοεικέα δαῖτα, in 91 Homer joins παρο-

να to τροῖμα. ¶ "Paro pario are both from Hebr.

." V. See Pario. ¶ Or, proper meaning of paro is

to adjust, settle, dispose, (as in Lat. : "Consules provincias se paraverant,") it may be

ἐκάρω, ἐκάρω, to adjust or to drop. E being dropt, as in us, Rufus, Ruber, Liber,

¶ Al. from πόρος, a means of providing anything; whence paro, to provide, supply. As

from ὄρε, ὄρε. And somewhat similarly cavis from

care. ¶ Wachter mentions theoric para, to adorn.

ἄρο, ὄνις, a kind of bark. ὄν.

ἄροchia, a parish. That is, possession of an ecclesiastical

parochus. ἄροchus, a providitor whose

office it was to provide what was afforded by the public to

ambassadors, &c. From ἀρ- pf. mid. of παρῆμι, to fur-

nish. "Hence those are called parochi in the Church, who

take the care of souls, and Etym.

supply what is necessary to the salvation of the faithful." F.

Pārōdia, a parody. Παροδία.

Pārōnŷchiu, whitlows. Παρωνύχια.

Pārōpsis, a platter. Παροψίς. Parra, —

Parricida, the murderer of a parent. For patricida. Hence,

the murderer of near relations, as the sense of Parents was ex-

tended. And finally, a murderer in general. ¶ It is writ-

ten also paricida. Festus states that paricida is not one who

kills a parent, but one who kills any body; and adduces the

Law of Numa: "Si quis hominem liberum dolo sciens

morti duit, paricida esto." "Whence it is manifest," says

Wachter, "that par signified a man, and was derived from

the Barbarians. It was the same as bar, a word of common

use in the ancient laws of the Franks and Dutch, and of Lom-

bardy. Lex Alamann.: 'Si quis mortauduit barum aut fœ-

minam.' Again: 'Si ancilla fue-

rit, solvat solidum unum. Si barus fuerit, similiter. Si ser-

vus, medium solidum.' Here barus is a freeman, opposed to

a slave."

Pars, partis, a part, portion, division; a party, faction; a part

or character in a play; the part which we are to perform in life, or in an action, an office, duty. Partis is fr. πέπαρται pp. of

πέγω, to make to pass through, perforate, and so divide. Homer has πεπαγμένα from πέπαρ-

μαί. Compare Portio. Scheide quotes from Hesychius: Πάρσος κλάσμα. Πάρσος would be from the second person τέκασαι, and would produce *pars*. ¶ Al. from φάρσος, a piece or portion. ¶ “From Hebr. *paras*, to divide.” Tt.<sup>1</sup>

*Parsimōnia*, sparingness. Fr. *parco*, *parsum*. As Queror, Querimonia; Sanctus, Sanctimonia.

*Parthēnia*, sons of unmarried women. Παρθένιαί.

*Parthēnicē*, *Parthēnium*, the herb pellitory. Παρθενική, Παρθένιος.

*Particeps*, *participis*, taking a part or share in, partaking in. From *partem capio*.

*Participium*, a participle. Fr. *participis*. As having cases and tenses, and so partaking the qualities of nouns and verbs.

*Participo*, I share. Fr. *particeps*, *cipis*.

*Partim*, partly. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

*Partio*, *Partior*, I part, share, distribute. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

*Parturio*, I desire to bring forth. Fr. *pario*, *partum*. Like Esurio.

*Partus*, a birth. Fr. *pario*, *paritum*, *partum*.

*Pārūm*, a little. For *parvulum*, whence *parulūm*, *parūm*. ¶ Al. from παῦρον.

*Pārumper*, for a little while. Fr. *parum*. *Per* as in Paulisper, Tantisper, from περ, as in ἔλλγον περ.

*Pārus*,——

*Parvus*, little, small. As Nervus is from Νεῦρον, so *parvus* is from παῦρος, small.

*Pasceolus*, a leathern bag. Fr. φάσκαλος. ¶ Or for *pesceolus* fr. πέσκος, a skin, hide.

*Pascha*, the passover. Πάσχα.

*Pasco*, I feed, give food to, nourish; I feed myself, graze. Fr. πάω, whence πάσχω, as φάω, φάσχω; βάω, βάσχω.

*Pascuum*, a pasture. Fr. *pasco*.

*Passer*: See Appendix.

*Passer marinus*, an ostrich. So στρουθὸς μέγας, and στρουθὸς simply, is an ostrich.

*Passim*, loosely, here and there. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. “Quasi latè et *expandendo* se.” F. So we have “*passi capilli*.”

*Passiva verba*, passive verbs. Fr. *patior*, *passum*. As expressing what we suffer or is done to us, in opposition to what we do. Amo, Amor.

*Passum*, sweet wine made (ex uvis *passis*) of grapes dried in the sun.

*Passus*, having suffered. Fr. *patior*, *patsum*, *passum*. Also, being spread out. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. Uva *passa* is a dried grape. As having suffered the heat of the sun, when laid out to dry. Or as being stretched out in the sun. “Uva ad solem *expansa*.” F. *Passi capilli* is applied to the hair spread out loose, in opposition to its being tied and confined.

*Passus*, a pace, step; foot-

<sup>1</sup> Wachter notices Hebr. *patar*, *partus* est, *peter*, *para*.

step. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *pasum*. A throwing wide of the feet.

*Pastīcus*, a grass-lamb. Fr. *pasco*, *pastum*.

*Pastillus*, a roll or ball of medicine or perfume. "*Pasta*, πάστη, [i. e. sprinkled,] a lozenge or small cake sprinkled over with some dry powdered substance. Hence *pastillus*."

Tt. ¶ Al. from παστῶς formed from πάω, (whence πήγω, παχὺς, &c.) to press close; allied to βάω, whence βάολος, βῶλος. ¶ Al. from *pasco*, *pastum*. "Quia pascit, utpote cibus." V.<sup>1</sup>

*Pastināca*, a parsnip. Turnebus: "Quia referat et quasi habeat *pastinum*."

*Pastināca*, a fish with a poisonous sting in the tail. Turnebus: "Quodd telum quasi *pastinum* habeat."

*Pastinum*, a two-pronged tool to set plants with or to dig up and prepare the ground with for planting. For *pacstinum*, i. e. *partinum*, from *pago*, *paxi*, somewhat as from Vexi is Vexillum. *Tinum*, as in Cras, Crastinum. Columella defines it "ferramentum quo semina PANGUNTUR." ¶ Al. from πάσσω, Doric of πήσσω, I fix.

*Pastōphōri*, priests of Isis and Osiris. Παστοφόροι.

*Pastor*, one who feeds ani-

mals, a shepherd, goatherd. Fr. *pasco*, *pastum*.

*Pastus*, a grazing, &c. Fr. *pasco*, *pascitum*, *pastum*.

*Patagium*: See Appendix.

*Pātāgus*, some disease. Perhaps from παταγῶς, a stroke or blow, as Apoplexy is fr. πλῆγω, πλῆξω, to strike.

*Pātēfacio*, I lay open. *Patere facio*.

*Pātella*, a dish, platter. And, from a likeness in form, the knee-pan. Fr. *patina*, whence *patinula*, *patinella*, *patella*. Or fr. *patena*, *patenula*.

*Pātēna*, a platter. Fr. *pateo*, as Habeo, Habena. "Vas latum et *patens*." F.

*Pāteo*, I lie open, am manifest. Fr. πατάω, transp. πατίω, I expand. Used in a neuter sense. ¶ Al. from βαθὺς, deep. T for θ, as in Lateo from λαθέω. ¶ "Or from Hebrew PTT, to open, or PTA, to be large or broad." V.

*Pāter*, a father. Πατήρ.<sup>3</sup> *Patres* are fathers or forefathers. Also, the senators. Sallust: "Vel ætate vel curæ similitudine *patres* appellabantur."

*Pātēra*, a broad cup or bowl used for drinking from, and making libations. Fr. *pateo*. "Poculi genus planum ac *patens*," says Macrobius. *Era*, as in Gr. ἐσπέρα.

*Pāternus*, paternal. Fr. *pater*.

*Pāthēticus*, pathetic. Παθητικός.

<sup>1</sup> "Fr. *panis*, whence *paniculus*, *panicillus*, *pastillus*," says Dacier. But *panicillus* will not produce *pastillus*. If from *panis*, it must be for *panistillus*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed. But this is too general a sense.

<sup>3</sup> "Pers. *pāder*, Anglo-Sax. *fader*, Franc. *fater*, Germ. *vater*." W.

*Pāthicus*, a pathic. Παθικός.

*Pātibulum*, a kind of gibbet made of a stake vertical at bottom, but OPEN at top and branching out right and left, like the letter Y. Fr. *pateo*, as *Lateo*, *Latibulum*. ¶ *Al.* from *patior*. As an instrument of suffering.

*Pātientia*, patience. Fr. *patiens*, *patientis*.

*Pātina*, a dish. Fr. πατήνη, as μαχάνα, machina.

*Pātor*, I suffer, endure, put up with. Fr. παθίω, as πατέω from πυθίω. Perhaps immediately from a verb παθίζω, παθίζομαι, Æol. fut. παθιούμαι.

*Pātrātus* pater, a herald chosen from out the Feciales to demand satisfaction from an enemy. Supposed to mean a father who had a father. Such a man, says Hooke, was thought by Numa to be more inclined to be faithful to his country. Some understand *pater* as referring to his being chosen head of the Feciales, and *patratus* to his having a father, or having been made a father. ¶ Some understand *patratus* of being sanctioned and agreed on to carry the message. But is *patro* in this sense used of persons? They said, *Patro* rem: could they say, *Patro* hominem?

*Pātria*, i. e. terra, one's native country. Fr. *patrius*.

*Pātriarcha*, the author of a race or people or church, a patriarch. Πατριάρχης.

*Pātricii*, descendants of the (*Patrum*) senators.

*Pātrīmōnium*, property left (à *patre*) by a father; hence, property arising from any quarter. So *Matrimonium*. And *Parimonia*, *Sanctimonia*.

*Pātrimus*, one whose father is alive. So *Matrimus*.

*Pātrius*, belonging to (*patrem*) a father or (*patres*) one's fathers, paternal, hereditary.

*Pātro*, I effect, perform. Fr. πράττω, transp. πάτρω, πάτρω.

*Pātro*, liberis do operam. A *pater*, *patris*. Id est, *pater* suo. ¶ Nisi translatum est a generali sensu τοῦ patro ad τὸ πράττειν τὴν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης.

*Pātrōcinor*, I protect, defend. Fr. *pater*, *patris*, like *Sermocinor*. *Patrem* ago. See *Patronus*. Festus: "*Patrocinia* appellari cœpta sunt, cum plebs distributa est inter *Patres*, ut eorum opibus tuta esset." ¶ Or for *patronocinor* fr. *patronus*.

*Pātrōnus*, a protector, patron; an advocate in causes. Qui *patrem* agit erga alterum. So *Matrona*.

*Pātruclis*, the son or daughter (*patru*) of an uncle.

*Pātruus*, an uncle (ex parte *patris*) on the father's side, or the brother (*patris*) of a father. Others say, because he is in the place of a father, when the father is dead. Also, a severe reprover, like a morose uncle.

*Pātulcius*, Janus. Fr. *pateo*. Because in the time of peace the gates of his temple were open. Something like *Hiulcus* from *Hio*.

*itūlus*, open, wide, broad,  
Fr. *pateo*.

*iva*, a peahen. Fr. *pavo*.  
*æo*, *Lea*.

*nuci*, a few. Fr. *πέντα*  
(*α*) pf. of *παύω*, whence a  
*παῦκος*. From *παύω* we  
*παῦροι*, few. ¶ Or fr.  
*is*, whence *paulicus*, (as  
*Unicus*;) then *paucus*. ¶  
from *παῦρος*, whence *pau-*  
*paucus*.

*iveo*, I fear, dread. Fr.  
or *φαβέω*<sup>1</sup> fut. 2. of *φείβω*,  
ce *φέβομαι*, I fear. From  
*is* *φάψ*, *φασῶς*, a dove, as  
from *Τρέω*. ¶ Al. from  
*is*, as *Jaceo* from *Jacio*.  
*is*, *pavior* cor metu. Or  
*pavor*, and this from *pavio*  
*is*. Qui *pavit* cor.<sup>2</sup>

*tricula*, an instrument with  
h the floors of houses or  
were beaten to make them  
and hard. Fr. *pavio*.

*avidus*, fearful. Fr. *paveo*.  
*splendidus*.

*pavimentum*, a pavement,  
Fr. *pavio*, I ram down.  
: "De testâ aridâ *pavi-*  
*um* struito. Ubi structum  
*pavito* fricatoque," &c.

*avio*, I beat, strike. Fr.  
*paio*, *pa Vio*, as *\*Ois*, *ois*,

*aulatim*, by little and little.  
*pauculatim*.

*aulisper*, for a little while.  
*paulo* or *paulum*. As *Pa-*  
*Parumper*.

*Pauld*, a little, somewhat.  
For *pauculd* or *paurilld*. If  
*paullo*, from *pauculo*, *pauclo*,  
*paullo*; or *paurillo*, *paullo*.

*Paululatim*, by little and  
little. Fr. *paulum*, *paululum*.

*Paulus*, little. For *pauculus*,  
or *paurillus*.

*Pāvo*, *ōnis*, a peacock. For  
*pao*, *paonis*, as *oVis* for *ois*.  
*Pao*, *paonis*, for *tao*, *taonis*, fr.  
*ταων*, *ταῶνος*. So we have both  
*τίτορες* and *Πίτορες*, four. Com-  
pare also *Spatium*, *Spodium*.  
¶ "Ericus derives it from *ἐράων*,  
an attendant. As being the at-  
tendant of Juno, *avis Junonia*.  
Anglo-Sax. *pawa*." W.

*Pāvor*, fear. See *Paveo*.

*Pauper*, poor. Fr. *paveo*, as  
*παυχός* from *πάσσω*, *πίντωχα*,  
which is explained by Valcke-  
naër "μετῷ contractus cado."  
Hence *paviber*, (as from *Facio*  
is *Faciber*, *Faber*: from *Salus*  
is *Saluber*), whence *pauber*, (as  
a *Viceps*, a *Uceps*), for softness  
*pauper*.

*Paupertas*, poverty. Fr. *pau-*  
*per*.

*Pausa*, a pause, stop. Παῦ-  
σις.

*Pausārius*, an officer in a ship  
who directed the rowers when  
to stop. Fr. *pausa*.

*Pausea*, *Pausia*: See Ap-  
pendix.

*Pauso*, I pause. Fr. *pausa*,  
or *παύω*, *παύσω*.

*Pausus*, a God of peace. Qui  
vult bellum *pausare*.

*Pauxillus*, very little indeed.  
Fr. *paucus*, whence *paucissi-*  
*mus*, *paucissimus*, *paurimus*, (as  
*Magnissimus*, *Maximus*); hence

Others refer to *φασέω*, which is more  
likely from a word *paúō* same as *paúō*.

*paucimulus, paucimulus, paucillulus.*<sup>1</sup>

*Pax, pācis, peace.* Fr. *pago, paxi.* Either from joining together parties, or from making a treaty or compact. See *Paciscor* and *Pactum*. Marcell. Comes Indict.: "*Pax cum Parthis depacta est.*" ¶ Al. from *pacio*, whence *paciscor*.

*Pax!* hush, peace! Παξ. ¶ Al. from *pax*, peace. Sit *pax*.

*Parillus*, a small stake. Fr. *pago, pari*, whence *parulus, parillus*. From being driven into the ground. So *Vexi, Vexillum*.

*Pecco*, I do wrong or amiss, err, sin. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *pācan*." Quayle: "From Celt. *peakym* or *peccym*."<sup>2</sup> ¶ Or from *pecus*, whence *pecuco*, (like, *Fodio, Fodico*), *pecco*. Or fr. *pecus, pecudis*, whence *pecudico, pecco*. By a metaphor from sheep, or other cattle. Isaiah: "All we like sheep have gone astray."

*Pecten*, a comb. Fr. *pecto*. Hence, from likeness in form, the slay of a weaver's room; a rake; a harrow. So it is applied to things which are interwoven together, like the teeth of a comb in the hair. As the mazes of a dance, and the veins

in wood. Also, the quill with which they played on a stringed instrument. "*Instrumentum ad fides pectendas seu pulsandas,*" says Forcellini. Rightly, if *pecto* can be employed in the sense given to it by Plautus: "*Leno pagnis pectitur.*" *Pecten* was also a scallop or similar shell-fish, from their indentations resembling the teeth of a comb. It is also used for Lat. *pubes*, like the Greek *πτελς, πτερός*.

*Pectino*, I comb. Fr. *pecten, pectinis*.

*Pecto*, I comb, dress the hair; I card, hoe. Also, I thump, give one a dressing. Fr. *πτερώ, πτερά*, I card or comb.

*Pectorāle*, a breast-plate. Fr. *pectus, oris*.

*Pectus*, the breast. Fr. *πηκτός*, compact, firm. So *στέρνον* is *στέρνον*, firm. And *στήθος* is fr. *ἐστήθην* a. 1. p. of *στάω*, I make to stand firm, I make firm.

*Pecu*, the same as *pecus*.

*Pēcūliāris*, pertaining to the (*peculium*) private property of a son or slave; private, personal, peculiar, especial.

*Pēcūliātus*, cujus *aīdoia* (quæ sunt *peculium* cujusque et privata possessio) bene sunt instructa.

*Pēcūlium*, the stock which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with that of his master, had of his own; private property, money put by in any way. For this stock consisted in (*pecu*) cattle. Varro: "*Non solum adimis domino pecus, sed etiam servis peculium, quibus*

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *paucus, pauculus, paucillus*. But why X for C?

<sup>2</sup> "This verb *peakym* or *peccym* may be deemed of recent introduction from the Latin. But it appears in every dialect of the Celtic; and it is improbable that the same corruptions should take place in all." Quayle in the *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3, p. 122.

ni dant ut pascant." Hence, Forcellini, we perceive that *eculium* of servants was first properly a quantity of CAT- given them by their mas-

*icūlor*, I rob or embezzle public goods or money. For *ulor*, as Populor for Delor, Molior for Demolior. is, *de pecu publico* aliquid pio. Among the ancients was the chief property.

*cūnia*, money. Fr. *pecu*. The first coin at Rome was ed with the figure of cattle. l. as being given in ex- pe for cattle which was the ipal commodity. In the

Glaucus exchanges his n armour, worth one hun- head of oxen, with Dio- for his brazen armour, only nine, *ἐκατόμβοια ἐν- αν*. ¶ Al. as being first of the hide of cattle. Se-

"Qui aureos debet, et CORIUM formâ publicâ USSUM, quale apud Lace- nios fuit, quod usum nu- æ *pecuniæ* præstat."

*cus*, *pecōris*, cattle. Sup- to have been properly f sheep. Ovid: "LANI- mque *pecus* ruricolæque ." Fr. *πέχος*, a fleece. As g it. ¶ Or fr. *πέχω*, to

¶ Becman: "From : *bakar*, *pecus*, armentum, *Pecoris* gives reason to se that *pecor* once existed. e Northern *feho* and *fio* "

is cattle. C might be inserted, as in *Σπίος*, *SpeCus*. ¶ Or *pecus* is connected with *πάω*, to feed; and *πῶν*, a herd.

*Pēcus*, *pēcūdis*, a beast, ani- mal. Properly, a sheep. Then, any cattle. See above.

*Pēdāmentum*, a stake fixed to support vines. Fr. *pedo*. As *Fundo*, *Fundamentum*.

*Pēdānei* Judices, judges who took cognizance of minor of- fences. As sitting (ad *pedes*) at the feet of the Prætor in the subsellia. ¶ Al. as not riding in their carriages like the chief magistrates, but going on FOOT.

*Pēdārii*. Adam: "Those senators who only voted, but did not speak; or who had the right of voting only, not of speaking, were called *pedarii*, because they signified their opi- nion (*pedibus*) by their feet and not by their tongues. Or, ac- cording to others, because, not having borne a curule magis- tracy, they went to the Senate on foot."

*Pēdātūra*, a measuring (*pe- dibus*) by feet, and the space measured.

*Pēdātu* tertio, at the third onset. That is, accessu *pedis*.

*Pēdes*, a foot-soldier. Fr. *pes*; *pedis*.

*Pēdēntim*, step by step, gradually. From *pede tento*, to try with the foot. As said of persons feeling their way with their foot before they ven- ture on. Cato: "Eam viam *pedetentim* tentabam." Cicero: "Timidè et *pedetentim*."

1 Wachter in Vieh.



*Pēdica*, a fetter. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. As Manus, Manica.

*Pēdiculus*, a little foot. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Also, the footstalk or pedicle of a flower or leaf. Also, a louse. "So named from its many small feet." Tt. Somewhat as a shrimp is called in Greek *καρίς* from its large (*χάρα*) head. *Pes*, *pedis* is used in the same sense.

*Pēdissequus*, a footman, lacquey. Qui *pedem sequitur*.

*Pēditātus*, infantry. Fr. *pedes*, *peditis*.

*Pēdo*, as, I prop up vines with stakes. "*Pede statumino*." V. ¶ Or from *πεδάω*, *πεδάω*, I bind, hold. ¶ Al. from *ἔμπεδός*, *ἔμπεδός*, I make firm.

*Pēdo*, is, I break wind. Fr. *βέω*, transp. *βέω*. ¶ Or fr. *πέρδω*, *πέδω*.

*Pēdo*, *ōnis*, splay-footed. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Like Capito, Nasso.

*Pēdum*, a shepherd's crook. "As supporting (*pedes*) the feet of the shepherd." V. Or from its performing the office (*pedis*) of a foot. ¶ "A crooked stick, by which (*pedes*) the feet of sheep are restrained," says Taubman.

*Pēgāsus*, Pegasus. Πήγασος.

*Pegma*, a wooden frame or machine for books, &c. Specially a wooden machine consisting of stories, which were raised and depressed in appearance spontaneously. Πήγμα.

*Pējero*, I forswear, perjure myself. For *perjero*, and this for *perjuro*, like *Dejero*. *Per*

seems to signify through, so as to pass through a boundary and step beyond it. And *pejero*, I act so as to go beyond my oath. So *Perfidus* is one who goes beyond his good faith. Or *per* is lightly, loosely, heedlessly, as in *Perfunctoriè*.

*Pējor*, worse. Fr. *pessum*, whence *pessimus*, and comparative *pessior*, *peziore*, *pejor*, somewhat as from *Magior* is *Major*. ¶ Al. from *πέζα*, the extremity of anything. That is, lower, inferior.

*Pēlāgius*, belonging to the sea. Πέλαγιος.

*Pēlāgus*, the sea. Πέλαγος.

*Pēlāmis*, *Pēlāmys*, a young tunny. Πηλαμῖς, Πηλαμύς.

*Pēlēcānus*, *Pēlicānus*, a pelican. Πελεκάνος.

*Pellācia*, enticement. Fr. *pellax*, *ācis*.

*Pellax*, enticing, deceiving. For *pellicax* fr. *pellicio*. ¶ Or fr. *pello*. Livy: "Ipsum in Hispaniā juvenem nullius forma *pepulerat* captivæ."

*Pellectus*, allured. Fr. *pellicio*, or rather *pellectio*.

*Pellex*, *pellicis*, a concubine. Fr. *pellicio*, to entice. ¶ Al. from *παλλακίς*.

*Pellicātus*, a concubinage. Fr. *pellex*, *pellicis*.

*Pellicio*, I draw, allure, entice. For *perlacio*.

*Pellicūlo*, I cover the mouth of a vessel (*pelliculā*) with a skin.

*Pellio*, a tanner. Qui *pellas* conficit.

*Pellis*, a skin or hide; garment made of hide; a tent made

no. "*Fell*, (Germ.) the covering of an animal. Celtic word. Welsh *pil*, *fill*, Anglo-Sax. *fell*, *vellis*. From Goth. *filhan*, to cover or cover in any manner. So Iceland. *fela* is to

The Celtic *pil* signifies only the stripped skin or of a beast, but the bark covers trees as hides cover bones and flesh of animals. In sense the Welsh still use and the Greeks so used it." W. From Pollux Regan cites *πέλλα*, a skin, r.

*Πέλο*, I drive, drive away.

I drive at, strike, as in ice: "Tune has *peruiores*?" And so, I strike and, affect, touch it. Perhaps sense of striking is the very one; and so *pello* may be *πέλλα*, I strike; a verb

is seen to have existed *πέλλω*, which cannot be formed *βάλλω*, but from *πέλλω*,

So *βολή*, *βολή*, *βολή*, *βολή*, from *βέβωλα* pf. mid. of *βέβω*, not of *βάλλω*. ¶ Or *πέλλω*, which seems to have existed formerly. From

f. pass. *πέπεται* seems to be *πέπεται*, a catapult; which Regan erroneously traces to *πέβω*, as *βέλος* to *βάλλω*. So

*πέλλω*, *πελῶ* or *πελέω*, to have been formed fut. *πλήσω*, whence *πλήσ-* I strike. ¶ Some trace to *πάλλω*, I shake, and *πέλλω*, like Percutio, I strike. Or, to *πέλλω*; from whose

pass. *πέπεται* seems to be

*Etym.*

*πέλη*, a small shield. Homer has *σακίσταλος*, a shaker or brandisher of a shield. And *σάκος* itself is from *σάω*, *σίσακα*, to shake. ¶ Al. from *ἀπέλλα*, I exclude, shut out. A drop, as in Rura from *ἄρουρα*.

*Pellōnia*, a Goddess powerful in repelling an enemy. Fr. *pello*.

*Pellūceo*, I shine through. For *perlūceo*.

*Pēlōris*, a shell-fish. *Πελορίς*.

*Pelta*, a small buckler. *Πέλτη*.

*Pelvis*, a vessel for washing things. Fr. *πέλυσ*, a bowl; whence *πέλγυς*, (as in Sylva, Arvum,) *pelvis*. ¶ Or for *pelvis*, (as solVo, solVo,) *pelvis* fr. *pelluo* i. e. *perlūo* (like *Pelluceo*), to bathe thoroughly. ¶ Al. from *pedelvis*, as properly washing the feet; whence *pedelvis*, *pelvis*.

*Pēnārius*, a pantry, larder. Ad *penum* pertinens.

*Pēnātes*, household Gods. As presiding over the (*penus*) provisions and stores of a house. As *Magnas*, *Magnates*. ¶ Or fr. *penes*, within. As inhabiting and being worshipped in the inner part of the house. See *Penes*.

*Pendeo*: See Appendix.

*Pendo*, I weigh. That is, I suspend in a balance. From *pendeo*. *Pendere* facio. As from *Fugio* is *Fugo*, *fugere* facio. Hence, I weigh in my mind, I estimate, esteem, value. Also, I pay; because money was anciently weighed, not counted out. So *pendo* *penas* is to pay a penalty, to be punished or fined.

*Pēnes*, in the power of, in the hands or possession of. From Hebr. *penim*, within, says Beaman, and adds: "Quod *penes* te est, non est extra, aut externum; sed intus, ut quasi possideas, aut firmè teneas." Terence: "Isthæc jam *penes* vos psalteria est? Ellam *INTUS*." From *penes* is *penitus*, inward; and *penetro*.<sup>1</sup> ¶ See *Penus*.

*Pēnētrāle*, the interior of a place. Fr. *penetralis*.

*Pēnētrālis*, interior. From *penetro*, i. e. *penitus* intro.

*Pēnētro*, I go within or into, pierce or penetrate. For *penitro* from *penitus*. Eo *penitus*. ¶ Al. from *penes*, within.

*Pēnīcillum*, a painter's brush; a plasterer's brush. A rubber, wiper. Also, a roll of tent put into wounds. From *Peniculus*.

*Pēnīcūlus*, a little tail. Fr. *penis*. It was said of the hairy or shaggy tail of certain animals, as of oxen, horses, and foxes; and was used for brushing or rubbing off dirt, and applied to other things besides tails. A brush, rubber, wiper made of sponge, &c., a dish-clout. A painter's brush or pencil.

*Pēnis*, virile membrum. A πῖς,<sup>1</sup> unde *pēis*, *penis*, ut πῖς, pleūs, pleNus; λῖς, leīs, leNis. Dicitur et de caudâ animalium. Quia æque pendet ac *penis*. Sed alii priorem sensum a posteriori ducunt. Et referunt *penis* pro caudâ ad *pendeo*, quia *dependet*. Pro *pendis* ergo.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from πῖς.

<sup>2</sup> Al. à βῆς, βῆς.

Sed quò D evasit? Wachter memorat Belg. *pees*, nervus.

*Pēnītus*, inward. Fr. *penes*, which see. So *Funditus*, *Conlitus*.

*Pēnītus*, inwardly, to the interior or inmost parts, to the very bottom, entirely, wholly. Fr. *penes*.

*Penna*, a feather, wing. An arrow, to which feathers are put at one end. Fr. πτενῆ, Æol. of πτενῆ, πτενῆ, winged. Hence *ptenna*, for softness *penna*.

*Pensè*, same as *Impensè*.

*Pensilis*, hanging. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

*Pensio*, a payment; a stated payment, rate, pension. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

*Pensito*, same as *penso*. As *Musso*, *Mussito*.

*Penso*, I weigh. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. Also, I weigh one thing against another, I counter-balance, requite, recompense, make good. Also, I pay. Also, I abridge. See *Compendium*.

*Pensum*, a small portion of wool or flax (*pensum*) weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun. Hence any piece of work, task, office.

*Pensus*, weighed, valued, esteemed. Fr. *pendo*, *pendsum*, *pensum*.

*Pentāmeter*, having five measures or feet. Πεντάμετρος.

*Pentāteuchus*, *Pentēcostē*: Greek words.

*Pentēris*, a ship of five banks of oars. Πεντήρης.

*Pēnūria*, *Panūria*, want, need. Fr. πείνα, famine. ¶ Al. from πῖς, poor. But E is

short. Πένης and πείνα are words of near alliance.<sup>1</sup>

*Pēnus*, *Pēnum*, *Pēnu*, provisions, stores, victuals. Pickled provisions. And some of the ancients thought that even frankincense and tapers, wood and coals, were a part of the *penus* of a family. Butler says: "*Penus* is from *penus*, the storehouse; and signifies the absolute possession and power of a thing, as if it were laid up at our disposal." Rather, *penus* is from *penes*; and means those provisions which are in our possession and at our disposal, quæ *penes* nos sunt. Or, if *penes* (See *Penes* and *Penitus*) means "within," *penus* may mean the provisions which are laid up within, in intimis locis domûs seposita. ¶ Al. for *phenus* fr. ἄφενος, 'φένος, income, produce.

*Pēplus*, a woollen embroidered robe, which on solemn occasions was put on the statues of Minerva. Any magnificent robe. Πέπλος.

*Pēpo*, a pompion or pumkin. Πέπων.

*Per*, through. Fr. περάω, περῶ, to pass through; whence *περα* is quite through, and over or beyond. ¶ Al. for *par* from *παρά*, as *παρά πάντα τὸν χρόνον*, in the course of, during, through.<sup>2</sup>

*Per* —, very. As in *Perabsurdus*. From *περ*, as in

περικαλλής. Or from *περ*. "*Περ*, much, very. Formed from *περ*, same sense as *περισσῶς*." Dn. ¶ Al. from *per*, through, whence thoroughly or thoroughly.

*Pēra*, a wallet. Πήρα.

*Pērāgo*, I drive through. Ovid: "*Peragit freta cœrula remo*." I pass through in relation, I relate. I pass time. *Peragere causas*, is to plead properly, I go through them. Also, I go through, accomplish, complete. Also, I settle, dispatch, kill. "*Peragere reum, deferre inter reos, accusare, et omnia peragere quæ ad eum damnandum pertinent*." F. *Pērāgo* may mean here, vehementer *ago* seu *agito*. Or *ago*, *agito*, *per* judicium.

*Pērāgro*, I wander over, traverse. *Per agros* circumeo.

*Pērātim* ductare. "*Argentum quod in perā est, alicui cautè et fraudulenter surripere*." F.

*Perbīto*, I go through. See *Beto*. Also, I perish, like *Pereo*.

*Perca*, a perch. Πέρκη.

*Percello*, I forcibly drive on, thrust, or strike. I strike or beat down, overthrow. I strike with astonishment, amaze. I drive a person to do a thing, impel, excite. See *Cello*.

*Percipio*, I perceive, understand, feel. That is, (*capio*) I take with my mind or senses.

*Percontor*, I enquire, investigate. See *Contor*.

*Perculsus*, participle of *percello*, *perculi*.

*Percussus*, struck. For *perquassus*, *perquassus*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *σπανία*, want, lack; transp. *σπανία*, whence *πείνα*, as *ἡ δόξα*, halo.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *περ*, which has nothing to do with *per*. Jamieson refers to Iceland. *fyrr*, anciently *fyre*; and Su. Goth. *foer*.

*Percutio*, I beat, strike. From *percutio*. The sense of beating is frequently perceived as that of shaking. As in "Sonitu quatit ungula campum." Forcellini explains *quatio*, "agito, pulso."

*Perdägātus*, searched thoroughly. Falsely formed, as it seems, on the model of *Indagātus*.

*Perdix*, a partridge. Πέρδιξ.

*Perdo*, I ruin, destroy. I lose, i. e. throw away in vain and so destroy: "jacturam facio." Fr. πέρθω, whence *perdo*, as we say murder and murder. ¶ Or from *per* and *do*. This seems established by *perduis*, *perduint* from *duo* the same as *do*. Jones: "I put through, i. e. put a nail through: this being the ancient form of cancelling a deed. Hence, in general, to destroy." Or in reference to waxen tablets: I put my stylus through a word, erase. ¶ Al. from *per* negative, as in *Pereo*. So that *perdo* is the opposite of *do*, I place. That is, I remove out of its place, take away.

*Perduellis*, a determined enemy. Fr. *duellum*, i. e. bellum. *Perduellio*, the crime of one who commits anything hostile against the king or the state.<sup>1</sup>

*Perduim*, for *perdam*. From *duo*, δῶω, δῶ. Perhaps rather,

for *perduerim*. From *duo*, *dui*.

*Pĕrĕgre*, abroad, from abroad. *Pĕrĕgri*, abroad. That is, *per agros*, over the fields. In opposition to being in the house. Plautus: "*Peregrique*, et domi." See *Peragro*.

*Pĕrĕgrīnor*, I go or live abroad. Fr. *peregrinus*.

*Pĕrĕgrīnus*, coming from abroad, foreigner, stranger. Fr. *peregre*. Hence, raw, unexperienced. Properly, in the customs and manners of the city the stranger comes to.

*Pĕremne*, a kind of augury, which took place when the magistrates passed (*per amnem*) through a river or fountain after consulting the augurs.

*Pĕrendie*, the day after tomorrow. For *perendie*. "Quasi *peremtā die*," says Charisius. That is, the day after a whole day has passed.

*Pĕrenna*. "Dea cui sacrificia fiebant ut *annare* et *perennare* prosperè liceret," says Macrobius. Or a Goddess to whom the Romans prayed that (*perennaret*) she would make their prosperity lasting.

*Pĕrennis*, unfading. For *perennis*. Durans *per annos*.

*Pĕreo*, I perish, die. That is, in totum eo, I go totally away, disappear. Or, eo in pessimam rem. ¶ Al. from φθέρω, φθείρω, I destroy: taken in a neuter sense.

*Perfectus*, completely and exquisitely done, or who does so. Perfect. Fr. *perficio*, I do thoroughly.

<sup>1</sup> "Sed illo revo videtur quodvis facinus, capitali penā dignum, *perduellionis* lego comprehensum fuisse. Alioquin Horatius cā lege reus agi non potuisset." Crevier ad Liv. I, 26.

*rfidus*, faithless, perfidious.  
*ejuro*.

*rfrico* frontem, I cast off  
 z. "We say in Yorkshire,  
 ib one's face over with a  
 candlestick." So Bailey,  
 ble Editor of Forcellini,  
 gives this explanation:  
 m, *cùm* in pudore sanguis  
 diffundatur, qui erubescere  
 t, hi solent faciem manu  
 icare ad ruborem illum de-  
 adum, et sanguinem ad in-  
 a repellendum."

*rfriectio*, a violent shivering.  
*erfrigeo*, *perfrigtum*, *per-*  
*im*.

*rfunctoriè*, carelessly,  
 ly. Fr. *fungor*, *functum*.  
 seems to mean here the  
 as *περὶ* in *περιδᾶν* and  
*πᾶν*, to overlook. ¶ "*Cùm*  
 non serio accuratur, sed ut  
 o *perfuncti* videamur, et  
 tum satis sit aut ad repre-  
 onem vitandam aut ad ve-  
 emerendam." F.

*erfūsōrius*, superficial, Fr.  
 o, *fusum*. That is, lightly  
 kled. See *Perfunctoriè*.  
 , dark, obscure. For *per-*  
 o is to sprinkle over and so  
 ver or daub.

*ergāmēna* charta, parch-  
 . Adam: "The exporta-  
 of paper being prohibited  
 ne of the Ptolemies out of  
 against Eumenes, king of  
 gamus, who endeavoured to  
 him in the magnificence of  
 brary, the use of parchment  
 ie art of preparing skins for  
 ing was discovered at Perga-  
 , hence called *pergamena*."  
 uidas we have *περγαμηνά*.

*Pergo*, I go right on, advance,  
 go on. For *perrego*, whence  
*perregsi*, *perrexi*. That is, *per-*  
*rigo* me. Forcellini explains  
*rego*, "to keep straight or from  
 going wrong."

*Pergracor*, I carouse like  
 (*Græci*) the Greeks. See *Græ-*  
*cor*.

*Pergŭla*, a balcony, gallery.  
 "Quia extra parietem *pergit*  
 seu porrigitur." F. So Tego,  
 Tegula. Or for *porgula* (as  
 dEntes for dOntes, Ervum for  
 Orvum,) for *porrigula*. It is  
 explained also "*coenaculum*,"  
 a garret or attic, with steps  
 leading down to the street. Fe-  
 tus: "*Coenacula*, ad quæ scalis  
 ascenditur." Did these garrets  
 project like balconies? In vine-  
 yards it is an arbour formed by  
 a vine. "Ramorum PORREC-  
 TA dispositio in modum *pergulae*."  
 F. It is also a hut. Au-  
 sonius: "*Vilis arundineis cobi-*  
*bet quem pergula tectis*." The  
 Delphin Editor says: "*Hic est*  
*tuguriolum arundinibus tectum*,  
*a similitudine pergulae seu vitis*  
*jugatae*, Gall. treille."

*Pergŭlāna*, an arbour-vine.  
 "Vitis quam nuper sibi cognitam  
 esse ait Columella. Ita fortasse  
 dicta quod in modum *pergulae*  
 ejus palmites disponebantur."  
 F.

*Pērhibeo*, I hold forth. Fr.  
*habeo*.

*Pērīclitor*, I hazard, try. Fr.  
*periculum*.

*Pērīcŭlum*, *Pērīclum*, a trial,  
 risk, hazard, danger. Fr. *pe-*  
*rior*, whence *experior*. So Ter-  
 reo, Terriculum.

*Pĕrĭmo*, I take thoroughly away; I take out of the way, kill. Fr. *emo*, I take.

*Pĕrĭnde*, in a like or equal degree. When Pliny says, "*Utilissimum munus, sed non perinde popolare*," *inde* is, on that account, in consequence, in the manner you would expect from it, "*pro eo quod ex eâ re suspiceris*." And *per* increases the force of the dissimilarity: Very useful, but not at all so popular in consequence as you would expect. Terence: "*Hæc perinde sunt ut illius animus qui ea possidet*." Hill well observes: "*Inde* has an immediate reference to the supposed origin of the latter from the former quality. And *per* to the thorough resemblance between them." *Inde* seems fuller expressed in *proinde*.

*Pĕrĭōcha*, a summary. Περὶοχή.

*Pĕrĭōdus*, a period. Περίοδος.

*Pĕrior*: See *Experior*.

*Pĕrĭpātēīci*, the Peripatetics. Περιπατητικοί.

*Pĕrĭpĕtasmāta*, hangings or arras. Περιπετάσματα.

*Pĕrĭphrāsĭs*, circumlocution. Περιφρασίς.

*Pĕriscēlis*, *īdis*, a garter. Περισκελῖς.

*Pĕrĭstrōma*, arras. Περίστρωμα.

*Pĕristȳlĭum*, *Pĕristȳlum*, a cloister. Περιστύλιον.

*Pĕrītus*, experienced, expert. Fr. *perior*. See *Experior*.

*Perjūrus*, forsworn. See *Pejero*.

*Permitto*, I grant, allow, in-

trust, yield. In composition *mitto* has often the sense of giving. Indeed we may frequently perceive this meaning in the simple. "*Mittere corpus sepulchro*" is to give, consign, commit to the tomb. So Virgil uses the compound: "*Rogum permittere flammæ*." So from *ἵω*, I send, is *ἵάω*, I permit.

*Perna*, the ham, shoulder, or leg of a pig. A gammon of bacon. Πέρνα. It means also the heel, and is then from πτέρνα. T dropped, as in *Penna* for *Ptenna*.

*Pernīcies*, destruction. From *per* and *neco* or *necis*.

*Pernīciōsus*, destructive. Fr. *pernīcies*.

*Pernio*, a chilblain on the heel. Fr. *perna*, a heel.

*Pernix*, *pernīcis*, speedy, fleet. Fr. *pernixus*, fr. *pernitor*, I tend forwards vigorously. "*Qui multo nisu se movet*." F.

*Pĕro*: See *Appendix*.

*Perorīga*, *Prorīga*, —

*Pĕrōro*, I speak, harangue. See *Oro*. Here *per* is very. Also, I wind up a speech, conclude. Properly, I sum up the heads of my preceding discourse; I harangue and go (*per*) over the most important particulars.

*Pĕrōsus*, hating greatly. Fr. *odī*, *osum*. *Osus* is here deponent.

*Perpendīcŭlum*, a plumb-line or level. Fr. *perpendo*. "*Quo rectitudo aut obliquitas operis perpenditur et examinatur, plumbo a filo pendente*." F.

*Perpĕram*, rashly, inconsider-

unsteadily; and so amiss, ly. Gloss. Philoxen.: *perus*, *πίππερος*, *προπετής*. *ram*, *ἐναμάστως*, *προπετῶς*. *ram* ago, *περπερεύομαι*, *ύομαι*." Suidas: "*Περ-  
θαι* προπετεῖν." Schleusner this sense agrees better thers with 1 Cor. 13, 4: *καὶ οὐ περπερεύεται*, "non itanter agere solet, ne ceat." We may translate ana effutit, loquitur te speaks unadvisedly and t thought. Polybius: *ως καὶ λάλος καὶ πίππερος*. sner says that *περπερεύο-  
ιδ* *πίππερος* were formed ie Latin. *Perperus* was y Accius. And, though I nt found so early a use of rd in a Greek writer, yet erus could have been in- ed into the Greek from tin. Technical words, *σπεκουλατῶρ*, *κῆνσος*, σου- are of a very different cha- Salmasius thinks the word culiar to the Cilicians. *res*, *perpētis*, uninterrupted. Hence Nocte is, the whole night with- y interruption. Taken he flight of birds who ) make for places and t till (*pertingunt*) they hem. Cicero: "*Grues lidiora petentes*" &c. Or en pursuing any object rsuing it without inter- till they obtain it. Com- ræpes. ¶ Al. from *πέρω* *μαι*, to fly. ¶ Al. from *dis*. As said of those

who linger not while on foot. So *perpetis* would be put for *perpedis*.

*Perpētīm*, continually. Fr. *perpes*, *perpetis*.

*Perpétro*, I achieve. Fr. *patro*.

*Perpētuous*, continual. Fr. *perpes*, *perpetis*. As *Perspi-  
cuus*.

*Perplexus*, ambiguous. That is, twisted, involved, intricate.

*Perquam*, very. Cicero: "*Perquam breviter perstriuxi*." That is, tam *perbreviter quam maximè*.

*Persēphōnē*, Proserpine. *Περ-  
σεφόνη*.

*Persēvēro*, I persevere. "Cum constantiā animi et quā-  
dam quasi *severitate* persto." F.

*Persīca*, a peach-tree. *Περ-  
σική μήλα*.

*Persollāta*, *Persollāta*: See Appendix.

*Persōna*, a mask used by players, representing the human face. Hence an image or figure in chalk, &c. And, as players used these *personæ* to represent particular characters, hence *per-  
sona* is applied to playing a part or supporting a character, and means a character, part, office so supported. And, be- cause the *persona* represented the face and character of some particular individual, hence it meant also a person, individual. Fr. *persōno*. Because the voice of the actor passed through the aperture in the mask which corresponded with the mouth, so that the actor spoke through it. We should have expected *persōna*. "Im-



merito," says Burgess on the other hand, "vires ocnis displicunt putem mutata quantitate. Namque in ocnis, suis etiam, res venter quantitate observant Latini." ¶ Al. for *perina* fr. *περίνη*, I gird round: or a word *περίνη*, a girdle which goes round. Hence *perinna*, *perina*.

*Perinata*: See *Perioleta*.

*Perspicax*, acute. Qui perspicit.

*Perspicuus*, clear, evident. Fr. *perspicuus*. So Mulo, Mutuo.

*Pernullo*, I leap about, bound. For *peruallo*.

*Pertica*, a long staff, pole. For *peritiga* (as *taCer* for *taGer*) fr. *peritigo*, *pertingo*, to reach to. As from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*. Or from *pertigi*. *Pertica* seems properly to be a long pole for reaching to objects. Ulpian: "*Pertica* quibus araneae detergantur." Here the *pertica* was used for reaching to spiders and removing them.

*Pertinax*, very tenacious, obstinate, persevering. Fr. *per* and *tenax*.

*Percersus*, turned very much the wrong way, distorted, awkward, froward, perverse. Fr. *percerto*.

*Perticax*, obstinate, stubborn. Fr. *pertico*, *pertinco*, as from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*. One who will go on till he conquers. *Ad vincendum perseverans*.

*Percius*, easy to be passed. *Per quem est via*.

*Pes*, *pēdis*, a foot. From the Æolic *πῆς*, *πῆδός*, whence *πῆδη*,

*πῆδῃ*, *πῆδη*. Wachter refers to *Celt. pedā*. Also, a foot is verse, because a verse goes on so many feet. Also, the measure of a foot. Also, like Gr. *πῆς*, *πῆδός*, the halber in a ship. Also, a house. See *Pediculus*.

*Pessimus*, worst. Properly, low est in degree or kind. Fr. *pessum*, down, down to the bottom. The Latins say *Pessum eo*, to go to destruction. And *Pessundo* is to destroy.

*Pessulus*, the bar or bolt of a door. Fr. *πέσυλος*, whence *pessulus*, (as *κρηπίς*, *crapŭla*), *pessulus*. ¶ Or suppose that, as *πέσυλος* is from *πέσσω*, so *πέσυλος* was formed from *πέσσω*.

*Pessum*, down, down to the bottom. Lucretius: "*Multa per mare pessum Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes*." Whence, if a state is said "*in pessum*," it is meant that such a state is going to the bottom, or going to be ruined. *Pessum* is for *pedessum*, fr. *pedes versum*. In a direction towards the feet. ¶ Al. from *βασάν*, depth, whence *bessum* and *pessum*. Y into E, as *στρεπτός*, *στρεπτός*, *stentio*. Or fr. *βάσσειν*, deeper. ¶ Al. from *pendo*, *pensum*, *pessum*, as *Pando*, *Pansum*, *Passum*. From the notion of bodies weighing and sinking by their weight. Compare *Pondus* from *Pendo*.

*Pessum*, *Pessus*, a pessary. *Πίσσος*.

*Pessundo*, *Pessundo*, I give or send (*pessum*) to the bottom, I ruin, destroy.

*Pestilens*, pestilent. Fr. *pestis*. Like *Opulens*.

*Pestis*, a ruin or destruction by plague, fire, &c. For *perestis* fr. *peredo*, I eat away, consume; supine *peresum* and *perestum*. For *edo* makes *esum* and *estum*, whence *estrix*. ¶ Al. from *πέπησται* pp. of *πάω*, whence (from *πέπημαι*) was *πῆμα*, detriment.<sup>1</sup>

*Pētālium*, an ointment made from the leaves of yard. *Πετάλιον*.

*Pētāminārius*, a tumbler or juggler. Fr. *πετάμενος*, flying.

*Pētāso*, a gammon of bacon. *Πετασών*.

*Pētāsus*, a covering for the head like a broad-brimmed hat to keep off the heat of the sun. *Πετασός*.

*Pētaurista*, one who darted his body from the *petaurum*. *Πεταυριστής*.

*Pētaurum*, a machine used in the spectacles from which men were raised to a great height, and then seemed to fly to the ground. *Πεταυρον*.

*Pētigo*, same as *Impetigo*.

*Petiōlus*, a little foot; the stalk of fruits. Fr. *pediōlus* fr. *pes*, *pedis*.

*Pēto*, I desire, beg, request, covet, seek for. I desire to reach, make for, go towards. I desire to reach in fencing, I aim at, thrust at, seek. Fr. *πυθίω*, *πυθῶ*, whence *petho*, (as *γυν*, *γεν*), and *peto*, as *λαθίω*, *λατ*-*Teo*; *πυθίω*, *puTeo*. ¶ The

Latin *beto* was to go, which might be changed to *peto*. Or *peto* might be even from *πῶω* or *πίω*, to press, to press on. For *βῶω*, *βαίω*, is properly to press on, as *βάσις*, a base, is from *βῶω*, *βάσω*, to press down. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαίτω* or *ἐπαίτω*, I beg. Dropping A, as in *Rura* from *ῥουρα*; or E, as in *Ruber*, *Rufus*. But then E should be long. ¶ Al. from *πυθῶω*, *πυθῶ*, I bind, and so compel, bid, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *biddan*, to bid." The Germ. *beten* and *bitten*, and Dutch *pittan* are also mentioned by Wachter: who mentions also Germ. *bieten*, porrigere.

*Pētōritum*, *Pētorritum*, a Gallic carriage or waggon. From its four wheels. "By the Welsh and Armorics, the guards of the ancient Gallic and British language, four is to this day expressed by *pedwar* or *petour*. Hence *petorritum*." W. The Æolic *τέτρος*, four, bears a strong resemblance. But it seems likely that *ritum* is from the Celtic. For Irish *rit*, *rhotha*, Welsh *rhod*, Germ. *rad*, Armoric *rat*, mean a wheel.<sup>2</sup>

*Pētra*, a rock, stone. *Πέτρα*.

*Petro*, a ram. Fr. *petra*. From the hardness and roughness of its flesh.

*Pētūlans*, freakish, skittish, saucy, wanton, lustful. Fr. *peto*. "Qui quoslibet sine discrimine *petit* et *laccessit*." F. Said properly of rams butting. See *Petulus*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *pastis* from *pasco*, *pastum*.  
¶ *Ah* from *πυθῶ*, to fall.

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> Wachter in *Rad.*

*Petulus*, apt (*petere*) to butt or strike, frisking, wanton. Fr. *petulus*, then *petulicus*, (as *Populus*, *Populicus*,) *petulus*. So *Hiulcus*.

*Pexātus*, clothed (*pexá veste*) in a new garment, with the nap on and combed or dressed.

*Phacāsium*, a kind of shoe worn by the Greeks. Φαικάσιον.

*Phænon*, the planet Saturn. Φαινών.

*Phæthōn*, *Phæthōn*. Φαίθων.

*Phāgo, ōnis*, a glutton. Φαγάων.

*Phalæcum carmen*, the hendecasyllabic verse. From the inventor *Phalæcus*, say Terentianus and Servius.

*Phālange, Pālange*, rollers to put under ships to roll them forward. Hence, levers to carry or raise weights with. And large clubs. Φάλαγγις.

*Phālanx*, a phalanx. Φάλαγξ.

*Phālēra*, trappings for horses. Any ornaments or finery. Φάλαρα.

*Phallus*, ligneus penis. Φάλλος.

*Phantāsia*, fancy, notion, idea. Φαντασία.

*Phantasma*, a spectre. Φάντασμα.

*Phārettra*, a quiver. Φαρέτρα.

*Pharmācōpōla*, a druggist. Φαρμακοπώλης.

*Pharmācum*, a drug. Φάρμακον.

*Pharmācus*, an execrable wretch. Φαρμακός.

*Phācēlus*, a gally, pinuace.

Also, a kidney-bean. Both from φάσῃλος.

*Phāscōlus*, a kidney-bean. Φασκόλος.

*Phāsiānus*, a pheasant. Φασιανός.

*Phengītes*, a pellucid stone. Φεγγίτης.

*Phīāla*, a cup. Φιάλη.

*Phīdītia*, Spartan dinners. Φειδίτια.

*Phīlēma*, a kiss. Φίλημα.

*Phīlōlōgus*, a philologist. Φιλολόγος.

*Phīlōsōphīa*, philosophy. Φιλοσοφία.

*Phīlōsōphus*, a philosopher. Φιλόσοφος.

*Phīltrum*, a love-potion. Φίλτρον.

*Phīlŷra*, the linden tree. Φιλύρα.

*Phīkus*, a dice-box. Φίκος.

*Phōca*, a sea-calf. Φώκη.

*Phæbas*, a priestess of *Phæbus*. Φοιβάις.

*Phæbē*, *Diana*. Φοίβη.

*Phæbus*, the Sun. Φοίβος.

*Phæniceus, Pæniceus*, of a scarlet color. Φοινίκεος.

*Phænicoptērus*, a bird called the phenicopter. Φοινικόπτερος.

*Phænix*, a phenix, the fabulous bird. Φοίνιξ.

*Phōnascus*, a teacher of elocution; the leader of a choir. Φωνασκός.

*Phormio*, a mat. Φορμιον.

*Phosphōrus*, the morning star. Φωσφόρος.

*Phrāsis*, diction, style. Φράσις.

*Phrēnēsis*, frenzy. Φρένησις.

*Phrŷgiōnes*, persons who embroidered clothes with neo-

k. From the Phrygians, are skilled in it. Pliny: *facere Idæi Phryges in-*" Virgil has "*Phry-*  
*blamydem.*"

**ŷgius**, appertaining to  
who was worshipped  
on Ida, a mountain of  
ia.

, a sound of aversion  
bad smell. From the  
Or from Gr.  $\gamma$ .

, a sound of surprise. Fr.

*lăca*, a prison. Φυλα-

*lactērion*, an amulet.  
 λαιον.

*larchus*, the head of a  
Φύλαρχος.

isēter, the whirlpool, a  
Φυσητήρ.

**ph.** φυσικός, relating to natural  
**phy.** Φυσικός.

**ἰσιγνῶμον, a physiogno-**  
**Φυσιογνώμων.**

**φυσιολογία, physiology. Φυσιολογία.**

**cūlum**, an expiatory sacri-  
A crime which needs  
ion. Fr. *pío*. As Spec-  
tacularum.

a, a magpie. "Onnino,"  
Linsworth. "à masc. pi-

As *Lupus*, *Lupa*. ¶  
 om the same derivation  
*icus*. ¶ *Al*, from ποικίλη,  
 ποίχη, various-colored.

*āta uva*, a grape which  
e smell and taste (*picis*) o

*ea*, the pitch tree. *Ang (picem)* pitch.

us, black (instar *pictus*)  
ich.

*Picris, idis, bitter lettuce.*  
*Πικρίς.*

*Pictor*, a painter. *Fr. pingo*,  
*pingtum, pinctum, pictum.*

*Pictūra*, a painting. Fr.  
*pingo, pictum*.

*Picus*, a woodpecker. Fr. *πείνω*, same as *ξείνω*, to pluck wool; hence to pluck generally.

¶ Or from Germ. *picken, bicken*,  
to beat with the beak, to peck.

Or from Germ. *picken*, 'bicken,'  
Welsh *pigo*, to pick, or pierce.

*Piētas*, piety, affection, &c.  
Fr. *pius*.

*Piger*, unwilling, loth, listless, slothful. Fr. *piget*. Quem

*piget*, quem dolet, cui molestum est, to whom any thing is pain-

ful, wearying, irksome, troublesome. "*Piger scribendi ferre*

"laborem" is one to whom the bearing of the labor of writing

is painful, wearying, or irksome.<sup>1</sup>

*Piget*, it pains, causes regret  
or sorrow, grieves, troubles

wearies; it is painful, unpleasant, troublesome, wearisome

irksome. For *pigret* from  $\pi$   
 $\pi\rho\acute{o}s$ ; or at once from  $\pi\rho\acute{o}s$

which Hesychius states to be a  
dialectic form of πικρὸς, bitter

pungent. That is, pungit me  
δακνύμενον ἔστι. *Piget* seems to

have reference rather to regret than to irksomeness. Sallust

"Dum me civitatis morum *piger*  
TÆDETUR." It gives me re-

gret and it wearies me. Donatus: "Pudet quod turpe est

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<sup>1</sup> "From Hebrew *PGD* or *PGR*, *de-*  
*bilitari, tardari, pigrescere.*" V.

*piget* quod DOLET." ¶ Al. from *ἐπίγει*, *ἐπίγει*, *urget*. ¶ Others refer *piget* to *piger*, and *piger* or *pigrus* to *πικρὸς* which Hesychius explains by *ἀργαλέος*. ¶ Haigh supposes *piger* put for *pager*, (as *silex* from *χαλιξ*,) from a word *παχυρὸς*, same as *παχὺς*, thick, dull. Rather from *παχύς*, Æol. *παχύρ*.

*Pigmentum*, a paint, rouge. Disguise. Fr. *pigo*, *pingo*, as from *Figo*, *Fiugo*, is *Figmentum*.

*Pignus*, a pledge, pawn; a stake, wager; a forfeit or fine paid as a pledge of future good behaviour; a pledge, proof, assurance. For *picnus* fr. *πικνός*, firm. As making a convention firm, or establishing it on a firm footing. ¶ Or fr. *pepigi* from *pango*, whence *Pactum* and *Compact*. A pledge being necessary to the agreement or compact made.

*Pila*, a mortar. Fr. *πιλόω*, *πιλῶ*, to condense. ¶ Or for *pisula* fr. *pisu*, *pinso*. As from *Figo*, *Fiugo*, is *Figulus*.

*Pila*, a pillar formed of a heap of stones or bricks. Also, a mole or pier by the sea-side. Fr. *πιλόω*, *πιλῶ*, to stuff closely. ¶ Or, as *ἄλμος* signified not only the mortar, but the pestle or cylinder employed in the mortar, so *pila* acquired the sense of pillar through the same transition. ¶ Al. from Saxon *pil*,<sup>1</sup> moles. The Welsh *piler*, Germ. *pfleiler*, are a pillar.

*Pila*, a ball to play with or vote with. Anything round as a ball. Also, a ball of wool or rags, or stuffed with straw, made to represent the human head, and placed in the way of wild-beasts to irritate them. Fr. *πίλος*, wool stuffed. But the *l* should thus be short. Yet we have *setra* from *φῆρός*. Indeed Eustathius states that *πίλος* signified a ball, and quotes Suidas: *Ἡ Λάρισσα σφαιρίζουσα πῖλα*. Though Vossius seems to object that Suidas here states that for *σφαῖρα* the Greeks said also *πάλλα*, and that hence the Latins formed their *pila*. ¶ Or from *πόλος*, the globe; which might be transferred to a globe or globular body. Or fr. *πολέω*, *πολῶ*, to roll round. Hence *pila*, as *χονίς*, clnis. ¶ Al. from *pilus*. As stuffed with hair. Or, (as *T* is neglected in *Penna* from *Πτενὰ*,) from *πτίλον*, a downy feather.

*Pilentum*, a soft easy chariot. As covered with (*πίλος*) wool stuffed together to make it easier. Virgil: "*Pilentis iu mollibus*." ¶ Macrobius states that formerly in the sacred processions the sacred instruments used to be placed in the *pilenta*, and adds, "*pellibus aut lanâ coactifi (quæ πῖλος Græcè dicitur, unde pilentis nomen) contegi consuevisse ne vulgo conspicerentur*."

*Pileus*, a hat. Fr. *πίλος* or *πίλιον*, a hat.

*Pilo*, I pull off (*pilum*) the hair from. Also, I begin to have hair.

*Pilo*, I rob, pillage. Fr. *φι-*

<sup>1</sup> Todd in *Pile*.

πῖλῶ, I rob. As Pænus  
 φῶνιξ. Blomfield<sup>1</sup> seems  
 sh to expunge this word  
 the Greek language. But  
 urs in too many places and  
 to allow us to excom-  
 ate it.<sup>2</sup> However, if it is  
 expunged, *pilo* may be put  
 elo fr. φηλέω, φηλῶ. As  
 , flgo; ῥΗγμα, ῥίμα. So  
 s, pilco; λΕπορ, lber.  
 from πιλέω, πιλῶ. "Quia  
 STIPANT ea quæ furan-  
 says Dacier.

lo, (whence *Oppilo*.) I  
 up. Πιλόω, πιλῶ.

ῖλα, a pill. That is, a  
 ball. Fr. *pila*.

lum, a pestle. Fr. πιλόω,  
 to beat close and thick.  
 contracted from *pistil-*  
 somewhat as *Velum* from  
 lum.

lum, a javelin. As being  
 pe like a (*pilum*) pestle.  
 from the North. Welsh  
 is a spear; Germ. *pfeil* is  
 . Belg. *pyl* is an arrow.<sup>3</sup>  
*lumi* primum, the first com-  
 of soldiers armed with the

lus, a hair. "Fr. πῖλον, a  
 y feather. For what scales  
 fish, and feathers in birds,  
 airs are for the most part  
 estrial animals." V. The  
 opt, as in *Penna* from  
 ῖ. ¶ Or from Goth. *fil-*  
 o hide, cover: to which  
 ter refers the Celtic *Fell*,

the hide or natural covering of  
 animals; and the Celtic *Pil*,  
 which, he says, means bark, as  
 it surrounds and covers a tree.  
 So hair covers the head, and  
 indeed nearly all the body.

*Pimplæa*, a Muse. As in-  
 habiting the mountain *Pimpla*  
 in the neighbourhood of Olym-  
 pus.

*Pinarii* and *Potitii*, two fa-  
 milies chosen to preside over  
 the sacrifices made to Hercules.  
 Livy says of them: "Adhibitis  
 ad ministerium dapemque Poti-  
 tiis ac Pinariis, quæ tum fami-  
 liæ maximè inclytæ ea loca in-  
 colebant." The account then  
 of Servius is fictitious: "Fer-  
 tur *Potitius* dici, quodd eorum  
 auctor epulis sacris *potitus* sit;  
*Pinarius*, quodd eis FAMES epu-  
 larum sacrarum indicta sit.  
 Hoc enim eis Hercules dixisse  
 dicitur, 'Τρῆς δὲ πιώασται.'"

*Pincerna*, a cupbearer. One  
 who (κινῶν ἑς τὸ πῖνον) mixes  
 wine for drinking. ¶ Or for  
*picerna* (as N is added in Fran-  
 go, Lingo) from *πικίρνης*, (*πι-  
 κίρνης*) from *πιικιρνῶ*. *Pincer-*  
*na* is a word "cadentis Latini-  
 tatis."

*Pingo*, I represent by lines  
 and colors; I color, dye, paint;  
 I adorn, deck. Fr. φήγω, I  
 illuminate. Hence *phingo*, (as  
 τΕγγω, tingo,) and *pingo*, as  
 Pænus from Φοίνιξ. Seneca:  
 "Stellis *pingitur* æther." ¶ Or  
 from πήγω, I fix, set in; whence  
*pigo* (as from *πηγω* is also fl-  
 go), and *pingo*, as N is added  
 in Lingo. So *Fingo* is from  
*Πήγω*. Jones explains *pingo*,

<sup>1</sup>Æsch. Agam. 475, Choëph. 988.  
<sup>2</sup>Ernesti ad Hom. Hymn. in Mer-  
 9.  
<sup>3</sup>ichter in Pfeil.

"I fix colors on anything."  
 ¶ Or from *πίναξ*, *πίνακος*, a tablet on which a picture has been painted, and also a picture. Hence *πινακῶ*, *πινακῶ*, I imprint on a tablet; whence *pinco*, *pingo*. ¶ Al. from *εἶκω*, I resemble; taken in the active sense, I make to resemble. From *φέλω*, *phico*, is *phigo*, (as *πλαGa* from *πλάKa*), *phingo*, (as *N* is added in *Lingo*), and *pingo*, as *Pœnus* from *Φοῖνιξ*.

*Pinguis*, fat, thick. From *πυκνός*, thick; transp. *πυκνός*, *pinkis*, *pinquis* (as *seKor*, *seQUor*; *linKo*, *linQUo*), *pin-guis*. Or, if the *N* be added, from *πέπυκα*, whence *πυκνός*, thick, and the known *πύκα*, thickly. ¶ As from *δασύς* is *dENsus*; so from *παχύς* might be *penchis*, whence *penguis*, (as from *λιXῶ* is *liNGUa*), for softness *pinguis*, as from *ἔντὸς* is *Intus*.<sup>1</sup>

*Pinna*, a shell-fish called a naker. *Πίνα*.

*Pinna*, the pinnacle of a wall or tower. It is, says Wachter, from the Celt. *penn*, *pinna*, a summit, top. But Vossius deduces it from *pinna*, a wing; comparing the Greek *πτέρον* and *πτερύγιον* used for the wing of a building. Schleusner translates *πτερύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ*

"fastigium seu superior pars templi." Whence then is *pinna*, a feather, wing? From *πτεινῇ*, winged, Æol. *πτενά*, whence *ptinna*, (as *τεγγω*, *tlngo*; *ἔντὸς*, *Intus*), then *pinna*, as *Penna* is also for *Πτενά*. But Vossius thus: "From the ancient *pinnus*, acute, which is from Hebrew *PNA*, angulus." *Pinnus*, acute, is deduced by Wachter from the same Celtic word *pinna*, a summit, mentioned above. *Pinna* is also the wing of a fish, or fin, Sax. *fin*, Dutch *vin*.

*Pinnāculum*, a pinnacle. Fr. *pinna*.

*Pinnicillus*, a pencil. As made (e *pinnis*) of feathers.

*Pinnirāpus*: "A gladiator who aimed at and tried (*rapere*) to seize (*pinna*) the summit of the helmet of his opponent." Forcellini. See *Pinna*. Madan explains *pinna* the crest of the helmet as being adorned with peacock's (*pinnis*) plumes, and adds: "The figure of a fish was on the helmet. As *pinna* also means a fin, perhaps the *pinnirāpus* was called from his endeavouring to catch this in his net."

*Pinnōtēres*, a fish, the guard of the *pinna* fish. *Πιννοτήρης*.

*Pinso*, I bray, bruise, beat. For *piso*, as *N* is added in *Lingo*, &c. *Piso* is even read in some copies or edd. of Varro and Pliny. It is fr. *πίσω* fut. of *πίσσω* or *πίω*. T dropt, as in *Penna* from *Πτενά*. Indeed Donnegan states that the original form of *πίσσω* was *πίσσα*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *πίω*, I make plump, whence *πίων*, fat, and *πιμελή*, fatness. As from *πῶ*, *πάγω*, *πέπαχα* was formed *παχύς*; so from *πίω*, might have been formed *πίγω*, *πέπιχα*, *πιχὺς*, whence *piNchis*, *pin-guis*. But it is safer to take a word absolutely existing.

, as *πίσσω* is from *πίω*, press close. So *πτόλις*

a pine tree. For *pī-*υς. Or rather fr. *πί-*κε *πιτυϊνός*, *πιτυνός*, and

Remus for Retmus. erhuis and Valckenaer that there was an old ς, which produced *πίναξ*, is made of pine wood,

appease or propitiate ices; I purge or ex-sacrifices. Fr. *θύω*, I Æol. *φύω*, (as *Θήρ*, hence *phio*, and *pio*, as from *Φοινξ*. ¶ Al. *πιδ* colo.<sup>1</sup>

pepper. *Πέπερι*. *pitus*, peppery, biting.

to peep or cry as a Fr. *πιπίζω*, fut. *πιπίσω*,

the young of birds, as peeping. same as *Pipio*.

*um*, a crying out or against any one. That mitating the mournful rds. Fr. *pipio*. The did also Occentare ante

ι, a pirate. *Πιρατής*.

*Pýrus*, a pear-tree, whence *apíRus*, (as *musaRum*,) and *pirus*, α, *Rura*. ¶ Al. from ι. of *πῦρ*, fire. Pears nical like the ascent of [ "Anglo-Sax. *per*.

Welsh *peren*. From Celt. *per*, sweet." W. ¶ "From Syriac *peri*." Tt.

*Piscīna*, a fish-pond. Fr. *piscis*. Also any pond or place for holding water. Also a bathing place. "Quoniam in *piscinis* etiam homines natabant, invaluit consuetudo ut omnes in hunc usum collectæ aquæ, sive frigidæ, sive calidæ, *piscinæ* dicantur, quamvis in his nihil *piscium* sit." F.

*Piscis*, a fish. Fr. *πίω*, *πίσχω*, *πιπίσχω*, to drink. We say, He drinks like a fish. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *fisk*, Anglo-Sax. *fisc*, Armor. *pesc*, Welsh *pysg*." W.<sup>2</sup>

*Pisinnus*: See Appendix.

*Piso*: See *Pinso*.

*Piso*, a mortar. Fr. *piso*, *pinso*.

*Pistācium*, a pistachio nut. *Πιστάκιον*.

*Pistillum*, a pestle to pound with. Fr. *pinso*, *pinstum*, *pistum*. Or fr. *piso*, *pistum*.

*Pistor*, a pounder of corn; also, a kneader of corn, a bread-maker, baker. See *Pistillum*.

*Pistrilla*, a hand-mill. Fr. *pistum*, whence *pistrina*, *pistrinula*, *pistrilla*. See *Pistillum*. So *Tonstrilla*.

*Pistris*, *Pistrix*, for *Pistis*.

*Pisum*, pease. *Πίσον*.

*Pithēcium*, an ape. *Πιθήκιον*.

*Pithos*, *Pitheus*, a meteor in

<sup>1</sup> "From Chald. *pasha*, to multiply: because of their vast increase." Tt. "From Chalde *PSF*, defecit. As being in appearance mutilated, having no feet." Martini.

n *πίω*, same as *πείω*, *πείω*, I ill, appease.



shape like a cask. Πίθος, πίθος.

*Pitisso*: See *Pytisso*.

*Pittācium*, a billet or scroll fixed to something else by means of pitch. Also, a billet generally. Also, a plaster. Πιττάκιον.

*Pituita*, phlegm, rheum. For *ptuita* fr. πτώω, I spit. But Schneider supposes πιτώω to have been either the original or a lengthened form of πτώω. ¶ Or fr. πυρίζω, to spit out; fut. πυτίσω, πυτιῶ, transp. πιτυῶ. ¶ "Fr. πῖττα, pitch. Because the humor is of the consistence of pitch." Tt. Rather, from πιτυίς, resin.

*Pius*, devout, pious. Qui *piat*, one who propitiates the Gods by sacrifice. But this sense of *pius* is very rare. It usually means, one who is well disposed to and treats with reverential regard his parents, relatives, and country; one who is kind, humane, and courteous, just and upright to all. Is it because a person, who was devout to the Gods, was considered as likely to fulfil his duty to all in a becoming manner? Thus Johnson, after defining Godliness to mean piety to God, explains it "a general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion." ¶ Or from θεῖος, pertaining to God; Æol. φείος, (as θῆρ, Φῆρ,) whence *pius*, as *Pœnus* from Φοῖνιξ. As we say Godly, i. e. godlike. And hence it was applied to duty to man. Dauid: "Θεουδής, qui Dei reverentiam ob oculos ponit:

non exclusâ tamen eâ notione quâ similitudo moralis innuitur. Od. ζ, 121: 'Ἡ φιλοζέουσι καὶ σφι νόος ἐστὶ θεουδής, i. e. et exemplo divino respondens. Divinum enim quàm maxime est bene facere indigis."

*Pix*, *pīcis*, pitch. Fr. πίσσα, πῖσσ'. ΣΣ being changed to X, as ulySSex, ulyXes, and perhaps niXor for niSSor. ¶ Or, as πύξ is fr. πύω, πέπωκα, πύω, πύξω; so *pix* may be fr. πῖω, πέπιχα, πῖω, πῖξω. For πίσσα is itself from πῖω, πῖσα, to make thick. ¶ Or for *pā* fr. πήγω, πήξω, to make compact. ¶ Others derive *pīcis* from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *pic*, Welsh *pŷg*, Belg. *pik*." W.

*Plācentia*, a cake. Fr. πλακοῦς, gen. πλακόντος, (πλακέντος). ¶ Al. from gen. πλακούντος.

*Plāceo*, I suit the taste or temper of, please. Fr. τεπλάω (πέπλαω) pf. of πηλάω, I come near to. "Non propter accessum ad locum, quod soleamus jungi iis quæ *placent*, aut separari ab iis quæ displicent: sed propter accessum tropicum, qui convenientiâ naturæ, indolis, voluptatis et morum definitur." W. So the Greeks use προσχέω, I come towards. Euripides: Χρὴ δὲ ξένον μὲν χάριτα προσχερεῖν πόλει. "Oportet hospitalem valde se accommodare civitati," is Barnes's version. ¶ Al. from πλακῶ (i. e. πλακέω),

<sup>1</sup> Haigh says: "Fr. πάλω, feeding, nourishing." Rather, from πάλω, from πῖω, whence πῖω, to fatten, and so nourish.

ἵκα, I weave. As we nuate oneself into

¶ Al. from πῑ- of φλάζω, whence Blandior.

mild, gentle, placid. fr. *placeo*. That

Or from *placeo*, fulgidus. That is, to please, aniable.

an opinion, decree. seu *placitum* est.

make quiet and allay. From *placidus*. So Sēdo

¶ Or from πλάξ, surface; whence the iess. I make even. blow. Fr. πλαγᾶ,

space, region, tract. cc. of πλάξ, a flat

net or toil used by atching wild beasts. r. πλακῶ fut. 2. of weave, twine. That ord πλακῆ.\*

the crime of kid- r. πλάγιος, crafty.

Πλάγιοι δόλιοι. Sui- os δόλιως. ¶ Or fr. ice also πλάγιοι) fut. I make to wander or traight path, I decoy.

a leaf or sheet of *placula* fr. πλάξ, f.

11, where some suppose l in a new sense, Crevier gam hic cum Dujatio in- onem."

ates that *plagæ* are smaller as are used in narrow ives them from πλάγιος: jiciuntur." F.

*Plāgūla*, a curtain or hanging.

As being net-work. Fr. *plaga*, a net. Forcellini explains "pulvinares *plagæ* in Nonius, "RETICULA quibus pulvini involvuntur." ¶ Or fr. πλάξ, πλακῆς, a plank, table. So as to answer to Tabulatum, drapery.

*Planca*, a plank. For *placa* fr. πλάξ, πλακῆς, a plank. N added, as in Plango. "Germ. plank, Welsh *plange*." W. ¶ Or fr. *planus*, whence *planica*, (as Manus, Manica,) *plānca*.

*Planctus*, a beating of the breast. Fr. *plango*, *plangtum*, *planctum*.

*Plancus*, having broad feet. For *placus* fr. πλακῆς, πλακῶς, broad. N added as in deNus.

¶ Or for *planicus* fr. *planus*.

*Plānēta*, a planet. Πλανήτης.

*Plango*, I beat, strike; I beat my body for grief on account of, I lament. For *plago*, (as Pago, Pango,) fr. πλαγῶ fut. 2. of πλήσσω, I strike.

*Planguncūla*, a little puppet. Fr. πλαγγόν.

*Plānīpēdes*, actors of a low order, who acted "non in suggestu scenæ, sed in *plano*," on the floor. Others understand them of such as acted with bare feet, and not in socks or buskins.

*Plānities*, a plain surface. Fr. *planus*.

*Planta*, the sole of the foot. Fr. *planus*, flat; whence *planita*, *planta*; or rather *planida*, *planda*, for softness *planta*. Or for *planata*.

*Planta*: See Appendix.

*Plantārium*, a nursery (*planturum*) of young trees.

*Planto*, I plant, transplant. "Per *plantam* arborem sero aut transeo." F.

*Plānus*, an impostor. Πλάνος.

*Plānus*, plain, flat, level. From πλάξ, πλακός, whence πλακινός, flat like a plank. Hence *placīnus*, *plainus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from a word πλανός from πλάω, whence perhaps πλατύς, flat. Πλάω seems to be put for πελάω, whence (through πελάζω) is possibly πέλαγος, the wide sea, and πέλανος, a wide cake. ¶ Al. from πλάτανος, (from πλάτος, breadth,) taken in the sense of broad, though it is used to signify the plane-tree from its broad leaves. Or plain and flat like the leaf of the plane-tree. Hence *platnus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from πλατύνω, to make broad. ¶ Al. from πέλανος, (πλάνος,) a cake of blood or of any thing concrete.<sup>1</sup>

*Plānus*, plain, manifest, clear. Fr. *planus*, level. As opposed to things which are rough, rugged, and difficult to go over.

*Plasma*, a thing formed or feigned. Also, a gargle for the throat to form the voice and to make it liquid and clear. Πλάσμα.

*Plasmo*, I form of earth. Fr. *plasma* or Πλάσμα.

*Plasw*, I form. Πλάσσω.

*Plastes*, a potter, caster in moulds, maker of figures in earth or plaster. Πλάστης.

*Plātālea*, *Plātea*, the spoon-bill. Fr. πλατύς, *ĩa*, broad, flat. Grew: "The shoveller or spoon-

bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being BROAD like a shovel; not concave like a spoon, but perfectly FLAT."

*Plāiānon*, a plantation of plane-trees. Πλατανόν.

*Plātānus*, the plane-tree, Πλάτανος.

*Plātēa*, a broad street or court. Πλατεία.

*Plātessa*, a fish like a sole. Fr. πλατύς. As being flat.

*Plaudo*, I make a loud noise by beating or striking; I applaud by clapping with my hands. From φλάω, to strike; or from a verb φλαύω, φλαύην. Compare *tenDo*, *roDo*, *morDo*. ¶ Or from πλατυγίζω, I strike the water with an oar; whence, I make a noise generally by striking. So *πλαταγίω* is to beat and to clap. From fut. 2. *πλατυγιδῶ*, cutting off T and F, we have *πλαυιδῶ*, *πλαυδῶ*, ¶ Or, suppose a word *πλατυάζω*, in the sense of *πλατυγίζω*. Then from fut. 2. *πλατυαδῶ*, we have *πλαυαδῶ*, *πλαυδῶ*. Somewhat as *Plautus* from Πλατύς-τος. Or from πλατυάσδα, (same as *πλατυάζω*), we have *plausdo*, *plaudo*. ¶ Al. from *perlaudo*, whence *pellaudo*, *plaudo*. Here the noise of clapping with the hands is the original meaning, and then follows that arising from anything else. But the conjugations are different.

*Plausibilis*, worthy of or receiving applause, pleasing. Fr. *plaudo*, *plausum*.

*Plaustrum*, a heavy waggon. Fr. *plausum*, as from *Claudo*,

<sup>1</sup> Al. from δπλαῖς, 'πλαῖς, taken in the sense of not causing to err, and so level.

num, is *Claustrum*. *Plaudo* make a noise in any man-  
Ovid: "*Plaudit crepi-  
ciconia rostro.*" Virgil  
*STRIDENTIA plaustra.*"  
*autus*, having broad flap-  
ears. Fr. *πλατύωτος*, contr.  
ος.

*ēbes*, *Plebs*, the common  
e. Fr. *πληθος*, Æol. *πλήθος*,  
*Θαρ*, Æol. *ούΦαρ*;) whence  
, as *ἀμφο*, amBo; *ούΦαρ*,

*ēbs*: See *Plebes*.

*ecto*, I strike, beat. Fr.  
*κται* pp. of *πλήσσω*.

e a verb *πληκτέω*, *πληκτῶ*.  
*ecto*, I twist, twine. Fr.

*κται* pp. of *πλέκω*.

*ectrum*, a quill for striking  
arp. *Πληκτρον*.

*ēādes*, the *Pleiades*. *Πλη-*

*ēnus*, full. For *pleiūs* fr.

So *λεῖος*, *leīs*, *leNis*. ¶  
. *pleo*, to fill. ¶ Al. from  
ς, or *πληρος*, (whence *πλη-*  
as perhaps doNum from

ο, I fill. *Πλέω*.

*ēnasmus*, pleonasm. *Πλεο-*  
ς.

*ērāque*, most, the greater

*Plerumque*, for the most

*Plerique* omnes, is ex-  
d by Scaliger: Vel *ple-*  
vel omnes. As "Sex

n" is Vel sex vel septem.

Almost is, Or All or

. *Plerique* is fr. *plerus*

*πληρος*, full, crowded, al-  
which is *πλήθος*, a multi-

Pacuvius: "*Plera pars  
mdata est.*" Que added,

as in *Uterque*, *Quisque*, *Abs-*  
que.

*Plērus*: See *Plerique*.

*Pleurisis*, the pleurisy. Fr.  
*πλευρά*, the side.

*Pleurītis*, a pleurisy.<sup>1</sup> *Πλευ-*  
*ρίτις*.

*Plexus*, woven. Fr. *plecto*.

*Plīco*, I fold. Fr. *πλίκα*, as  
Iber for Iēber. ¶ If *πλίσσο-*  
*μαι* is from a word *πλίω*, *πλίω*,  
to fold; from pf. *πέπλικα* we  
may have *πλίκα*.

*Plinthus*, a brick. *Πλίνθος*.  
Also, a piece of land in its  
form.

*Plōdo*, for *plaudo*, as *Cauda*,  
*Coda*.

*Plōro*, I weep. It properly  
refers to excessive weeping.  
Seneca: "Nec sicci sint oculi,  
amisso amico; nec fluant. La-  
crymandum est, non *ploran-*  
*dum.*" It seems to come from  
*φλυαρέω*, *φλυαρῶ*, transp. *φλα-*  
*ρῶ*, whence *phloro*, (as cAUdex  
becomes cOdex,) for softness  
*ploro*. It is true that *φλυαρέω*  
and *φλυαρίω* are used of in-  
dulging in an overflow of idle  
talking; but they were capable  
of being particularly applied to  
indulgence in an overflow of  
tears. For *φλύω* is to gush  
forth and to overflow, and me-  
taphorically was applied to any-

<sup>1</sup> " *Pleuritides* apud Vitruv. sunt in  
hydraulicis organis regulæ inter tabulam  
et canona interpositæ, et ad eundem mo-  
dum foratæ quo tabula, et oleo subactæ,  
&c. A *πλευρά*: quia sunt parvæ quæ-  
dam costæ per canonem et sub tabulâ por-  
rectæ." F.

thing overflowing or excessive.  
See Fleo.<sup>1</sup>

*Plostellum*, a little waggon.  
For *plaustellum*.

*Ploxētum*, *Ploxīnum*, a kind of chest. Festus explains it "capsa in cisio." Fr. πλοξί-  
μῶν, formed from πέλαιω pp. of πλέω; as being wattled. A twig-basket.

*Pluit*, it rains. Fr. βλύω or φλύω, to spring or gush out. ¶ Al. from πλύω, whence πλύνω, to wash.

*Plūma*, a small or soft feather. *Plumæ* were the scales on corslets, being like featherwork. Fr. πτίλον, a downy feather; whence πτίλω, ἐπτίλω-  
μαι, and πτίλωμα, whence πτῶ-  
μα, for softness πλῶμα, whence *plumæ*, as from φῶ is fUr.<sup>2</sup>

*Plumbæus nummus*, money (e *plumbo*) of lead, i. e. of no value.

*Plumbum*, lead; a leaden ball or pipe. For *palumbum* fr. *palumbes*. As being dove-colored. ¶ Or shall we have recourse to the transforming alembic? From μόλιβος, transp. λόμιβος, λόμβος, whence βλόμ-  
βος, (as ῥάκος, βράκος; ῥῶπες, βρῶπες,) then *blumbus*, for softness *plumbus*. Or fr. μόλιβδος, transp. βλόμιδος, βλόμβος, for softness βλόμβος, *blumbus*, *plumbus*. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh and Armoric *plwm*.<sup>3</sup>

*Plūrālis numerus*, the plural number. Fr. *plus*, *pluris*. As containing (*plura quàm unum*) more than one.

*Plūrīmus*, very many, most.  
Fr. *pluris*.

*Plus*, *plūris*, more. *Plures* are the dead, as being more than the living. So the Greeks use πολλοί and πλείονες. *Pluris* is for *plunīs*, fr. πλείνως, Æol. of πλέονος, gen. of πλείω, more. So δεινός, diRus. ¶ Or *plus* is from πλείνως, contr. πλεῖς, as from Modus is Moa. ¶ Al. from πολὺς, contr. πλές. But *plus* is more than πολὺς.<sup>4</sup>

*Plūteus*, a shed, shelter, gallery, covering besiegers on their approach to a town. The word is applied to other things, and the proper meaning of it Dacier thinks to be a plank or tablet. Having observed that Festus explains *plutei* (inter alia) "TABULÆ omnes quibus aliquid præsepitur," he adds: "Et hæc forsā prima notio: Nempe a πλάξ, tabula." Rather, from πλατὺς, broad or flat, gen. πλατῆος, Æol. πλατῆος. Vossius: "The Æolians said θροσῆος for θροσῆος, βροσῆος for βροσῆος, &c." Then we have *pluteus* and *pluteus*, as nUmidæ from νομάδες, nUmerus for nOmerus, hUmerus for hOmerus. Forcellini gives the following senses of *pluteus*, connected with Tabula: "Sponda lecti interior quæ TA-

<sup>1</sup> Al. from πληρῶς, πληρῶ. Al. from ὑλοφόρομαι, ὑλοφόρομαι, φλοφόρομαι.

<sup>2</sup> Haigh: "Fr. φλαμῆ, fr. φλέω, to trifle."

<sup>3</sup> Haigh: "Fr. πέλλωμα, blueness,

wanness." Hence πλῶμα, plūma, (See Pluma,) then *plumbum*, like Superbum.

<sup>4</sup> Al. from πλέω, πλεῖς, full; whence *plus*, as φῶ, fUr.

**BULA** claudabatur. Lecti tricliniaria **TABULA** quâ ejus pars exterior et a mensâ remota muniebatur. **TABULA** affixa parieti, et repositorium librorum, statuarum, &c." *Pluteus* is also a balustrade, "septum quo intercolumnium claudi et sepii solet." ¶ **Al.** from πλατίον, Dor. for πλαγίον, near. As the *pluteus* was used in approaching towns. But **A** in πλατίον is long. And the general sense of *pluteus* is against it.

*Plāto*, Pluto. Πλούτων.

*Plūtus*, Plutus. Πλούτος.

*Plūvia*, rain. Fr. *pluo*, as *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

*Pōcillātor*, a cup-bearer. Fr. *pocillum*, fr. *poculum*.

*Pōcūlentus*, fit to drink. For *poticulentus* fr. *potus*, somewhat as *Meticulosus* from *Metus*. ¶ **Al.** from *poculum*, a draught.

*Pōcūlum*, a cup. For *potaculum* fr. *poto*.<sup>1</sup>

*Pōdāgra*, gout in the feet. Πόδαγγρα.

*Pōdēres*, a garment which came down to the feet. Fr. *ποδῆρες*, descending to the feet.

*Pōdex*, the fundament. Fr. *pedo*. Ex quo *pedimus*. So *pEndo*, *pOndus*.

*Pōdium*, a balcony. Also, a place which projected over the wall which surrounded the arena, where the Consuls, Prætors, &c. sat. Also, any elevated place. Fr. *πούς*, *ποδός*, whence *ποδίον*. Because it projects as a foot

does from the body. The reader may remember the expression of Euripides: Ἀσκέῃ τὸν προύχοντα λῦσαι πόδα.

*Pōēma*, a poem. Ποίημα.

*Pāna*, a compensation, punishment. Reward. Pain. Πενή. *Pānæ*, the Furies. Παναί.

*Pænitentia*, regret, repentance. Fr. *pænitet* or *pæniteo*, fr. *pænitens*, *entis*.

*Pænitet*, it causes me pain, torture, trouble, vexation, displeasure, it makes me to sorrow and to regret, it repents me. Fr. *pæna*. "Interdum *pæna* est labor, molestia," says Forcellini. And *πενή* is explained by Donnegan (inter alia) "pain, torture." Or *pænitet* may refer properly to that after concern and pain which acts as a retribution and punishment for offences.

*Pænitet*. Plautus: "Duas dabo, una si parum est. Et, si duarum *pænitet*, addentur duæ." 'That is, if it causes you dissatisfaction and displeasure, if you are not satisfied or pleased with. *Pæna* is here deprived of its retributive meaning, and conveys the simple idea of "labor, molestia," mentioned above.

*Pænus*, a Carthaginian. For *Phænus* from Φοῖνιξ.

*Pōēsis*, poesy. Ποίησις.

*Pōēta*, a poet. Ποιητής.

*Pol*, by Pollux. Per *Pol-lucem*. *Perpol* is also used.

*Pōlenta*, coarse food made of toasted barley-meal. Fr. *παλύνω*, to sprinkle with meal or flour, or to sprinkle flour with anything; whence (from *pp*.

<sup>1</sup> "Pacal, (Germ.) vas patorium. Lat. poculum. Græc. infer. βαυκάλιον. A bæuca, vas ventrosus, et hoc a bæuch, ventex." W.

πεπάλυνται) παλυντός, παλυντή, Æol. παλυντή, as the Æolians said βροδίας for βραδίας, and the Latins dOmo from δΑμῶ. "Polenta a παλύνω. Id est, farina conspersa. Quæ conspersio aquâ fiebat." V.

*Polimenta*: See Appendix.

*Pólio*, I furbish, polish, make clean and neat, scour, harrow. Fr. πολίω, πολῶ, I make gray, white. Donnegan: "Πολίος, hoary, gray, WHITE." ¶ Al. from πολίω, I turn round. From the turning of the turner's wheel.<sup>1</sup>

*Póliorcētes*, a besieger of cities. Πολιορκητής.

*Pólitia*, form of government. Πολιτεία.

*Póliticus*, pertaining to civil government. Πολιτικός.

*Pólitus*, furbished, refined; refined in manners. Fr. *polio*.

*Pollen*, *Pollis*, the dust which flies about in a mill; fine flour; the small dust of anything. "Fr. *pello*. Because it is easily wafted." Tt. As pOndus from pEndo, pOdex from pEdo. ¶ Or for *pallen* fr. πάλλω, to shake about. So pOrrum for pArrum, cOrdia for cArdis. ¶ Al. for *polen*, *polis* from πάλη, same as *pollen*. So δΑμῶ, dOmo. See Polenta. L is perhaps doubled thus in Tollo, Mille, Palleo, Pullus.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from πόλις gen. of πόλις, a city. *Politus* being "polished," like Urbanus from Urbis, Ἀστέϊος from Ἄστυ. But this sense flows from that of furbishing and embellishing. ¶ Al. from φαλός, white; whence *pholis*, as δΑμῶ, dOmo; and *polis*, as Φοῖνιξ, Pœnis.

*Polleo*, I prevail much, am of much avail, am of much power or force. Fr. πολλός, much.

*Pollex*, the thumb; the great toe. Properly, *pollex digitus*; which Cæsar joins. Fr. *polleo*. Being of great efficacy, as compared with the other fingers. The Greek ἀντίχειρ, a thumb; is generally explained "manus altera."

*Polliceor*, I offer, engage, promise. Fr. *liceor*, I offer a price. Hence, I offer to do a thing, hold it out, and (like Promitto from Pro and Mitto) I engage, promise. *Polliceor* is for *porliceor* fr. *porro*, as in Porrigo, I stretch out. That is, I hold out my hand and offer a price. As Lucretius uses Porgo for Pergo. Others understand it as put for *pelliceor* from *per*.

*Pollicitor*, I promise. Fr. *polliceor*, *pollicitum*.

*Pollinctor*, the anointer of a corpse with perfumes, preparer of it for burial. The sense is extended to one who, having prepared a body for burial, carries it out to be buried. Fr. *pollingo*, *pollinctum*.

*Pollingo*, I anoint a corpse with perfumes, prepare it for burial. Fr. *lino* or *linio*, whence *linico*, as Fodio, Fodico; Vello; Vellico. *Pollingo*, (See *Polliceor*,) is from *porro* and *linio*, *linco*. That is, I put a body out and anoint it. Or, if *Polliceor* is for *Pelliceor* from *Per* and *Liceor*, then *pollingo* may be for *pellingo* for *perlinco*, *pellinco*; *pellingo*. ¶ Al. for

*polligo*, (N added as in *Frango*, *Lingo*,) from *ligo*. That is, corpus *ligo* et involvo vestibus.

: *Pollūceo*, I offer in sacrifice to the Gods. "Quodd in eo sacrificii genere lumina admodum *lucere*nt; seu quodd splendor epulis *pelluceret*." V. Or from *porro*, to a distance, and *lucea*. But *luceo* is here rather used in an active sense, I make to shine.

*Pollūcibilis* cœna, a costly supper. Fr. *polluceo*, to prepare for and sacrifice to the Gods a costly banquet. See *Polluctum*.

*Polluctum*, a costly banquet as was usual in the sacrifices to the Gods. Fr. *polluceo*, *polluctum*. It was also what remained of the sacrifice and was given to the people.

*Polluctūra*, good cheer. See *Pollucibilis*.

*Polluctus*, entertained with good cheer. Hence, in a jocular use, soundly drubbed. Fr. *polluceo*. Also, common, exposed to all. Plautus: "Non ego sum *pollucta* pago." For, what was left of the sacrifices, was communicated to the people, "commune factum est." Or this sense follows from that of consecrated to the Gods. Hence, consecrated and devoted to the service of any one. Also, imbued. Arnobius: "Hocceine de Diis quisquam vel exigua dixerit eorum opinione *polluctus*?" That is, communicatâ præditus.

*Polluo*, I defile, taint, pollute. For *poluo* fr. *φολύω*, whence

*φολύω*, I defile. As *Pœnus* from *Φοῖνιξ*. ¶ Or from *luo*, I dissolve, rot, putrify, whence *lues*. Then *polluo* is for *pelluo* for *perluo*. See *Polliceor*, *Pollingo*.<sup>1</sup>

*Pollux*, *Pollux*. From *Πολυδάκης*, whence *Πολδεύης*, *Poldux*, *Pollux*. See *Collis*.

*Pōlus*, a pole on which the heavens turn; the pole-star. Also, the heavens. *Πόλος*.

*Pōly*—. All words, beginning thus, are from the Greeks. As *Polyhymnia*.

*Pōlypus*, a polypus, a sea-animal. And a disease in the nose. *Πόλυπος*. Also, a gripping fellow. Pliny says of the polypus fish: "Adhæret firmissimè petris, nec avelli inde potest."

*Pōmārium*, an orchard. Fr. *pomum*.

*Pōmēridies*, the afternoon. Fr. *post meridiem*.

*Pōmærium*, *Pōmērium*, a space on the inside and outside of the walls of a city left free from building. Fr. *post mærum* i. e. murum.

*Pōmōna*, the Goddess of fruits. Fr. *pomum*. So *Annus*, *Annona*.

*Pompa*, a solemn procession; train, equipage; pomp, show, pageantry. *Πομπή*.

*Pompilus*, the pilot fish. *Πομπίλος*.

*Pōmum*, any fruit, as an ap-

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *luo*, I wash. But Voasius justly remarks: "Qui *polluit*, non sordida abluat, sed munda inquinat."



ple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, grape, olive, nut. A fruit-tree.<sup>1</sup> Fr. *πῶμα*, drink. Fruit being in general more of the nature of a liquid than of a solid. Scaliger says: "Quia sitim tollerent eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo et potui." ¶ Or from a word *βῶμα*, food, formed (as *πῶμα* from *πῶς*, *πίνωμαι*,) from *βῶς*, *βέβαιμαι*, to feed. From *βῶς* are *βόσκω*, *βόσις*, *βοτάνη*. ¶ Al. from *pomus*, a fruit-tree; and this from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *beam*, *beom*, Belg. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, a tree. Helvig deduces these from Hebr. *bom*, excelsus fuit, eminuit. Martini from the Germ. *bauen*, to build; as we build with wood." W.

*Pōmus*, a fruit-tree. See Pomum.

*Pondēro*, I weigh. Fr. *pondera*, the weights of a balance.

*Pondo*, weight. Also, a pound weight. "Quia hæc ponderis quantitas notissima omnium et usitatissima est." F. From *pendo*, like *Pondus*.

*Pondus*, weight; anything weighty. Fr. *pendo*, to weigh. That which is weighed or weigh't. As *pOdex* from *pEdo*. So the Greek *πέπρωδα* from *πEγω*, &c.

*Pōnē*, behind. Butler: "This preposition, as well as *Post* [from *Positum*, *Postum*], is evidently derived from *pono*; and expresses the situation [or position] of a thing behind or

after another in point of place." Compare *Sinē* and *Sino*. See however *Posterus* as to *Post*.

*Pono*, I lay, set, place; set up, erect, build; I lay down, for *depono*; I lay aside; I lay a wager; I put out to usury; I put down to the account of, as "Quod consolationis loco *pono*." Hence, I consider, repute. I set down in writing, write of, state, describe. I lay down for a truth, assert. I put a case, suppose. Fr. *βοννῶ*, *βοννῶ*, same as *βοννίζω*, I heap up, pile. Æol. *βωνῶ*, as *Μεῦρα*, Æolic *Μῶσα*. Hence *bono*, *pono*. As properly said of heaping up stones, and laying them one above another for building. But this meaning appears hardly simple enough, as that of merely laying or placing is more agreeable to the uses of *pono*. ¶ The same reason militates against a derivation from the Hebr. *baunauh*, he built. ¶ Suppose then that *pono* is for *poo*, as *leNis* for *leīs*. For the *N* in *pono* is lost in *posui*. And suppose that *poo* is from *κῶς*, (as *Κῶς* and *Πας* are interchanged,) whence are *κῶμα*, *κῶμη*, *κῶμος*, and *κοίη*, *κοίτη*, *κοιμάω*. *Κῶς* is the same as *κῆς*, I place, whence *κῆμα*, which *Donnegan* translates "to be laid or placed."

*Pons*, a bridge. Soft for *pors* fr. *πῶγος*, a bridge, as it is

<sup>1</sup> Fuerunt et *poma* coliei seu testiculi ob formam.

<sup>2</sup> These verbs *κῆς*, *κῶς*, *κῆμα*, are established by *Vatckensær* as quoted by *Scheide* on *Loemep* ad v. *κοιμάω*.

Herodotus 4. 136. us: Πόρος· γεφύρα. ¶ attracted from *pendens*, is; as Fons, Fontis, from i, Fundentis. E might ged to O, as in pOndus ido. So in pOdex.

*ifex*, a high priest. Var- i ponte et facere. Nam ublicius est factus pri- restitutus [dixerim, re- sæpe, quod eo sacra et is Tiberim non mediocri nt." So Dionysius: ὁ ἐνὸς τῶν ἔργων ὁ πρῶ- πισκευάζοντες τὴν ξυλίνην , Ποντίφικες προσαγορεύ- This bridge was held so that, if it fell to decay, *itifex* could not repair it sacrifices. *Pontifex*, ex, Aurifex.

*ificium*, the power, of- i authority of a Ponti- sacred matters. Hence, rer, office, authority. o, a floating bridge used in rting cavalry. Fr. *pontis*. us, the sea. The Euxine λόντος.

i, a priest who slew the Fr. θύτης, Æol. φύτης, , Æolic Φῆς,) and φύπης o for Tavo, sPatium for a): hence *phopa*, (as μΤλη, φΤρα, fOres,) and *popa*, us from Φοῖνιξ. Scheide: ίποπα pf. mid. of πίπτω. , coctor carniū." But a was the slayer, not the i the sacrifices. "Popa in Persius Scheide simi- plains, "venter qui cibos QUIT." But thus For- "Venter gulosus, deli- tym.

catissimis epulis saginatus, ut *popa* solebant victimarum car- nibus expleri; vel qui tot pæne cædit pecudes ad mensam in- struendam, quot *popa* sacrorum causâ."

*Pöpānum*, a round wide cake. Πόπανον.

*Pöpīna*, a cook's shop, eating- house. Fr. πίπονα (πόπα) pf. mid. of πίπτω, to cook. ¶ Al. from *popa*. As thither men resorted, led by the "*popa* ven- ter." Or as the victuals there rivalled those prepared by the *popa*. See *Popa*.

*Pöpīno*, a frequenter of ta- verns, glutton. Fr. *popīna*.

*Pöples*, the ham of the knee. For *postplices*, *poplices*. "Quia post genu plicetur ac curvetur." F. Or *poples* is soft for *poplex*, like *Supplex*.

*Pöplicus*, public. For *popu- licus*.

*Poppysma*, a smacking of the lips as in kissing, a caressing, made as a token of applause. Πόπυσμα.

*Pöpülāria*, the place where the (*populus*) common folk sat at the games.

*Popülāris*, belonging to a people; born among a people; one of the same country, city, or even party; one who courts or is admired by the people. Fr. *populus*.

*Pöpulnus*, of a poplar tree. For *populinus*.

*Pöpūlo*, for *depopulo*, I waste (*populum*) a people or country, lay waste. Wachter otherwise: "Perdo manu militari et immis- so *populo*."

*Populonia*, some Goddess. "Ex Senecâ colligis non esse Junonem, et videri dictam non a *populo* tuendo, sed a *ποπυλῶ*, aut certè mali aliquid nomine continere: ait enim mirum non esse quòd ei petitor defuerit." F.

*Pöpylus*, anciently *pöpylus*, a people, common people, multitude. Fr. *πολύς*, many; redupl. *ποπυλός*. As *τίλλω*, *Titillo*. ¶ "*Pobel*, *pöfel*, Germ. *Pobl* Welsh. *Populus* Lat. A people, multitude. A Celtic word. From the British *pob*, *omnis*." W.

*Pöpylus*, a poplar. As *παῖς*, *παῖς*, became *ποις*, *ποις*, whence *πόρ* and *puer*; so *παίπαλῶ* (fut. of *παίπαλλω*, to shake, vibrate,) could become *ποπαλῶ*, whence *popalus*, then *populus*, as *κραίπαλη*, *crapula*.

*Por*, a servant. As *Marci-por*, *Caipor*. Fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *ποις*, *ποις*, as *arboS*, *arboR*.

*Porca*, a sow pig. Fr. *porcus*, as *Leo*, *Lea*.

*Porca*, τὸ αἰδοῖον *γυναικῶν*, ut Gr. *χοῖρον*.

*Porca*, a ridge. For *porga* fr. *porgo*, to lay along, stretch out, in *longum* *extendo*. ¶ Germ. *furch* is a furrow.

*Porcellio*, a millipede insect called a sow. So the Latin word is from *porcellus*.

*Porceo*, I keep off, drive away. For *porro arceo*, I drive off at a distance.

*Porcilāca*, purslain. Fr. *porcus*, as *χοιροβότανον* from *χοῖρος*. *Nicomedes* *Iatrosophista*: *Χοιροβότανον*, ἀνδράχνη. Ἀνδράχνη is purslain.

*Porculus*, a little (*porcus*) pig. Also, an implement belonging to the oil-press which held the rope which wound round the *sucula* or windle. See the note on *Sucula*.

*Porcus*, a hog, pig. Fr. *πόρκος*, which is used by *Lycophron*. "Germ. *bork*, *barch*, *barg*." W. *Pork* Engl.

*Porgo*, I stretch out. For *porrigo*. Also, I go on. For *pergo*. Like *Verto*, *Vorto*. Or here *porgo* is *porro ago* (me).

*Porphyrētes*, *porphyry*. Παρφυρίτης.

*Porrectus*, stretched out. Fr. *porrego*, *porregtum*. See *Por-rigo*.

*Porricio*, I cast or stretch forward, offer, &c. From *porrojacio*, I cast to a distance; whence *porrojacio*, *porricio*, as *Amjacio*, *Amjicio*, *Amicio*.

*Porri-go*, scurf or scales in the head, dandruff. "Fr. *por-rigo*. From its spreading about." Ti. Or from its stretching out wide. But I is short in the verb *porrigo*, says *Vossius*. True: but, as from *Impeto* is *Impetigo*, so from *porrigo* is *porrigigo*, contr. *porri-go*. ¶ Al. from *porrum*. "Ut *porrum* in *tunicæ involucra*, *ita cutis velut in squamas resolvitur*." V.

*Porri-go*, I stretch out. Fr. *porrorego*, *porriorigo*, as *Porri-cio*. *Rego* is ῥέγω, I stretch out.

*Porro*, forwards, right on, to a distance, far off. At a time in advance, in future, hereafter. Also for, *porro* age, come out! help help! Πόρρω.

*porrum*, a leek, scallion. Fr. *porrum*, transp. *πάρον*, *πάρρον*, *πόσσω*, *πόσσω*, *πόρρω*,) whence *porum* and *porrum*, as perhaps for Pallen, Domo for o, *Δαμῶ*. Vossius observes that the Æolians said *poros* for *στρατός*, *βροδίας* for *αἶας*, &c.

*porta*, a gate, door, outlet, way, pass, defile. Fr. *πέρογ*, *πέρογ*, of *πέρω*, to penetrate, whence (from pf. mid. *α*) is *πόρος*, a passage. Compare *Portio*. ¶ Al. from *porro*. Because, when a founder of his own marked out its place with a plough, he raised the plough at the place where he meant that the wall should be. Or simply, because things are done there.

*portendo*, I foreshow, betoken, presage. That is, (*tendo*) I hold out or show what will come (porro) hereafter. Plautus: "Malum quod in quiete portentum est."

*portentum*, an omen, prodigy. Fr. *portendo*. See *Omen*.

*Portheus*, a ferryman. *Πορθεύς*.

*porticus*: See Appendix.

*portio*, a portion, part; a portion. As *Partis* is from *πέραται*, so *portio* is from *πέρω*, *πέρογ*. See *Pars*.  
*portisculus*,—

*portitor*, a porter. Fr. *porto*,

somewhat as *Musso*, *Mussito*. Also, a ferryman. *Qui portat navi*. But *Forcellini* explains it: "Qui ex uno in alium portum navi transducit." Also, one who watches (*portus*) the harbours and exacts the customs, a custom-house officer. Vossius says: "Dicere liceat etiam a *portando*: quia pro mercibus exportandis non in portu solum, sed etiam in pontis transitu solvatur." Or *portus* (from *porto*) is any place whatever where goods are imported and exported, and *portitor* is one who has the care of it.

*Porto*, I bear, carry. Fr. *πέρομαι* pp. of *πέρω*, I carry. Hence *phortio*, and *porto*, as *Φοίνιξ*, *Pœnus*. ¶ Al. from *πόρος*, a load; whence *φορτώ*, *φορτώ*, I carry a load.

*Portorium*, toll paid for goods imported or exported, customs, &c. For *portitorium* fr. *portitor*, *oris*. Al. from *portus* or *porto*. See *Portitor*.

*Portūnus*, the God (*portuum*) of harbours, or (*portarum*) of gates. Neptune or Janus.

*Portus*, a harbour. Fr. *porto*. That is, a place of import and export for goods, or for carrying ships into. Also, a place where customs for goods imported or exported are paid. This also seems to be from *porto*. Or, if this latter sense is derived from that of a harbour, then the meaning seems to have gone farther and extended to bridges, &c. It is also said to mean a house, as in *Angiportus*. But

for *partio*, from *partitio* or from *partitio* from *πέραται*.

Dacier says: "*Portus antiquis viam significabat.*" If then *portus* in *angiportus* is properly a way or pass, not a house, it will come from *πίρω, πέρωται*, to pass; or from *φέρω, φέρωται*, to carry, as *οἶμαι* from *οἶω, οἶμαι*.

*Posca*, wine mixed with vinegar. "Fr. *πῶω*, to drink: as from *Edo* is *Esca*," says Forcellini. And Plautus has, "*Alii poscam potitant.*" But *Esca* is from *Esum*. How shall we account for *S* in *posca* from *πῶω*? From *πόσις*, drink; whence *posica*, *posca*, as *Esum*, *Esica*, *Esca*. So *Manus*, *Manicus*, *Mancus*.

*Posco*, I call for, call upon, invoke, ask, supplicate, demand. As from *ἀάω* is *ἀάσκα*, so from *βοάω*, (I call out,) would be *βοάσκα*, contr. *βάσκα*, as from *βοαστρέω* is by contraction *βωστρίω*. From *βάσκα* then is *bosco*, *posco*.

*Pōsitus*, a mode of placing or disposing. Fr. *pono*, *posui*. See *Pono*.

*Possessiva* nomina, possessive nouns, as showing by whom a thing is possessed, as *Meus liber*. Fr. *possideo*, *possessionum*.

*Possibilis*, possible. Fr. *possum*, as *Tango*, *Tangibilis*.

*Possideo*, I possess, am master of. For *potissedeo*, as *Possum* for *Potissum*. *Potissedeo* is from *potis* and *sedeo* i. e. in aliquo loco, I sit down in a dwelling and have power over it. Dacier: "*Ita alicubi sedeo ut loci pos i. e. potens sim.*" Or simply, *potis sum*

*sedere* in aliquo loco. *Silius*: "*Quando terrasque fretumque Emensis sedisse dabis?*" *Ovid*: "*Hac profugos posuistis sede Penates.*" *Vossius*: "*So the Belgians say Besitten [i. e. to sit] for to possess; which is nothing else than 'in re quapiam sedem habere.'*" Or, in loco quopiam. *Micah*: "*They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid.*"

*Possīdo*, same as *possideo*; and from *sido* as *possideo* from *sedeo*.

*Possum*, I am able. *Fot potissum*, i. e. *potis sum*, I am able. So *potis-es* becomes *potes*; *potis-est*, *potest*; *potis-sumus*, *possumus*; *potis-estis*, *potestis*; *potis-sunt*, *possunt*. So *potis-eram*, *poteram*; *potis-ero*, *potero*; *potis-fui*, *potui*; &c. *Virgil*: "*At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere.*"

*Post*, after. See *Posterus* and *Ponè*.

*Posteà*, afterwards. That is, *post ea negotia*. Or *post negotia facta eà tempestate*.

*Postērior*, properly, more late in time or order. Fr. *posterus*.

*Postērītas*, posterity. Fr. *posterus*.

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<sup>1</sup> Hill: "It comes from *pro* and *sedeo*: and suggests the possessor as sitting before his property with a view to secure it." That is, *prosideo*, *prosideo*, *possideo*. ¶ "Or fr. *porro sedeo*. So as to mark the perpetuity of the occupation." V. *Porro* would thus mean "in *porro*," in futurum. *Sedeo* et occupo nunc et occupabo olim.

*Postērŭla*, a back door. Fr. *posterus*.

*Postērus*, coming after. *Posteri*, descendants as coming after. Fr. *ὐστέρως*, later; i. e. *ὠστέρως*, transp. *ὠστέρως*, whence *posterus*, as Ramus, Dentes, for Oramus, Odentes. ¶ Or from *post*, if *post* is not shortened from *posterus*, as Citra from the adjective Citer, &c. See Ponē.

*Posthābeo*, I (*habeo*) hold one thing in estimation (*post*) after another, I undervalue in comparison.

*Posthac*, after this. For *post* negotia facta *hāc* tempestate. ¶ Al. for *posthac*. Or for *posthanc*. See Quapropter.

*Posthūmus*: See Postumus.

*Postica*, *Posticum*, the back part of a house. A back door. The fundament. Fr. *posticus*.

*Posticus*, which is behind. Fr. *post*. As Amo, Amicus. Compare Anticus.

*Postīdea*, after that. For *post id factum eā* tempestate. ¶ Some suppose it put for *postea*, as formed on the model of Antidea, though it cannot be traced to *post ea*, as Antidea may be traced to *ante ea*.

*Postīlēna*, a horse's crupper which reaches from the saddle to the tail or HINDER part of a horse. Fr. *post*, as Cantus, Cantilena. "Lorum e clitellā sub caudā et posterioribus jumentī coxis alligatum, ne sarcina in anteriorem partem decidat." F.

*Postis*, a door-post. Hence, a door, gate. Fr. *positus*, *postus* from *pono*, to place, erect.

"Lapis erectus ab utroque latere portæ." F. ¶ Al. from *post*. "Propriè in januā dicuntur ANTES et *postes*: ANTES ANTE, *postes post* stant." V. "Quòd *post* ostia stat." Ainsw. ¶ The Sax. is *post*.<sup>1</sup>

*Postlīmīnium*, the return to his own country, rights and estates, of one who had gone to sojourn elsewhere or had been taken by the enemy. From *post* and *limen*, *liminis*. Dictum de eo qui *post* aliquod tempus ad sua *limina* redit. Some understand *limen* here in the sense of *limes*. Dacier: "*Limina* sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem *limen* esse Veteres voluerunt."

*Postmōdo*, shortly. That is, *modò post hoc tempus*.

*Postquam*, after that. See Antequam.

*Postremus*, last. Fr. *posterus*, *posterrimus*, transp. *postreimus*, *postrēmus*. So Supremus.

*Postridie*, the day after. For *posteridie*, i. e. *postero die*.

*Postverta Dea*, the Goddess of perverse births, where not the head, but the feet come first into the world. Quæ *vertit* res ut sint *post* quæ ante esse debent.

*Postŭlo*, I ask, demand; I demand a writ from a magistrate to prosecute; hence, I accuse. Fr. *posco*, *poscitum*, *postum*, whence *postulo*, as Uro, Ustum, Ustulo.

*Postŭmus*, last, late. For *post-*

<sup>1</sup> Todd, ad voc. Scheide refers *postis* to *πρόστυπος* pp. of *πύλος*, to press.

*iaus*, as *Intumus*, *Extumus*, *Maxumus* are *Intimus*, *Extimus*, *Maximus*. *Postimus* for *posterrimus*, as *Inferimus*, *Infimus*. *Postumus* was also one born after his father's death. Some write *posthumus*, i. e. natus post patrem *humatum*. Forcellini: "A person born after his father's death was called *postumus*, because he was born (*postumus*) the last of his father's children. Among the lawyers *postumus* was one born during the lifetime of his father after he had made his will." But says Scheller: "The last son is not always born after his father's death." True: but *postumus* might have come to be used by common consent in this sense. Our word Breakfast is just as applicable to dinner, but came by common consent to be used in the sense it bears.

*Pôte*, for *pote'*, i. e. *potest*. Or *pote*, with "est" understood, is from *ποτί*. See *Potis*.

*Pötens*, being able, 'being powerful, being powerful over, master of. Fr. *potis ens*. See *Possum*.

*Pötentia*, power. Fr. *potens*, *entis*.

*Pötërium*, a cup. Ποτήριον.

*Pötestas*, power, ability; dominion, authority, office. Fr. *potis*, as *Majus*, *Majestas*.

*Pötin'*, canst thou? For *potisne es*?

*Pötior*, I am master of, have the power over. Fr. *potis*, able, powerful, powerful over. ¶ Al. from *ποτίω*, i. e. *πρόσκειμι*, I come to, assequor.

*Pötior*, of more authority or avail. "*Potior dicitur is qui jure aliquo, auctoritate, potentia, gratia, aliave re præstat et potentior est.*" F. So Cicero: "*Plus pollet potiorque est patre.*" Also, preferable, better, i. e. superior, of more avail, superior in importance, more commanding or important. Fr. *potis*.

*Pötis*, able, possible. Fr. *πὸν*, just by, near, at hand, within our reach and power.

*Pötissimùm*, principally, chiefly. Said of things of greatest consequence. See the second *Potior*.

*Potitii*: See *Pinarii*.

*Pötius*, rather. Cicero: "*Cato magnus homo, vel potius summus vir.*" That is, *quod potius vel præstantius est*. See *Potior*.

*Pöto*, I drink. Fr. *πῶω*, *πῶσω*, pp. *πέπωται*. So from *πέπωται* is *ἵκτωμα*, a cup. Or at once from *poo*, whence supine *potum*; thence *poto*, *potus*, *potor*. So perhaps *Loo*, *Lotum*.

*Pötör*, a drinker. See *Poto*.

*Pötus*, having drunk a good deal. See *Poto*.

*Pötus*, a drinking, draught. See *Poto*. Also, urine. That is, *potús* humani excrementum, as Pliny explains it. So "*humanæ dapes*" are the same as "*merda*."

*Pötus*: See Appendix.

*Præ*, before. Butler: "Probably from *πρὸ*, which may have been turned into *πρᾶ*, as *ἀπὸ* and *ὕπὸ* are sometimes read *ἀπᾶ* and *ὕπᾶ*." ¶ Or from *πρ*

the poetic form of *παρά*, which means properly the side of," has often the same meaning as *πρό*. lotus: "Ἦγεν παρὰ Καμβύ- ed him by the side of or be- lambyses. In Pindar, Pyth. , γόντα τὸ πὰρ ποδός, Dammi Lexicon translates it "AN- des." Again: *præ* is, in urison of. Cicero: "Il- ros Atticos *præ* se pæne es putat." This sense of s notorious. Again: *præ* pounds is often used for , which comes from *præ* its well with *παρὰ*, which l is the very preposition hich Forcellini explains . Perhaps *præ* will come *præ* for *πρό* in some cases, *præ* for *παρὰ* in others. *præ*deo, I show, exhibit; I give, supply. For *præ*- I hold out before another. *præ*deo is often used by is. *præ*bita, *ōrum*, an allowance. *præ*beo, *præ*bitum. *præ*cēdo, I go before; I s. Fr. *cedo*, I go. *præ*cello, I excel. See Ex-

*præ*ceps, *præ*cipitis, headlong. *præ* and *caput*, *capitis*. the head foremost. In *προκάρηνος*. *præ*ceptum, a command, in- on. Fr. *præ*cipio. *præ*cia. Festus: "*Præ*cias ant qui a Flaminiibus præ- antur ut denuntiarent opi- , manus abstinerent ab : ne, si vidisset sacerdos em opus, sacra pollue-

rentur." From *præ*, and *cio*, to rouse, excite. Or *cio* is to call out to.

*Præ*cīdāneus, going before, preceding. For *præ*cedaneus from *præ*cedo. Thus Feriæ *præ*cidaneæ, holiday eves which preceded the solemn festivals. So Porca *præ*cidaneæ, which Scaliger compares to *προτέλεια*, sacrifices preliminary to a mar- riage. But in this sense others refer it to *præ*cido i. e. *præ*cædo. Gellius: "*Præ*cidaneæ hostiæ dicuntur quæ ante sacrificia so- lemnia *præ*die caduntur." And perhaps at the Feriæ *præ*cidaneæ sacrifices were made; and these likewise may be referred to *præ*- cido. For *præ*cido for *præ*cedo seems uncommon.

*Præ*cipio, I suggest, advise, instruct, command. That is, (*cipio*) I take a thing and throw it (*præ*) before a person. Some- what as the Greeks say *προβάλλω*, *προτίθημι*, *ὑποβάλλω*. *Præ*- cipio is also the same as Anti- cipo, I take a thing into my mind before it happens, I fore- see.

*Præ*cipitium, a precipice. As hurrying down (*præ*cipitem) headlong.

*Præ*cipito, I throw (*præ*cipi- tem) headlong. Also, I press on, urge.

*Præ*cipuus, particular, spe- cial; principal, chief. Fr. *præ*- capio. That which is taken and selected in preference to others.

*Præ*cisè, briefly. Fr. *præ*- cido, *præ*cisum. *Præ*cido, I cut off from the forepart; hence, I cut off generally.



*Præclārus*, very clear, &c.  
*Clarus præ* aliis.

*Præco*, a public crier. For *præcio*, *præcionis*, from *præcio*, to rouse before hand. So *Parrens* for *Pariens*. ¶ Or for *prædico*, *onis*, from *prædico*. Plautus: "Ubi *præco prædicat*." ¶ Al. for *præcino*.

*Præcōnium*, the office or voice (*præconis*) of the common crier; a proclaiming; hence, a celebration, praising, renown.

*Præcordia*, the diaphragm. Pliny: "Extā homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membranā, quæ *præcordia* appellant, quia *cordi prætenditur*." Turton: "Because it separates the heart as if by a curtain from the intestines." Vossius: "Immo et ita appellantur partes laterales *præcordiis* subjectæ, Gr. ὑποχόνδρια."

*Præcox*, *præcōcis*, ripe before the usual time, premature. Fr. *præcoxi* fr. *præcoquo*, properly used of things baked or matured by the sun before the time. Or *præcox* is fr. *præcoquus*, which is also used. *Præcoquus*, *præcoqs*, *præcox*, as Quidm, Cūm.

*Præda*, a prey, booty. Fr. *pario*, whence *parita*, *præita*, *prata*, *prada*. Cicero has "*præda improbè parta*." ¶ Haigh: "For *prædāta* bestia; i. e. which is laid in one's way."

*Prædico*, I publish, proclaim. From *dico*, I tell; *præ*, before others. See *Abdico*. ¶ Al. from *δείκω*, I show. See *Indico*.

*Præditus*, endued or gifted

with. For *prædātus*. That is, *datus*, *donatus*, aliquā re *præ* aliis. Unless *præ* has reference to the previous endowments of nature, which are dependent on no labor or exercise of man.

*Prædium*, a farm, estate, possession. From *præs*, *prædis*. That is, any real property which we can make into a good security, or which may serve to give us a title to credit. Tacitus: "Facta mutuandi copia sine usuris per triennium, si debitor populo in duplum *prædiis* cavisset." Forcellini: "A *præs*, *prædis*. Ut propriè sit, bonum quo quispiam alteri se obligat, et pro re aliquā eidem cavet, pignori id opponendo."<sup>1</sup> ¶ Al. from *præda*. As the ancients

<sup>1</sup> Vossius: "Bonum, quo quis, velut *præde*, potest se obligare. Aliud *prædia*, aliud bona *prædia*. Asconius: 'Bona *prædia* dicuntur bona satisfactionibus obnoxia, sive sint in mancipiis sive in pecuniā numeratā: *prædia* verò domus, agri.' Sed hæc res minimè impedit quo minus origo eadem sit. Sanè *prædis* quoque, quā vox ea signat domus et agros, a *prædis* dicta esse, abundè fidem facit tum quòd apud Ciceronem legere est '*prædes* vendere,' i. e. bona *prædia* addicere auctioni, (ut Budæus interpretatur); tum quòd, a quibus *prædes* non exigenterent, *prædio* se tanquam *prædis* obstringerent, contra quā alii solent qui creditoribus malè credulis et *prædio* et *prædis* cavebant. Hinc sanè vetus formula: '*Prædiis prædisque* cavere.' Cicero: 'In bonis *prædis* *prædisque* vendendis.' Livius de Cannensibus captivis: 'Alii dandam ex ærario mutuam pecuniam, *prædiis prædisque* cavendum populo censorent.' Inscripção vetus: 'Lex parieti faciendo, in arē quæ est ante *Ædem Serapi* trans viam qui redemerit *prædes* dato *prædisque* subaiguato, Duumvirū arbitratu.'

red as a booty the terri-  
y acquired in war.

to, a plunderer. *Præ-*  
lunder. Fr. *præda*.

atio, a preface. Fr. *for*,

ectūra, the office of a  
us.

ectus, one set over, a  
tendant, director, prefect.  
ficio, I make a person to  
others.

ero, I prefer. I carry  
in my mind one thing  
nother.

ica, a woman hired to  
at funerals. Fr. *præ-*  
As set over the mourners  
t their mourning.

iscine, *Præfiscini*, give  
re to say, let me say,

any bad effects result-  
sed when one person  
another. Sit *præter*  
n. Titinnius: "Paula

laudem addito *Præfis-*  
puella fascinetur."

oco, I choke. For *præ-*  
s Caudex, Codex. *Præ-*  
uces.

ractus, rigid, severe, ob-  
Said properly of stones  
ch broken, craggy, &c.  
ruptus.

mans, big, pregnant.  
no, (whence *gnatus* and  
, from γεννάω, γυνῶ,  
aid of a female before  
gs forth.

udicium, the judging of  
eforehand to the detri-  
f the case; detriment,

abor, I glide (*præter*)

ym.

*Præligāneum* vinum, wine  
made from grapes before the  
vintage. From *prælego*. The  
grapes being gathered before the  
time.

*Prælium*: See *Prælium*.

*Præmium*, any profit or ad-  
vantage derived from anything;  
prey, booty; prize, reward;  
money or property derived in any  
way. For *præbium* from *præ-*  
beo. ¶ Or for *præmium* from  
*præ*, and *emo*, to take. Properly  
a prize; that which one person  
takes or receives in preference  
to others. Cicero: "*Præmia*  
proposita sunt virtutibus, sup-  
plicia vitiis." ¶ Al. for *præ-*  
dimium from *præda* and *emo*,  
to take. As properly a booty.<sup>1</sup>

*Prænum*,—

*Præpēdio*, I obstruct. That  
is, I go (*præ pedibus*) before  
another's feet, and block up his  
way.

*Præpes*, *ētis*, swift in flying,  
nimble. Hence used for a bird  
or fowl. Qui *petit loca præ-*  
aliis, one who makes for places  
quicker than others. See *Per-*  
pes. Some explain it as an au-  
gural word of a bird which seeks  
the regions above, and opposed  
to an inauspicious bird which  
seeks the regions below in its  
flight. ¶ Al. from πέρω, whence  
πίτομαι, to fly. ¶ Al. from πέρω,  
to fall; whence προπετής,  
headlong. Ennius has "*præ-*

<sup>1</sup> Al. from βραβεῖον, a prize of combat;  
transp. βραβέον, *bræbium*, *præbium*, *præ-*  
minum. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. πρῆμα, (πρόρ-  
μα,) a segment, a purchase."

*pete portu,*" and "*prapete* mento."

*Præpīlātus*, blunt at the point. "In obtusum desinens et instar *pilæ* rotundus ne lædat." F.

*Præpōsītio*, a preposition. Fr. *præpositus*. As generally set before its case.

*Præpostērus*, having that last which ought to be first, or vice versa. Fr. *præ* and *posterus*.

*Præputium*. Pro *præpotium*, a *potus*, penis. Penis anterior pars. Vide *Potus*. Aut a *præ* et *πότῆς*, penis. Unde *ποτῆς*, *ποτῆ*, a quo derivant *potus*. ¶ Aut a *praputo*. Ob Judæorum circumcisionem. Obloquitur Vossius: "*Præputium* vocarunt Romani, antequam de Judaicâ circumcissione scirent." At nescio quis usus sit nisi Juvenalem, qui ipse de Judæis in Sat. xiv. 99 hoc verbo utitur. At U debet esse brevis? Persona tamen habet O longam a Persōno.

*Prærogātīvus*. The Tribe or Century was called *prærogativa*, which (*rogata* est) was asked its opinion first, or which voted first. Hence *prærogativa* was a peculiar privilege granted to one person in preference to or before others. Also, a word or deed on the part of one who intends to do us good, significative that he will do us this good. Because the vote of the Tribus *Prærogativa* was generally the vote of all the rest, and therefore presignified it. Hence any favorable sign or omen.

*Præs, prædis*, a surety, bail.

For *præstis*, whence *præsti*, *præs*, somewhat as *Præses* is for *Præsides*, and from *Modus*, *Modi*, is *Mos*. "Quia, altero non stante pacto, cogatur *præstare* alienam culpam." V. See *Præsto*. Or because he stands as it were before another, and protects and covers him. So *Antistes*. *Præs, prædis*, as *Hæres, Hæredia*. In such cases the D may be inserted as in *Prodeo* for *Proeo*. *Præis, Hæreis; Prædis, Hæredia*.<sup>1</sup>

*Præscribo*, I bring an exception or objection against an action in law. That is, I write down something (*præ*) in the way of it.

*Præsens*, present. For *præens*, as otherwise D is added for euphony. Or S is added on the model of *Absens*.

*Præsentia*, presence; presence of mind. Fr. *præsens, præsentis*.

*Præsepēs, Præsepē*, a stall, manger, crib, bee-hive. From *præsepio*, to put anything before something else so as to fence it.

*Præsertim*, especially. Fr. *præsertus* fr. *præsero*. As *Exero* and *Prosero* are to put or thrust out, or to draw out, so *præsero* may be to put one thing before another, to select. Compare *Excellens, Excelsus*.

<sup>1</sup> Scaliger reads in Festus: "*Præs, qui a magistratu interrogatus in publicum an præset, dicit præ:*" and supposes that *præs* was put for *præs-sum*. As perhaps *præsens* is *præs-ens*. So Ausonius has: "*Spondere qui nos, noxa quia præset, vetat.*"

¶ Or it is from *sero*, to join; and said, when many things are joined together in a row, of such as stand before the rest. Quando ex rebus plurimis unā consertis unam *præ* aliis sumas. "Quando quid *serie* est ante alia," says Vossius. Or, as *Desero* is to forsake, abandon, so *sero* may be to adhere to, cling to. Then *præsertim* is said of things to which we attach ourselves beyond all others.

*Præses*, *præsīdis*, one who presides. Fr. *præsedeo*, I sit before another.

*Præsidium*, a guard, garrison, defence. From *præsedeo*. As sitting before a place. *Præsidium* is also a station or post before which a garrison sits.

*Præsignis*, illustrious. Fr. *signum*, a mark. One who is remarkable above others.

*Præstantia*, excellence. Fr. *præstans*, *antis*.

*Præstēga*, a kind of porch. Fr. *στέγη*, a roof.

*Præstes*, *præstītis*, a president, guardian. From *sto*, *steti*. Qui *stat præ* aliis.

*Præstīgia*, jugglers' tricks, sleight of hand. Soft for *præstrīgia*. As *Fragilis* from *Frango*, *Frango*, so *præstrīgia* is from *præstrigo*, *præstringo*. As dazzling the eyes by their rapidity. "Quodd oculorum aciem *præstringunt*." F.

*Præstīno*, I buy. Properly, I buy up before others. *Apuleius*: "Emtor is, nimio *præstīnandi* studio, præconem rogat *cujatis* essem." See *Destino*.

*Præstō*, at hand. Fr. *præ-*

*sto*, I stand before one ready. Or, we will say, for *præstītō*, fr. *præsto*, *præstitus*, like *Op-tatō*, *Sortitō*.

*Præsto*, I stand before, *sto præ*. I am superior to. Also, I make a thing to stand before another, show, exhibit, prove, offer, give. Also, I do, perform, that is, I show or exhibit before a person. Cicero: "Perferto et ultima expectato, quæ tibi et jucunda et honesta *præstabo*." So in the preface of Herodotus τὰ Βαρβάροις ἀποδεχθήντα is, the things displayed or performed by the Barbarians. So, I perform, keep to, make good, abide by. Cicero: "Quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego *præstabo*." So, I maintain, preserve. Cicero: "*Præstat* tibi memoriam benevolentiamque quam debet." Also, I stand to it, I affirm, maintain. Cicero: "Prædones nullos fore, quis *præstare* poterat?" Or *præsto* is *præsto* fidem, I give my word. Hence I warrant, answer for. Cicero: "Impetus populi *præstare* nemo potest." Forcellini explains it, "in se recipere moderatos futuros." Or we may explain it, "Impetus populi [non fore], *præstare* nemo potest." So, I warrant the conduct of a person, I stand to it that a person shall act in such a manner. Cicero: "Quem ego *præstare* non potui: erat enim rex perpauper." Hence "*præsto* alicui damnum, noxam" is to warrant a person that he shall not suffer loss or harm, to be responsible for him,

to take on myself for him the hurt or harm if any happen. That is, *præsto* [non fore] alicui damnum. Perhaps *præsto* is here, *præsto fidem*. That is, *præsto meam fidem alicui, non fore sibi damnum*.

*Præstolor*, I wait for, expect. Fr. *præsto*, at hand. I am at hand and ready to receive a person. ¶ Or perhaps fr. *στολή*, equipment.

*Præstringo oculos*, I dazzle. "For, when the sun's rays, for instance, strike the eye, they keep them tight and close them." F. *Præstringo aciem ferri*, is to blunt or dull the edge of iron. This phrase Forcellini thinks is taken from the former.

*Præsul, præsulis*, the chief of the Salii or priests of Mars, who used to caper through the city. Qui *salit præ aliis*, who dances at the head of the others. Hence *præsul* is in general one who is at the head of or presides over others.

*Præsum*, I am (*præ*) at the head of others.

*Præsumo*, I presume. That is, (*sumo*) I take to myself (*præter jus*) beyond my deserts. Also, I dare too much, i.e., I take on me to do what is beyond me. Also, I conjecture, imagine, believe will be. That is, I take into my mind a thing (*præ*) before it happens.

*Prætendo*, I stretch or lay out before another, show, allege, allege as an excuse.

*Præter*, before, close by, beside, along, past; beyond, con-

trary to; beside, except; besides, over. Fr. *præ*, as Subter from Sub. See *Præ*.

*Prætērea*, besides. *Præterea*.

*Prætērītus*, passed by. Fr. *prætereo*.

*Prætermitto*, I send, cast, put aside; I neglect. Also, I forgive, cast aside from my mind.

*Prætexo*, I cloke, disguise, allege as an excuse. That is, I weave, contrive excuses for. Or from the notion of weaving things on garments, and so disguising what is underneath.

*Prætexta*, a white toga (*prætexta*) woven in front or bordered with purple. It was worn by boys of family till they were 15 or 17, and is put for boyhood. Also a kind of play in which magistrates and persons of dignity, who used the *prætexta*, were introduced.

*Prætextus*, a disguise, pretence, excuse. Fr. *prætexo*.

*Prætor*, a chief commander, magistrate, officer. For *præitor* fr. *præto, præitum*.

*Prætōrium*, the tent of the general in a camp. Fr. *prætor*, the commander of an army. Also, a palace or magnificent villa in the country. "Perhaps, because it was as much superior to the neighbouring huts and cottages, as the prætorian tent was to the other tents." F. Or because these palaces were usually the residence of magistrates and chief officers. For *prætor* (for *præitor*) was used in a very wide sense.

*Prætūra*, the office (*prætoris*) of a prætor. So *Quæstura*.

*Prævāricor*, I am very crooked in my legs, I go crookedly or irregularly; I deal crookedly in my conduct, play fast and loose, betray the cause of my client while by neglect or collusion I assist his opponent. *Fr. varus*.

*Præviſus*, going before. *Qui præeundo viam monstrat*.

*Pragmāticus*, relating to business, or to state affairs; skilful in managing the business of the law, a practitioner in the law. *Πραγματικὸς*.

*Prandium*, a repast which was taken formerly in the morning, but afterwards at noon. "Fr. *πρᾶν*, Doric of *πρωῖ*, in the morning," says Vossius. But *πρᾶν* is not *πρωῖ*, but *πρωήν*, lately, whence *πρὴν*, *πρᾶν*. Neither *πρᾶν* nor *πρωήν* seem ever used for, in the morning. *Prandium* would be better referred to *πρωῖαν*, *matutinam*: this being cut down to *πρᾶν*. Then *dium* might be formed from *dies*. Or rather it would be a termination, as in *μεσδίων*. ¶ Or *prandium* is for *prendium* (as *Ardea* for *Eredea*, *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*), from *πρωπρῆδιον* from *πρὸ* (τοῦ) *ἡνδίου*; so as to mean a meal taken at any time before noon. Or from a word *καπρῆδιον*. ¶ Some refer *prandium* to *prandeo*, this to a verb *καπρῆδιω*, *καπρῆδιῶ*, (*καπρῆδιῶ*) from *ἡνδίου*, at noon.

*Pransus*, having dined. *Fr. prandeo, prandsum, pransum*. See *Prandium*.

*Præſinus*, of a green color. *Πράσινος*.

*Prætum*, a meadow. As *παρδαρίς*, wet, moist, seems to come from *πάρδην* formed from *πῖπαραι* pp. of *πείρω*, to penetrate, hence penetrate with wet, (as *δύκτω* is from *δύω*); so *prætum* may be from *πράω*, *πράω*, which is formed from *πρῶ* fut. of *πείρω*. From *πράω*, pp. *πῖ-πῶραι*, might be *pratum*, which would be so called from its general moisture. Propertius: "Et *CIRCUMRIGUO* surgebant lilia *prato*." Thus *πρῶος*, mild, gentle, is probably from *πράω*, *πρῶαίω*, *πράω*. *Qui facile penetrari potest*. As opposed to one who is impenetrable and unkind. ¶ Haigh: "From *πρᾶτον*, *πρᾶτον*, passable, open." ¶ Al. from *πράτινον*, Dor. of *πράσινον*, of a green color.

*Prāvus*, crooked, distorted; untoward, perverse; going wrong, bad, depraved. For *prabus* from *παραιβάω*, (*πραιβάω*, *πρᾶβάω*), to transgress. But *παραιβάω* will rather mean here, to go (*παρὰ*) contrary to what one should.<sup>1</sup>

*Præcārius*, precarious. *Fr. preces*. Obtained by petition, and therefore dependent on another's will and pleasure.

*Præciæ vites*, ———

<sup>1</sup> Vossius: "*Præcus* fr. *πρῶος*, mild, tame. It will be said that such men should be rather called good than bad. True: but we must take into the account the age in which all virtues consisted in courage, and meekness was condemned." The original meaning of *præcus* opposes this derivation.

*Præcor*, I pray, beseech. From *βρέχομαι*, I am bedewed i. e. with tears. So *præcor* agrees with Imploro. ¶ Al. from a verb *παρεύχομαι*, whence *πρέχομαι*, *præcor*. ¶ Or was *προέχομαι* used for holding up one's hands before the Gods or before another in supplication? Hence *πρέχομαι*, *præcor*. Somewhat as *Procer* from *Προεχής*. Or, as *ἔχομαι* was used of laying hold of a person's limbs or garments in supplication, (as *ἔχομαι γονάτων, χερῶς, πέπλων*), was *προέχομαι* used in this sense? ¶ "From Hebrew *BRK*, whence *BRKH*, (*brecah*), *precatio*, *benedictio*." V. And elsewhere: "They derive *præcor* from Hebr. *BRK*, to fall on one's knees."

*Prehendo*, I lay hold of, seize. From *præ* and *hendo*. *Hendo* from *χαδῶ*, fut. 2. of *χάζω*, I receive, hold, contain. Hence *chando*, (as *N* is added in *Tango*, *Pango*), and *hendo*. Or at once from *χάνδω*, whence *χανδάνω*. ¶ Al. from *hendo*. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *hentan*." So Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of. Fairfax: "With that the servants *hent* the young man stout." Allied is our *hand*.

*Prehenso*, I take hold of so as to solicit one's vote, I canvass. Fr. *prehendo*, *prehensum*.

*Prælum*, an oil-press, vine-press. For *premulum* fr. *premo*.

*Præmo*, I press, squeeze, &c. From *βάρημα*, (*βῆμα*), a weight. Hence *bremo*, *premo*. E should thus be long. But we have *fēra* from *φῆρος*.

*Prendo*, for *prehendo*.

*Prenso*, for *prehensio*.

*Presbyter*, an elder, priest. *Πρεσβύτερος*.

*Presso*, I squeeze. Fr. *premo*, *premsum*, *pressum*.

*Prester*, a fiery whirlwind. A species of poisonous serpent. *Πρηστήρ*.

*Prætiōsus*, costly, precious. *Qui est magni pretii*.

*Prætiūm*, the price of anything sold; price, value; price paid for wages or hire; a reward; price paid for vicious actions, punishment. *Operæ pretium est*, there is a price and reward for one's pains, it is profitable. Salmasius: "From *πράτιον*, the price paid (*τῷ πράτῃ*) to the seller." Vossius: "The Æolians said *κρετος* for *κρεατος*, *δεξαων* for *δρακων*." We have *pEssulus* from *πασσαλος*, iEvir i. e. dEvir from *δαήρ*. ¶ Haigh: "From *πρατίον*, to be sold."

*Præx*, *præcis*, prayer. Fr. *præcor*.

*Priāpus*, Priapus. *Πρίαπος*.

*Priċdem*, lately, awhile ago.

*Pri* is fr. *πριν*, before, previously. See *Prior*. *Dem* is a termination, as in *Idem*, *Tantundem*. ¶ Al. for *priusdem*.

*Priċdie*, on the day before.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *προϊκομαι*, I come before another in supplication, whence *προϊκτης*, a beggar. But then it would be *præcor*. ¶ Al. from *πρоекς*, poor; or *προξ*, *προϊκς*, a gift. ¶ Al. for *præcor*.

<sup>2</sup> " *Pretium* is like Germ. *wert*, worth. For *R* is easily transposed; and *W* and *P* are commutable." W.

*i die.* Or from *pri*, (as in *m*,) and *die*.

*imicerius*, a prime minister. "De ejus etygiâ varii varia; sed plures viros ita dictum putant, qui is scriberetur in *cerâ*, h. e. bulâ *ceratâ* seu catalogo us ordinis." F.

*imipilus*, a centurion (*pri*li) of the first rank.

*imitiæ*, the first fruits of ing. Fr. *primus*. As Stultitia.

*imittivus*, the earliest. Fr. *tis* fr. *primum*.

*imoplastus*, first formed. *λαστός*, formed.

*imordia*, the beginning. *a exordia*.

*imotinus*, ripening early. used to Serotinus.

*imus*, the most first. Survive of the word of which is the comparative.

*inceps*, chief, foremost, initial. A prince. For *pri*s, fr. *prima capio*. Hence *eps*, *princeps*.

*incipatus*, the chief place. *rinceps*, *principis*.

*incipium*, the beginning. *rinceps*, *principis*.

*ior*, former, earlier, older, in rank. Fr. *præ*, whence *r*, *prior*. ¶ Or fr. *πρῆϊον*,

*r*, whence *preior*, *prior*.

chius: *Πρῆϊον*, *πρότερον*. ¶

om *πρῆν*, formerly; whence See Pridem. ¶ Al. from See *priscus*.<sup>1</sup>

*Priscus*, ancient, out of date or use. From *prius*, contr. *pris*. Scheide supposes that *πρῆς* was a nominative, whose accusative was *πρῆν*. See *Pristinus*. ¶ Al. from *πέρυσσι*, last year, formerly; whence a word *περυσικός*, *πρυσικός*.

*Pristinus*, former, ancient, of some time standing. Fr. *pris*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*. See *Priscus*.

*Pristis*, transp. *pistris*, and *pistris*, (as *ΑῖαΣ*, *AjaX*,) some large fish. Also, a ship of war of a long shape. *Πλοῖσις*, *πλοῖσις*, *πρῆστις*, *πρίστις*.<sup>2</sup>

*Privatus*, private, one's own, particular. Fr. *privus*.

*Privignus*, a step-son. "*Privignus* dictus, quod ante quam mater secundò nuberet, est progenitus." F. For *prignus*, from *prius*, whence *prignus*, somewhat as from *Aper*, *Apri*, is *Aprignus*; from *Abies* is *Abiegnus*. The Greeks said *πρόγονος*. ¶ Or for *privigenus*. Fr. *privus*, single; or *privè*, singly, "seorsim." Where a person is born not of both the father and the mother existing, but of only one of them. So the Greeks said *ἄμφορ* from *ἀμφι*, seorsim.

*Privilegium*, a law inflicting an extraordinary punishment, or conferring an extraordinary favor or privilege on an individual. Fr. *lex*, *legis*, and *privus*.

*Privo*, I deprive, take away.

mieson mentions the Iceland. *fyr*, (our First) *prius*; which trans. *fry*.

<sup>2</sup> Donnegan gives a Greek derivation in *πλοῖσις* and *πρίστις*, Voasius in *Pristes*.



Fr. *πρω*, (as *οἷς*, *οὐκ* Vis,) I cut or divide by sawing; I cut away. ¶ Al. from *privus*. *Privum* facio, I make my own individual property.

*Privus*, individual, each, particular, one's own. Fr. *privo*. Cut off from others, by oneself. Somewhat as *ἴκαστος* is from *ἰκός*. ¶ Al. from *πρω*, to cut off. Scaliger: "Quia in familiâ heriscundâ, quæ ante communia erant hæredum, hæc SECANTUR in portiones, ut quæque *priva* et *propria* fiat."

*Pro*, before, in front of: for, instead of, in defence of; for, equivalently to, according to, in comparison of. Livy: "Castra metatus latius quàm *pro* copiis." *Πρό*.

*Pro*, in compounds, at a distance. For *porro*. ¶ Al. for *procul*.

*Pro*, *Proh*, o! For *per* o! *per oh*! Cicero: "*Proh* Deûm atque hominum fidem." That is, "*Per*, oh! Deûm," &c. Then *proh* came to be used generally for *oh*. *Proh* Jupiter, &c. Properly, *Per* te, *oh* Jupiter.

*Proagôrus*, a Sicilian high magistrate. *Προήγορος*.

*Proavus*, a great grandfather. As going (*pro*) before a grandfather.

*Probabilis*, probable, likely to be truth. Fr. *probo*. Such a supposition is worthy of being approved of or is probable.

*Pröbè*. "*Pereo probeh*," in good honest truth, really, in fact. Also, excellently! good! very well done! For *probus* is said of any thing which is good

in its kind. *Proba* merx, *proba* clava, *probum* argentum.

*Pröbitas*, probity, &c. Fr. *probus*.

*Pröbléma*, a problem. *Πρόβλημα*.

*Pröbo*, I approve, praise. That is, I judge to be (*probum*) good. "*Meo* iudicio *probum* esse iudico." F. Also, I show, prove. That is, *probum* esse monstro. We say, To make good. Also, I try or examine whether a thing be (*probum*) good. So *δοκιμάζω* is to judge if a thing be (*δοκιμὴν*) approvable. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραβύς*, he who awarded the prize of victory. Hence *probo* is to examine." As *δλμω*, *dOmw*. If there was a word *βραβείω*, as well as *βραβεύω*, this would be well. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *profian*." So Icel. *profa* is to try, prove; and Germ. *prufen*, which however Wachter refers to *probus* or *probo*. "*Prufen*," he says, "examinare an *probum* sit."

*Pröbölē*, a throwing out, &c. *Προβολή*.

*Pröboscis*, the trunk of an elephant. *Προβοσκίς*.

*Pröbrum*, a disgrace, disgraceful action, rape, &c.; disgraceful language, abuse. "*Pro prohibrum*. Quod *prohibere* a nobis debemus," says Dacier. Rather, Quod *prohibent* leges et vetant. So that *probrum* answers to *Vetitum*. Lucretius has *probeat* for *prohibeat*: "Nam sive est aliquid quod *probeat* officiatque." *Pro* is here long: but *HI* may be

wholly omitted. ¶ Haigh: "From *πέρπρον*, for *πέρπερον*, light, rash."

*Pröbus*, good, honest, upright, worthy, &c. For *prohibus* fr. *prohibeo*. "Quia se a delinquendo *prohibet*," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *probo*. Quem *probes*. And, if Tooke is right in referring *probo* to the Northern languages, this is a correct derivation of *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πέρποτα* pf. mid. of *πέρπω*, whence *πέρπον*, eminence, distinction, merit, worth. Hence *propus*, *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πραῦς*, Æol. *προῦς*, (as *παῖς*, *παῖς*, Æol. *πῶς*), whence *proVus*, *proBus*. But *πραῦς* is meek, mild; a meaning too remote from that of *probus*.

*Pröcar*, *cācis*, wanton, skittish, frolicsome. Fr. *proco*, I ask, woo. "De meretrice, quæ usque ingerit, Da mihi, Affer mihi." F. ¶ Or from *procus*. ¶ Or fr. *πρόξ*, *προκός*, a fawn. Like a fawn. ¶ Or from *procio*, i. e. *provoco* et *laceaso*. So *Parens* from *Pario*.

*Pröcella*, a storm. Fr. *procello*, to drive. A driving storm.

*Pröcello*, I drive forward, strike, upset. See *cello*.

*Pröcēres*, the nobles, leading men. From sing. *procer*, and this from *προεχής*, having the precedence; Æol. *προεχῆρ*, whence *προχῆρ*, *procer*. But from *προχῆς* should we not expect *procēres*? No more than *Celēres* from *κέληΣ*, *κέληP*.<sup>1</sup>

*Pröcērus*, long, tall. Fr. *προεχής*, jutting forward; Æol. *προεχῆς*, *προεχῆς*, as *κέληΣ*, *κέληP*, *celer*.

*Procestrium*: See Appendix.

*Pröcinctus*, *ús*. A soldier is said to make his will "in *pro-cinctu*," when he makes it being at the time girt with his armour and ready for battle. *Pro* is before the time or before the enemy.

*Pröclivis*, said properly of a (*clivus*) hill inclining forwards, sloping, steep; easy to descend; easy, in general.

*Pröco*, *Pröcor*, I ask, beg, woo. Fr. *προίχω* i. e. *χῆρα*, I hold up my hand before another in petition. Hence *πρόχω*, *proco*, as from *Προεχής*, *Προεχῆρ* is *Procer*, *Proceres*. ¶ Or from *procio*, I call to, as *Occapio*, *Occupo*, as. ¶ Al. from *προίκω*, *προίκομαι*, whence *προίκτης*, a beggar. Hence *πρόκω*, *πρόκομαι*, *proco*, *procor*.

*Pröcrastino*, I put off (*ad crastinum diem*) till tomorrow.

*Pröcul*, far off. For *pro* (i. e. *porro*) *ab oculis*. ¶ Or from *procello*, *proculi*, I drive or send off to a distance. De iis quæ longè à nobis amandantur. So *Facul* from *Facio*.

*Pröcūrātor*, one who (*curat*) takes care of things (*pro*) for another, an agent, manager.

*Pröcūro*, I manage things, properly for another. "Ad-ministro, præsertim rem ALI-

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *progero*. Qui gerit se *pro* (i. e. *præ*) aliis. ¶ Al. from *κέρπας*.  
*Ætym.*

From the metaphorical notion of setting up one's horns on high.

ENAM." F. See Procurator. Also, I expiate, avert by sacrifices. "*Curo et exequor ea quæ ad expianda prodigia pertinent.*" F. Perhaps *pro* is *porro*: *curo* ut expellam *porro* i. e. *procul*. Or *pro* is instead of, as an equivalent for. *Curo piacula pro prodigiis, ut prodigia compensentur piaculis.*

*Pröcus*, a wooer, suitor. Fr. *proco*.

*Pröcyon*, a star which rises before the dog-star. *Προκύων*.

*Prödeo*, I come forth, go out. Soft for *proeo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*; *Meulla*, *Medulla*.

*Prödīgium*, a prodigy, omen. Fr. *prodico*, whence *prodīcium*, *prodigium*. Or fr. *prodico*, like *Prædico*, *Abdico*. ¶ Or from *prodigo*. That which we cast to a distance, *ἀποπεμπόμεθα*. ¶ Al. from *προδείκω*, *præmonstro*.

*Prödigo*, I drive forth, to a distance. Por *prodago*, *proago*, as *Proeo*, *Prodeo*. Also, I squander. That is, I cast forth and dissipate. "*Patrimonium foras ago et perdo.*" F.

*Prödīgus*, prodigal. Fr. *prodigo*.

*Prödītōr*, a betrayer. Fr. *prodo*, *proditum*. One who gives out, discovers, discloses the secrets of another.

*Prödo*, I give out, produce, disclose, discover, publish. Fr. *pro* for *porro*, and *do*. Also, I cast out, throw away, abandon.

*Prödrömus*, a forerunner. *Πρόδρομος*.

*Prödüco*, I lead or bring forth. *Pro* for *porro*.

*Pröductus*, lengthened. That

is, led or brought out to a distance. *Pro* for *porro*.

*Prælium*: See Appendix.

*Pröfāno*, I profane. From *profanus*.

*Pröfūnus*, not initiated in the sacred mysteries. Qui est *procul à fanis*. Virgil: "*Procul o procul este profani*, Exclamat vates." Hence, impious. Also, common, secular, not sacred. So *Profestus* is *PROCUL a FESTIS*, non festus.

*Pröfectio*, a going. See *Proficiscor*.

*Pröfecto*, indeed, assuredly. For *pro facto*. As from *Factum* is *Affecto*. We say, It is so for a fact.

*Pröfectus*, an advancement in anything, profit. Fr. *proficio*.

*Pröfestus*, not holy, not kept holy. See *Profanus*.

*Pröficio*, I make progress, get on, succeed, profit. *Facio iter pro* i. e. *porro*.

*Pröfīscor*, I set out or onward, go away. Fr. *proficio*, whence the perfect *projectus* sum. That is, *facio iter pro* i. e. *porro*, as in *Proficio*.

*Pröfīteor*, I confess openly. Fr. *fateor*.

*Pröfīgo*, I dash to the ground, destroy, injure. Also, I throw an enemy into complete disorder, that is, crush, overwhelm. Also, I bring a thing almost to its conclusion. That is, I nearly dispatch it. Generally, what I bring to an end, I crush or destroy. See *Fligo*.

*Pröfūgus*, fleeing far. Qui *pro* i. e. *porro* *fugit*.

*Pröfundus*, deep. Having its

(*fundum*) depth (*pro* i. e. *porro*) at a great distance.

*Profusio*, extravagance. *Quæ profundit* divitias, casts them forth and dissipates them. Fr. *profusus*.

*Prögenies*, an offspring. Fr. *progeno*, or *progeneo*, *progenui*. *Pro*, as in *Prodo*, *Produco*. See *Geno*.

*Prögnosticum*, a token. *Προγνωστικόν*.

*Prögraxe*, to have bawled out. For *procraxe*, *procrazisse* fr. *κράζω*, *κράξω*, I bawl out. But the reading is dubious.

*Pröhıbeo*, I keep off, hinder, &c. Fr. *habeo*, I hold, and *pro* i. e. *porro* or *procul*.

*Prohinc*, therefore. As *Proinde*.

*Pröjectura*, a jutting out. Fr. *projicio*, *projectus*. A casting or putting forward.

*Proin*, for *proinde*.

*Proinde*, therefore. Fr. *pro*, for *porro*, hereafter; and *inde*, on this account. Cicero: "*Proinde* aut exeat aut quiescant." Also, just so, equally. See *Perinde*.

*Prölato*, I defer. Fr. *prolatum*. That is, I carry forward, put off to a distant time.

*Prölecto*, I allure. Fr. *lacio*, *lactum*, *lactum*. I draw forth, entice.

*Pröles*, an offspring. Fr. *pro* (as in *Progenies*) and *olen*, to grow. As springing forth and growing. See *Soboles*.

*Pröletarius*, one of the lowest of the people. As being usually not called to serve in war, and so good for nothing else than to produce (*prolem*) children.

*Prölıxus*, long, tall, big; long in speech, *prolix*. From *pro* and *laxus*. "In longitudinem *laxus*, protentus." F. From the notion of metals relaxing and extending themselves, So from *τάω*, *τέτηκα*, to extend, is *τήκω*, to melt. Hence *prolixus* is also bountiful, lavish of presents. That is, loose and uncounfined in one's bounty. Also, prosperous, "affluens."

*Prölögos*, a prologue. *Πρόλογος*.

*Prolubium*, whim, humor, inclination. Fr. *lubet*. Where the will puts itself forth. Or *pro* is according to.

*Prölüsio*, a flourish, prelude. Fr. *ludo*, *lusum*. Where we play merely, before we come to something serious.

*Prölüvies*, a flood; flux. See *Alluvies*.

*Prömıneo*, I hang over. See *Mıneo*.

*Prömiscuus*, mingled without order or distinction. Fr. *miscuo*.

*Prömissum*, a promise. See *promitto*.

*Prömissus*, suffered to grow to a great length. *Pro* is *porro*, to a distance; *missus* the same as *prætermisus*.

*Prömitto*, I send or cast (*pro*) to a distance. I suffer to grow to a great length. See *Promissus*. Also, I promise, engage, vow. That is, I put forward, hold out, hold forth a promise. So *προτελέω* is to promise.

*Prömo*, I take out, bring forth, produce, show. Fr. *pro* i. e. *porro*, and *emo*, I take.

*Prōmontōrium*, a promontory, high land jutting into the sea. Fr. *promineo*, whence *prominitorium*, *promintorium*, *promontorium*. So *sOntis* for *sIntis*. Or for *promuntorium*, as *recUpero* for *reclpero*. ¶ Al. *quia est pro monte, loco montis*.

*Prōmōtus*, advanced. Moved (*pro*) forward.

*Promptuaria* cella, a cellar whence eatables (*promta* sunt) are brought out.

*Promptus*, drawn out. Fr. *prommo*. Set forth, manifest, clear. Ready to be brought out, prepared, at hand. Hence easy. Ready, prompt, active. Things "in *promptu*" are things ready at hand.

*Prōmulgo*, I publish abroad. For *provulgo* fr. *vulgus*. In *vulgus promo*. V and M are commutable. So *proMuscis* is read for *proBuscis*. ¶ Or fr. *προμολογία*, γᾶ, I avow openly. Hence *promolgo*, *promulgo*. ¶ Al. for *probulgo* fr. *bulga*, a bag. Or from *μολγός*, a bag.

*Prōmulsis*, a whet to the appetite. Fr. *mulsum*. "Not given instead of the *mulsum*, but before it." F.

*Prōmus*, a steward, butler. One who (*promit*) brings out eatables from the pantry.

*Prōmuscis*, a trunk of an elephant. Fr. *προβοσκίς*, whence *promoscis*, *promuscis*. But others read *proboscis*.

*Prōnōmen*, a pronoun. As being (*pro nomine*) instead of the name of a person.

*Prōnūba*, presiding over marriage. Fr. *nubo*. *Quæ præest nuptiis*. Also, one who pre-

ceded the bride to her husband's house.

*Prōnus*, bending forward, inclined downward, headlong, bent, prone. Inclined to a person, favorable. Easy of descent, easy in general. Fr. *πρῶν, πρῶνος*, the prominence of a rock. That is, bending forward like it. ¶ Al. from *πρηνής*, same as *pronus*. Rather, from *πρηνής*, which Isaac Vossius states was the same as *πρηνής*. ¶ Al. from *pro*, forward.

*Proœmium*, a prelude, preface. *Προόμιον*.

*Prōpāgo*, a layer; branch of a tree bent down and fixed in the earth without disjoining it from the parent stock, that new shoots may spring from it. Hence a shoot; offspring. Fr. *pago*, *pango*, to drive in. *Pro* seems to mean, laid out at length.

*Prōpāgo*, I propagate (*propagine*) by a layer, increase, extend.

*Propālo*, I make manifest. So that it shall be (*propalam*) in sight of all.

*Prōpe*, near. From *πρὸς*, just by: *Æol. πρῶπ*, (See *poPa* from *θύτης, φύτης*), whence *prope*, as *περὶ*, *ferē*. ¶ Al. from *πέποκα* pf. mid. of *πέπω*, to suit. ¶ Al. from *pro* and *pes*. Before the feet.

*Prōpēdiem*, shortly, within a few days. That is, we are *prope diem*, near the day. Or, (*diem*) on a day which is (*prope*) near.

*Prōpensus*, hanging forward, bending down, inclined towards, favorable to, prone to, ready to

please or benefit. Fr. *propendo*.

*Prōpēro*, I make haste with a thing, get it ready. For *proparo*. I get ready one thing before anything else. ¶ Al. from *prope*. "Quia, qui *properat*, hoc agit ut magis et magis *appropinquet*." V.<sup>1</sup>

*Prōpērus*, quick. Fr. *propero*.

*Prōphēta*, a prophet. Προφήτης.

*Prōpīno*, I taste a little of a cup and then give it to another to drink. Also, I drink to any one. Προκίνω.

*Prōpinquus*, near in habitation or in race. *Propinqui*, relations. Fr. *prope*. As Longē, Longinquus.

*Prōpītio*, I make (*propitium*) propitious.

*Prōpītiūs*, propitious, favorable. Fr. *prope*, as Fictitiūs, Insitiūtus. Qui *prope* est ac præsens. Virgil: "Præsentiā numina, Fauni." That is, *propitia*, says Servius. Where O is long, it is lengthened from the number of short syllables, as I in Italia. ¶ Al. from προπετής, prompt.

*Prōpōla*, a retailer. Προπώλης. So Pro is sometimes long in Prologus from Πρόλογος.

*Prōpōlis*, the honey made in the fore-part of a hive, of a thicker and coarser substance, to keep out the cold. Fr. πρόπις, the fore-part of a hive.

*Prōpōno*, I propose. That

is, I put before myself or before another. As Gr. προτίθημι.

*Prōportio*, a proportion. From the frequent expression *pro portione*.

*Prōpōsītum*, anything proposed. See Propono. What I propose to myself, a purpose, intention. A way or course of life which we have set before ourselves and adopted.

*Prōprius*, one's own, personal, private, peculiar. Also, fit, suitable, proper. Scribonius: "Remedia *propria* ad singula sumere." Which belong peculiarly to each case. So also, apposite, pertinent. Cicero: "Res ut omnes certis ac *propriis* vocabulis nominentur." Also, absolutely and lastingly one's own, stable, permanent. Lucilius: "Cum sciam nihil in vitā *proprium* mortali datum esse." From *prope*. That which is at hand, in our power. So Potis is from Πρί. R added, as in putRis, putReo. So perhaps Rius in Ebrius.

*Propter*, near. For *propeter* fr. *prope*, as Sub, Subter; Præ, Præter. Also, by reason of, on account of. Butler: "As that, which is contiguous to anything, may produce an effect on it; hence *propter* signifies the cause or reason of a thing or action."

*Prōpugnāculum*, a fortress. Pro quo, gratiā cuius, *pugnatur*.

*Prōpŷlaum*, the porch of a temple. Προπύλαιον.

*Prōra*, the prow of a ship. Προῤα.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from πρόκα, Æol. πρόκα, instantly.

*Prōrēta*, the keeper of the prow. *Πρωρήτης*.

*Prōrīto*, "I irritate, provoke. Also, I allure, invite." F. The second sense suggests a derivation from *ῥύται* pp. of *ῥύω*, I draw, whence *ῥύτιρ*, a rope to draw with. U into I, as *φρῖγω*, frlgo, *λῑγω*, ligo. From *rito* is perhaps also *Inrito*, *Irrito*, which is used in the first sense of *prorito* above. From the sense of drawing forth, drawing out, we have that of irritating, as *Provoco* is to irritate, i. e. to call out. ¶ See *Irrito*.

*Prōrōgo*, I adjourn, put off. That is, (*rogo*) I move that a motion before the House shall be put (*pro* i. e. *porro*) off, and considered another time. Also, I carry forward, carry on, continue.

*Prorsa* (i. e. *proversa*) *Dea* isopposed to *Postverta*.

*Prorsum*, *Prorsus*, straight on. For *proversum*, *proversus*. Turned straightforward. Also, in a word, in short, in fact. That is, to say a thing straightforward, without circumlocution. So in the expression "*Prorsus perii*," I am undone direct; to say no more about it, I am utterly undone. Hence *prorsus* in general is, totally, wholly.

*Prōsa* oratio, *Prōsa*, prose. For *prorsa*, (i. e. *proversa*), which is also found. That is, which runs on straightforward, not fettered and impeded by long and short syllables. Or which in reading we read straight on; not going back to get

the sense, as we do in Latin verse.

*Prōsāpia*, a race of ancestors going back for many generations. Fr. *προσαφής*, continuous; whence *προσάφια*, or *προσάφεια*, (like *συνάφεια*) a continuity. Hence *prosaphia*, *prosapia*. The quantities of the two first syllables oppose this derivation. Whether so as to destroy it, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. from a word *πρόσαπτος* formed from *ἄπτος*, like *Atavus*, that is *Adavus*, from *Avus*.

*Proscēnium*, the stage. *Προσκήνιον*.

*Prōscrībo*, I write up, post up, as a sale; and particularly the sale of the effects of a person banished or outlawed.

*Prōscriptio*, confiscation. Fr. *proscribo*.

*Prōsecta*, the entrails cut up and laid out for sacrifice. Fr. *proseco*.

*Prōsēda*, a harlot. Fr. *sedeo*. Compare *Prostibula*.

*Prōsēlŷtus*, a proselyte. *Προσήλυτος*.

*Prōsēro*: See *Exero*.

*Prōserpīna*, Proserpine. Fr. *Περσεφόνη*, whence by corruption *Πρεσεφόνη*, *Πρεσερφόνη*, *Προσερφόνη*, *Proserphina*, *Proserpina*.

*Prōseucha*, a Jewish synagogue. *Προσευχή*.

*Prōsīcia*, the same as *Prosecta*. Fr. *proseco*, *prosico*.

*Prōsōdia*, accent. *Προσῳδία*.

*Prospērŷs*, *Prosper*, favorable, prosperous. Fr. *πρόσφορος*, advantageous. Hence *prosporus*, and *prosperus*.

*būla*, *Prostibulum*, a  
Fr. *prosto*, whence  
lum, (as *Sto*, *Stabu-*  
*rostibulum*. Or for  
ila fr. *prosisto*, as *In-*  
*fundibulum*. *Prosto*,  
exposed before the  
ze, to stand to be hired.  
n, I am on the side of,  
self for, am profitable  
n *pro*. Opposed to

o, I protect. That is, I  
o) before a person and  
er him.

o, I push or draw for-  
t continuous and unin-  
impulse, I draw on.  
extend, probng. Also,  
draw off, repel. *Apu-*  
*Mutud ut exitum coh-*  
*rotelarent*, cohortati.”

“Ne te iratus suis  
lictis *protelet*.” From

Compare *Tractim*.  
om *pro*, and τῆλε, at a

tm, a continuous un-  
d pulling of oxen un-  
ke. Also, a continual  
orward of any thing.  
otelò is in rapid and  
uccession. Fr. *telum*.  
s properly the conti-  
it (*teli*) of a weapon  
om a sling, or the con-  
vement onward of any  
st forward like such a  
V. Compare *Perpes*,  
m τῆλε, to a distance.

i needlessly explains *prote-*  
t or gall.” Dacier explains  
propellat, ejiciat, fuget.”  
ever *Provoco*.

¶ Al. for *protemulum* from  
*temo*. *Temonis* continua *pro-*  
*jectio*.

*Prötervus*, wanton, skittish,  
saucy, wayward, lascivious. For  
*proterivus* fr. *protero*, as *Cado*,  
*Cadivus*. As beating down or  
bruising every thing in its way.  
Compare *Petulanis* and *Petulus*  
from *Peto*. ¶ Al. for *proter-*  
*rivus* fr. *terreo*. ¶ Al. from  
*torvus*.

*Prötīnam*, *Prötīnus*, directly  
on, continually forward. With-  
out pause or interruption, im-  
mediately. Also, far onwards.  
From *tenus*, which expresses a  
reaching onward from one spot  
to another. ¶ Or at once from  
*teneo*, to hold on.

*Prötōmysta*, *Prötōplastus*,  
*Prötōtōmus*: Greek words.

*Prötrepiticum*, an exhortatory  
discourse. Προτρεπτικόν.

*Pröventus*, a produce, crop,  
productions, revenue. That is,  
a coming forth. Fr. *venio*.

*Pröverbium*, a proverb, say-  
ing. As being (*pro verbo*) in  
the place of a word of advice.  
Or as being a word or speech  
commonly used (*pro*) before the  
people. *Pro* somewhat as in  
*Proscriptio*.

*Prövīdus*, provident. Fr.  
*provideo*.

*Prövīncia*, a conquered coun-  
try governed by a Roman ma-  
gistrate, a province. Hence  
any distant country governed by  
a Roman officer. The govern-  
ment of it. Hence any office,  
business, or employment. Fr.  
*vinco*. *Pro* is here, at a dis-  
tance off.



*Prōvōco*, I call forth ; I challenge ; I rouse, stir up ; hence, I stir up the passions, exasperate, provoke.

*Proxēnēta*, a go-between in making bargains. Προξενητής.

*Proximus*, nearest, next ; nearest in kin. Fr. *prope*, whence *propissimus*, *propsimus*, and *proximus*, somewhat as niVS becomes niX. ¶ Or for *propissimus*, *prossimus*. As UlyXes for UlySSes.

*Prūdēns*, seeing or knowing beforehand ; provident, prudent. For *providens*, whence *providens*, *prudens*, as φολίνιος, pUniceus.

*Pruīna*, hoar-frost. Fr. πρωινή, of the morning. Ovid has "MATUTINÆVE pruina."

*Prūna*, a burning or live coal. Fr. πυρίνη, belonging to fire, fiery ; whence πυρίνη, *pruna*. ¶ The Iceland. *brūne* is heat ; Anglo-Sax. *bryne* is a burning ; and *byrnan*, to burn. These seem allied to πυρίνη, πυρνή.

*Prūnum*, a plum, prune. *Prūnus*, a plum tree. "From Gr. προύνη, if προύνη is the same as κοκκομηλέα, as Stephens thinks. But I think he is mistaken. It is rather from προῦμνον, an Asiatic word for the fruit of the plum, or at least of the wild plum." V. "Προῦμνος, the wild plum tree. Also, the cultivated species. Προῦμνον, the wild plum. Προύνη, the plum tree : *prunus domestica*." Dn.

*Prūrigo*, an itching ; the itch. Fr. *prurio*. As Orior, Origo.

*Prurio*, I itch or cause an itching ; I have an itching or

propensity for. Fr. *peruro*, whence *perururio*, (as Scateo, Scaturio), contr. *prurio*. From the burning and irritating feeling.

*Prýtānes*, a chief magistrate. Πρύτανις.

*Prýtānēum*, a place where the Prytanes tried causes, &c. Πρυτανειον.

*Psallo*, I play on a musical instrument ; I sing to the sound of one. Ψάλλω.

*Psalma*, the music of the lyre ; a song sung to the sound of it. Ψάλμα.

*Psaltērion*, a kind of harp ; a song sung to it. Ψαλτήριον.

*Psalties*, a minstrel. Ψάλτης.

*Psaltria*, a music-girl. Ψάλτρια.

*Psēcas*, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress. Gr. ψικάς is a drop. Madan : "Juvenal gives the waiting-maid the name of one of chaste Diana's nymphs, who attended on the Goddess and assisted at her toilet in the grotto of the vale Gargaphie : Ovid, Met. 3, 172." Forcellini : "So called perhaps, because she sprinkled light DROPS of ointment on the hair of her mistress."

*Psēphisma*, a decree. Ψήφισμα.

*Pseudo* — : Words beginning with *pseudo* are of Greek origin, (at least in part) from ψεύδος, falsehood.

*Psila*, velvet. Ψιλή.

*Psilōthrum*, an ointment to take away hair. Ψιλωθρον.

*Psittacus*, a parrot. Ψίτακος.

*Psōlois*, ἡ ψωλὴ, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀρ-  
σανικόν. Auct. Priap. Carm.:  
“*Psoleon* ille [Homerus] vocat  
quod nos *psoloenta* vocamus.”  
Prima O videtur brevis fieri ex  
metri necessitate.

*Psÿche*, the soul. *Psyche*.  
Ψύχη.

*Psych*——: The other words  
also beginning with *psych* are  
Greek.

*Psÿthia*, a kind of vine which  
produced the best grapes for  
sweet wine. *Ψυθία*.

*Pte*, as in *Suâpte*. Fr. *ποτε*,  
*πτε*, as in *Τίπτε*.

*Ptisāna*, barley-broth; bar-  
ley. *Πτισάνη*.

*Pūber*: See *Pubes*.

*Pūbes*, the down or soft hair  
which begins to grow on young  
persons when they come to the  
age of puberty; youth, young  
men.<sup>1</sup> Fr. *φοῖβη*, hair.<sup>2</sup> Hence  
*puba*, as from *ΦΟΙΒΙΚΕΟΣ* is *PUniceus*. The termination changed,  
as in *Pausa* from *Παῦσις*, *Vinum*  
from *Οἶνος*. Or *pubes* is fr. *φοι-  
βήεις*, *φοιβῆς*. ¶ Or from *βουβών*,  
the groin or inguinal glands.  
Whence *bubes*, *pubes*. ¶ Or  
from *παῖς*, *Æol.* *ποῖς*, *πόις*,  
whence *poibes*, *pubes*. *Bes*, as  
*Pes* in *Cæspes*. “*Pili qui in  
PUERIS anno XIV., in PUELLIS  
XII. circa inguina enascuntur.*”  
F. ¶ Al. from *πέους* ἤβη, *pu-  
dendorum lanugo*.

*Pūbes*, *Pūber*, arrived at  
the age of puberty. See  
above.

*Publicānus*, a farmer (*publi-  
corum*) of the public taxes.

*Publico*, I make public pro-  
perty, confiscate. I make pub-  
lic. Fr. *publicus*.

*Publicus*, public, belonging  
to the public, common. Fr. *po-  
pulus*, whence *populicus*, *pop-  
licus*, (which is still found) *po-  
blicus*, *publicus*.

*Pūdenda*. Ut Gr. *αἰδοῖα* ab  
*αἰδοῖος*.

*Pūdet* me, it shames me, I  
am ashamed of. Fr. *ἐπαιδεῖται*,  
*Æol.* *ἐποιδεῖται*, (as *παῖς*, *Æol.*  
*ποῖς*; *παιδός*, *Æol.* *ποιδός*), whence  
*epadet*, (the middle being turned  
into an active,) *epudet*, (as *pU-  
nio* from *πΟΙνή*), and *pudet*, as  
*E* is dropt in *Ruber*, *Rufus*,  
*Liber*, *Remus*. But *U* should  
be long? Yet we have *sēra* from  
*φΗρς*, *sūris* from *φΩρς*. Or  
suppose that *ἐποιδεῖται* was cor-  
rupted to *ἐποδεῖται*. ¶ Or *pu-  
det* is from *pudor*, and *pudor* is  
from *παῖς*, *παιδός*, *Æol.* *ποῖς*,  
*ποιδός*, *ποιδός*. As being a qua-  
lity belonging peculiarly to boys.  
¶ “From Chaldee *PHT*, *pu-  
duit.*” V. If so, the *D* in *Pu-  
det* is for *T*.<sup>3</sup>

*Pūdīcus*, chaste. Fr. *pudor*,  
as *Amo*, *Amicus*.

*Pūdor*, shame, modesty. See  
*pudet*.

*Puella*, a girl. Fr. *puer*,  
whence *puera*, *puerula*, *puerla*,  
*puella*.

*Puer*, a boy; a servant, &c.  
Fr. *παῖς*, *παῖς*, *Æol.* *παῖρ* and

<sup>1</sup> Also, locus ipse in quo *pubes* nasci-  
tur, inguen.

<sup>2</sup> So explained by the Etymol. Magn.  
*Etym.*

<sup>3</sup> Lhuyd refers the Armoric *pydyr*,  
*pudor*, to the Latin.

ποιρ, whence *poër*, *puer*. See Por.

*Puerpëra*, a woman lately delivered. Quæ nuper peperit *puerum* aut *pueram*.

*Pügæ*, the buttocks. Πυγᾶί.

*Pügil*, a boxer. For *pugnîl*, *pugnîlis*, (like *Agilis*) fr. *pugnus*, as *Figulus* from *Fingo*, *Figo*. The N in *pugnus* is dropt also in *Pugillus*. ¶ Or fr. πύξ, with the fist: i. e. πύγξ.

*Pügillâres*, tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with the stylus. Fr. *pugillus*. As being a kind of manuals. "Ita ut *pugillo* facile tenerentur." F. In Juvenal "*pugillares testiculos*" is explained by Forcellini "*grandiores et pugnum implentes*:" who adds: "*Prudentius shortens the U: but he is a bad prosodian*." Faccioliati remarks that *Prudentius* is right, and Juvenal wrong: as PU in *pugillus* is short. ¶ Al. from *pugo*, *pungo*. "Quia stylo in his *pungendo* scribatur." V. ¶ Al. from πέντυγα pf. mid. of πύσσω, to fold. Soft for *ptugillares*, as *Penna* from Πέννα. Homer himself uses πυκταί for πτυκταί for folded tablets.

*Pügillus*, a little fist. For *pugnîllus*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

*Pügio*, a dagger, stiletto. Fr. *pugo*, *pungo*, to pierce. ¶ Al. for *pugnio* fr. *pugnus*. As grasped by the fist. See *Pugil*. The Greeks say ἐγχειρίδιον. N omitted as in *Pugil*, *Pugillus*.

*Pugna*, a single combat; any combat, battle. Properly,

fought (*pugno*) with the fist. Horace: "*Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis*."

*Pugno*, I fight. Fr. *pugna*.

*Pugnus*, a fist. Fr. πυγνός, solid, close. 'That is, the hand closed or close. Hence *pucnas*, *pugnus*, as κύκνος, cyGnus.

*Pulcher*, beautiful. For *pulchrus* fr. πολύχρους, having much color or complexion. Hence *polchrus*, *pulchrus*. ¶ Al. from πολύχαρις, having much grace and elegance. Hence *polchris*, *pulchris*. ¶ Al. from πολύχεις, considered as meaning, having much avail in the hand, strong. Florus: "Tum etiam manu *pulcher* apparuit." Virgil: "Satus Hercule *pulchro Pulcher* Aventinus." Heyne says here: "Noli nec de Herculis nec de Aventini *pulchritudine* dubitare. Rem satis declarant signa vetera. Sed cogitandum est de *pulchritudine* herois, qui robore corporis omnes superavit." As *pulcher* is applied to the other virtues of the mind, why not to that of bravery? Especially as bravery was reckoned the greatest virtue. So that we have no need to fly to πολύχρως, and give it a meaning it never bears.

*Pülëgium*, *Pülëium*, the herb pennyroyal. For *pulecium*. "Fr. *pulex*. Because the smell of its leaves burnt destroys FLEAS." Tt. This is taken, I suppose, from Pliny: "Flos *pulegii* recentis incensus *pulices* necat odore." These derivations are usually suspicious. I leave this as I find it.

*Pūlex*, a flea. Fr. ψύλλα, *psulla*, *psūla*, for softness *pula*. Or fr. ψύλλα, πσύλλα, σψύλλα, *spūla*, *pula*. The termination is changed. So in Pausa from Παῦσις, Nervus from Νεῦρον, Vinum from Οῖνος. We have Cornix from Κορώνη.

*Pullātus*, clothed in black or mourning; in dirty black such as is worn by the poor, or, as others explain it, clothes naturally of black wool which the poor had no means to get whitened. Fr. *pullus*, adj.

*Pullus*, the young of any creature. Fr. πᾶλος, a foal, colt. *Polulus*, *pollus*. Hence any young animal. Damm explains πᾶλος "pullus, maximè equinus." Donnegan: "Πωλοτρόφος, that rears horses. Applied also to OTHER animals. Πωλικὸς, of colts. Sometimes also said of YOUNG OXEN." *Pullus* is applied to boys, in which sense πᾶλος is used. Though some derive *pullus* here from *puellus* for *puerulus*. Or from *pupulus*, whence *puplus*, *pullus*.

*Pullus*, blackish, dun, brown. Fr. πᾶλός, livid, brownish. As Ἐλκος, Ulcus. ¶ Al. from *purus*, whence *purulus*, *pullus*. As said of wool in its natural color, unwhitened by art.

*Pulmentum*, the same as *puls*, *pultis*, for *pultimentum*. Also, any food which was eaten first with *puls*, then with bread, except fish and flesh. "Appellatio iis orta temporibus, quibus usus panis nondum erat, sed pro eo *pulte* utebantur." F.

*Pulmo*, the lungs. Fr. πλε-

μῶν, transp. πειλμών. Or πλεμῶν, *plumo*, *pulmo*.

*Pulpa*: See Appendix.

*Pulpramentum*, delicate food. "Cibus e *pulprâ* concisâ factus." F.

*Pulritum*: See Appendix.

*Puls*, *pultis*, a food composed of flour and pulse, pottage. Πόλτος.

*Pulso*, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pelsum*, *pulsum*.

*Pulsus*, the pulse. Fr. *pello*, *pulsum*. From its beating.

*Pultārius*, a pan in which pottage was made. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*.

*Pultiphāgus*, a pottage-eater. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*, and φάγω, to eat.

*Pulto*, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pellitum*, *peltum*, *pultum*. See Merto. E to U, as in sepUltum. Or U is fr. *pepUli*.

*Pulver*, same as *pulvis*. Hence Pulvereus, &c.

*Pulvillus*, a little cushion. *Pulvinulus*.

*Pulvīnar*, a cushion; pillow, couch. A couch on which the images of the Gods were placed on solemn occasions. See Pulvinus.

*Pulvīnus*, *Polvīnus*, a cushion; pillow: a flower-bed raised in the form of a cushion; a sand-bank. Fr. θυλλίς, Æol. φολλις, (whence Latin Follis,) a bag, pod, &c. Whence φολVis, like ferVo, pulVis. Then *pholvīnus*, (as Incolinus, &c.) then *polvīnus*. ¶ Or from πάλλα, a ball, Æol. πόλλα. ¶ Al. from βολβός, a leek. "Quia instar *bulbi* tumet," says Martini. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bol*, the head, whence

our Bolster. ¶ “Fr. *pulvis*, dust or chaff with which it was filled.” Tt.

*Pulvis*, *Polvis*, dust. The dust of the arena; hence, the arena, place of exercise. Fr. *πάλη*, flour, small dust; whence *palVa*, (as *sylVa*), and *pulva*, as *ulmus* from *κλαμος*. Or fr. *πάλη*, *Æol* *πόλη*, *polVa*. The termination is changed, as vice versa *pausa* from *παῦσις*.

*Pūmex*, a pumice-stone. A rock full of holes. Fr. *πῶμα*, same as *πόμα*; whence *πῶμηξ*. From drinking in or imbibing moisture. ¶ Al. for *ptumex* fr. *πίπτωμαι* pp. of *πίτω*, to spit. “As being generated from the foam of the sea.” V. Or as being the foam or dregs of liquefactions. ¶ Or for *spumex* fr. *spuma*.

*Pūmilio*, a dwarf, pigmy. Fr. *pūmilus*. The U made long, as I in Italia. Or from a Greek word *πυγμαλίων*.

*Pūmitus*, a dwarf. Fr. a word *πύγμαλος* formed fr. *πυγμή*, whence *πυγμαῖος*, a pigmy. Or at once from *πυγμή*. G dropt, as in *Stimulus* for *StiGmulus*.

*Punctatim*, briefly. By laying before the reader the (*puncta*) chief points of the argument.

*Punctum*, a prick, point, spot, dot; the principal point in an argument; a point of time, moment. Also, a vote, suffrage; for waxen tablets were handed to the voters containing the names of the candidates; and a voter put his mark to the name of the candidate he voted for. Also, a point in dice. Hence,

the game of dice. Fr. *pungo*, *pungtum*, *punctum*.

*Pungo*, I prick, pierce; sting; penetrate; gall or fret the mind. For *pugo*, whence *pupugi*. So N is added in *Pango*. Whence is *pugo*? As *πήγνυμι* (to make tight or firm, to drive in or fix in a nail or stake so as to make it tight or firm, to fix in,) is from *πάω*, *πέπηκα*, *πήκω*, *πήξω*, *πέπηγα*, *πήγω*—so from *πύω*, *πέπυκα* was formed *πύκω*, *πύξω*, *πέπυγα*, whence *πύγω*, *pugo*, and hence *pungo*, properly to drive or fix in, as a sting, point of a dart, &c. From this *πύκω*, *πύγω* or *πύξω* was formed *πυγμή*, a fist, (from *πέπυγμα*); *πύξος*, the box-tree, (from *πέπυξαι*); *πυγή*, the buttocks; &c. &c. *Πάω*, *πέω*, *πύω*, &c. meant to press close or tight, to make thick, compact, &c. ¶ Others derive *pugo* at once from *πήγω*. But this change of η into U does not seem satisfactory. ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. *pyngan*.” And Wachter refers to Welsh *pigo*, Germ. *picken*, to pick. ¶ Al. from *πεῦχος*, bitterness. Hence a verb *πευχόω*, *πευκῶ*, *puco*, *pugo*, as said properly of pungent things.

*Pūniceus*, of a reddish color, not so deep as purple. But it is used also for purple. Fr. *φοινίκεος*, dark red, purple.

*Pūnicum* malum, *Pūnicum*, a pomegranate. “As being very plentifully found in Africa about Carthage. Or because its bark, flowers, and grains were (*punico colore*) of a red color.” F.

*ῥῆνικος*, same as *puniceus*.  
*ῥῆνικός*.

*ῥῆνικος*, Carthaginian. From  
*us*, whence *Punicus*, as  
*πΟΙνὴ* is *pUnio*. ¶ Or  
*Φοῖνιξ*, *Φοίνικος*. As *Pæ-*  
*s* from *Φοῖνιξ*.

*ῥῆνιο*, I punish. Fr. *pæna*,  
*ῥῆνιο*. Or at once from *ποι-*  
unishment: as *Providens*,  
*dens*, *Prudens*. ¶ Tooke:  
om Anglo-Sax. *pinan*."

*ῥῆπα*, a young girl; image  
little girl. Fr. *pupus*.

*ῥῆπιλλα*, a little girl. Fr.  
*ῥ*. Generally, a young or-  
girl. Also, the pupil of  
eye. For the figures seen  
appear to be little boys and  
girls. So Gr. *χόρη*, which  
ston explains, "a girl; a  
l image of one, a doll; the  
l of the eye, from its present-  
small image of the observer."

*ῥῆπιλλος*, a boy. Specially  
ied to one under age, who  
ceased to be in his father's  
er either by death or by  
icipation; a ward, orphan.  
*pupus*.

*ῥῆππις*, the stern of a ship.  
n *Πόποι*, (poetically *Ποπποῖ*),  
Gods. For their images  
: painted on the stern.  
l: "PUPPIQUE recurvæ  
it, et PICTOS verberat un-  
DEOS." ¶ Al. from *ῥῆπῶ-*  
(*ῥῆπῶπις*), fem. of *ῥῆπῶπις*, an  
seer. Isaac Voss.: "*Pup-*  
at prospectus navis et in eâ  
i." Hence *puppis*, as *Πῶλος*,  
*us*. Or fr. *ῥῆπῶπις*, *ῥῆπῶπις*,  
nce *ῥῆπῶπις*, *porppis*, *puppis*.<sup>1</sup>

*Pūpus*, a young boy. Bec-  
man: "From Hebr. *bōb*, *pupus*  
fuit." And Wachter refers to  
Germ. *bub*, "puer, parvus et  
magnus." ¶ "From *βούπαις*,  
[Æol. *βούποις*,] valde puer."  
Ainsw. Hence *bupus*, *pupus*.  
But *βούπαις* is rather a large  
full-grown boy. ¶ Al. from  
*pusus*, whence *pusivus*, *puvus*,  
*pupus*.

*Purgāmentum*, diet, refuse.  
Quod ex purgatione oritur.

*Purgo*, I make pure, clean;  
cleanse; I make clear of a  
charge. For *purigo* fr. *purus*.  
As *Mitis*, *Mitigo*.

*Purpūra*, the shell-fish from  
which purple-dye was produced;  
purple; the purple-dress of  
kings and magistrates; kings,  
magistrates, &c. so drest. Fr.  
*πορφύρα*, whence *porphura*, *por-*  
*pura*, *purpura*.

*Purpūro*, I die (*purpurā*)  
with purple.

*Pūrus*, pure, clean, fine,  
clear; pure in mind. Pure,  
simple. *Purum* i. e. *cælum*,  
the clear sky. *Purus* is pro-  
perly pure as (*ἀπὸ πυρός*) by fire.

*Pus*, *pūris*, the corrupt matter  
of a sore. Fr. *πύος*, as *θύος*,  
Thus. *Puris*, like *Mus*, *Muris*.

*Pūsillus*, tiny. Fr. *pūvus*.  
We have *Māmilla* from *Mam-*  
*ma*.

*Pūsio*, a little boy. Fr. *pusus*.  
¶ Or fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *ποις*, whence  
*παίσίαν*, Æol. *ποισίαν*, whence  
*pusio*, as from *πΟΙνὴ* is *pUnio*.

<sup>1</sup> J. from *ἐπ'* *ὀπίσω*, behind; whence

*ῥῆπῶπις*. Or *ἐπὶ τοῦπίσω*, whence *ἐπουπίσω*,  
*ῥῆπῶπις*.

*Pustula*, a blister, pimple. "Fr. *pus*. Because it contains it. Though it is said as well of things which have it not." F. ¶ Or fr. *πίφυσται* pp. of *φύω*, fut. *φύσσω*, whence *φυσάω*, to puff out. From this *φύω* appear to come *φυστή* and *εύσκη*. ¶ Or fr. *φωστή*, bloated; contr. *φυστή*. See *Fistula*.

*Pustula*, same as *pustula*.

*Pusillatum* argentum, very refined. "So called from the (*pustulae*) blisters which silver receives in melting, and by which the silver becomes rugged; or from those which the graving and recent impression have raised." F.

*Pūsus*, a little boy. Fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *ποις*, whence *poisus*, *pūsus*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*. Compare *Crassus* from *Κράς*.

*Pūtā*, for instance. *Persius*: "Hoc *putā* non justum est, illud malē, rectius istud." *Putā*, imagine this case.

*Pūtāmen*, a husk. Fr. *puto*. As being cut off or taken off.

*Pūteal*, the cover (*putei*) of a well. A place in the forum where usurers met. *Adam*: "Because that place, being struck with thunder, had been expiated by *Scribonius Libo*, who raised over it a stone covering, the covering of a well, open at the top, in the Forum; near which the tribunal of the prætor used to be, and where the usurers met."

*Pūteo*, I stink. Fr. *πύθω* or *πυθίω*, to putrefy. Hence are *putris* and *putreo*.

*Pūteus*, a well or pit. "It

was also a punishment by which slaves were thrown into a well: whether it was a real well in which they were suspended and kept in the water, or whether it was a place sunk like a well." F. From *βοθίος*, Æol. of *βαθίος*, gen. of *βαθύς*, deep. So *Pluteus* from *Πλατίος*, *Πλοτίος*. T for Θ, as in *puTeo*, *laTeo*. ¶ Or fr. *βοθύς*, depth, or *βύθιος*, deep. ¶ Al. from *ποτὲς*, drinkable. ¶ Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *pit*, *pyt*, Belg. *put*. From Celt. *bod*, deep." W.

*Pūtīdus*, nasty, foul. Also, disgusting, unpleasant, affected: i. e. offending the ears, as bad smells the nose. Fr. *puteo*. So *Rancidus* is used.

*Pūtillus*, vox blandientis. "A *puta* [aut *putus*], à *πόσθη*, unde etiam *præputium*. [Quod vide.] Apud *Plautum Libanium Phileonium* eā ratione poscit ut se appellet *putillum*, quā *Augustus Horatium* vocavit *putissimum* penem." V. The reading however of *putillus* here, and of *putilla* in *Horace Sat.* 2, 3, 216, is very dubious.

*Pūto*. I find these senses in *Forcellini*: "1. To lop, prune, cut off the superfluous branches. 2. To clean. 3. To clear, settle one's accounts. 4. To consider, ponder, reflect. 5. To think, conjecture, imagine. 6. To value, estimate." Do all these senses come from one root? If so, what is the meaning which embraces them all? *Puto* may be fr. *πύθω*,<sup>1</sup> I enquire

<sup>1</sup> Whence is *πυθόμεαι*; and (from

into, examine, essay, try. The three last senses easily belong to this. And by examining our accounts we clear or settle them. This is the third sense. Does the first agree with these? When we prune, we examine what branches are to be retained and what rejected. Gellius: "*Putare veteres dixerunt, vacantia ex quâque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, et quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur relinquere. Sic namque vites, et sic etiam rationes putari dictum.*" The second sense is closely allied to this. Or, (as from *Πυστός* examined, essayed, and so separated and purified, is *Putus*, pure,) so *puto* from *Πύθω* may mean generally, I purify, cleanse, clean, clear, clear away, and so prune. Vossius: "*Putare rationes est quod Græci dicunt ἐκκαθαίρει λογισμὸν. Item putare dicimur vites; quia, cùm id quod impedimento erat recisum est, remanent PURÆ.*" ¶ Others refer *puto* to *putus*, pure, clean. That is, *putum* facio. But *pu* in *putus* is long. <sup>1</sup>

pp. *πέπυσμαι* and *πέπυσται*) are *πίσμα* and *πίστις*. Or say that *puto* is fr. *πυθῶ* fut. 2. of *πέθω*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *πέπυστα*, (whence are *πέπμος* and *πέπνιος*), pf. mid. of *πέτω*, taken actively, I make to fall. Or to *κόπτω*, Æol. *κόπτω*, I cut off; whence *κόπτω*, as *Κη* and *Πη* are interchanged; and as *luPus* is from *λόκος*. Then, from causing branches to fall or cutting them off, we have the sense of discriminating and judging. Gellius: "*Puto non significat profecto aliud, quàm id agere nos in re dubiâ ut, necisâ amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et integrum retineamus.*" ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *φυ-*

*Pūtreo*, I rot. Fr. *putris*.

*Pūttris*, rotten, fetid; crumb-ling, limp, lax. Fr. *puteo*.

*Pūtus*, pure. Fr. *πυστός*, Æol. *πυττός*, (as *πίστις*, Æol. *πίστις*), essayed, refined. Theocritus: *Χρυσὸν πύθονται ἀμυβοί*.

*Pūtus*, i, same as *putus*, i.

*Pycetes*, a boxer. *Πύκτης*.

*Pŷgargus*, a bird and a beast with a white tail. Ringtail: rein-deer. *Πύγαργος*.

*Pŷgiäca*, à *πυγὰ*, nates.

*Pygmæi*, Pygmies. *Πυγμαῖοι*.

*Pŷra*, a funeral-pile. *Πυρά*.

*Pŷramis*, a pyramid. *Πυραμῖς*.

*Pŷrëthrum*, some herb. *Πύρεθρον*.

*Pyrgus*, a tower. *Πύργος*. A dice-box in its shape.

*Pŷrio*, I heat. Fr. *πυρίαιω*, *πυρίω*.

*Pŷrites*, the fire-stone. *Πύριτης*.

*Pŷrois*, the planet Mars. *Πυρόεις*. Columella has *EUTILUS Pyrois*.

*Pŷrōpus*, an opal. *Πυρρῶπός*.

*Pyrrhîcha*, a dance in armor. *Πυρρήχη*.

*Pyrrhîchius pes*, a foot like chîūs. *Πυρρήχιος*.

*Pŷrus*: See *Pirus*.

*Pŷthaules*, one who plays the Pythian air on the flute. *Πυθαύλης*.

*Pŷthia*, the priestess of Apollo. *Πυθία*.

*Pŷthia*, the Pythian games. *Πύθια*.

*τᾶω*, *φυτῶ*, to prune: from *φυτῶν*, a plant, shoot." But *φυτᾶω* should mean to plant or transplant.



*Pēthius*, Apollo. Πέθης.

*Pythōn*, the serpent. Πύθων.

*Pytisma*, spittle. Πύτισμα.

But the reading is much disputed.

*Pytisso*, I spit out. Fr. πυτίσω, πυτίσσω, πυτίσσω. Others read *pūtisso*, I sip. Fr. πυτίσω from πῖω, πίνω. Vossius quotes *εμπυτίσω* from Athenæus. But Donnegan has πυτίσω in the sense of sipping also.

*Pyxium*, the name of a salve, mentioned by Celsus. "Perhaps from its being contained (*pyxide*) in a boxen vessel," says Forcellini. Rather from its being of a box-wood i. e. yellow color. However, it must be from Gr. πυξίον.

*Pyxis*, a box. Πύξις.

## Q.

*Quā*, which way, &c. *Quā* viā, ratione.

*Quadantēnus*, to a certain extent. *Quādam* parte *tenus*. For *quadamtenus*. So *Aliquatenus*.

*Quādra*, a square. A square table. The fourth part of anything, a bit, piece. For *quatra* from *quater*. Or *quatra* is *quarta*. Hence *Quadrupes*, *Quadrigæ*, &c.

*Quādrāginta*, forty. For *quatraginta*. See *Quadra* and *Viginti*.

*Quādrans*, the fourth part of an *as*, for *quadras*, from *quater* and *as*. Or at once fr. *quadra*. Hence a fourth of anything.

*Quādrantal*, a solid square. Also, a measure having a square

foot every way. "A *quadrata* figurā," says Dacier. So that it is put for *quadratal*. It seems to come from *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, which yet has nothing to do with it. In Pliny 13, 29, "Magnitudo amplissima fuit, quatuor pedum et semipedis per medium ambitum, crassitudine *quadrantali*," *quadrantali* is one-fourth of a foot, fr. *quadrans*, *antis*.

*Quādrantāria* res, a bath. For a *quadrans* was paid for bathing.

*Quādrātārius*, a stone-cutter. Fr. *quadratus*. That is, a squarer.

*Quādrātus*, squared. Also, well-set: as we say, A square man. *Quadratum*, a square. *Quadrata* litera, a letter made in a rectangular form. We say, To write a square hand. *Quadratum* agmen, an army formed into a square.

*Quādrūfidus*, cleft into four parts. Fr. *quater*, and *fido*, *fundo*. See *Quadra*.

*Quādrigæ*, a team of four horses. For *quadriagæ*, fr. *ago*. ¶ Or for *quadrijugæ*. See *Bigæ*.

*Quādrīmus*, of four years. See *Bimus*.

*Quādro*, I make square, square; I square with, suit or fit with: for square stones easily suit each other in a building. Fr. *quadra*, or *quadrus*.

*Quādrūpes*, a four-footed animal. Fr. *pes*.

*Quādrūplātor*, one who gives or takes (*quadruplum*) four times as much. Also, a public in-

τ. As giving information  
rning crimes for which  
ns were fined four times as  
as the sum in question.  
s understand it as if the  
ners received a fourth part  
e conviction. But what  
is to do with *quadruplus*?  
*ādrūplex*, four-fold. Like  
ex.  
*ādrūplus*, four-fold. *Plus*,  
*Duplus*.  
*ādrus*, square. See *Quadra*.  
*æ*, which, fem. of *Qui*.  
*καὶ ἡ*. (See *Qui*.) Hence  
*quæ*.  
*quæro*, I seek, search. I get  
seeking. I ask, enquire.  
, says Donnegan, is for  
æ. From *ἰπέω* suppose a  
ound *κατεπέω*, *κατεπῶ*, in  
me sense. Drop the T,  
ave *καεπῶ*, *quæro*. We  
V dropt in Prudens from  
dens. ¶ Or *quæro* is from  
æ, Dor. *χαρεύω*, I am in  
of; transp. *χαεύρω*, *χαεπῶ*,  
æ. Or from *χῆρος* suppose  
ῶ *χηρέω*, *χηρῶ*, Dor. *χαρέω*,  
ce *χαεπῶ*, *quæro*. Or *χαε*-  
fr. *χάερος*, whence *χῆρος*.  
from *τάω*, I stretch out  
nds i. e. to search for (See  
æ); whence *ταίρω*, (as *ψάω*,  
,) Æol. *καίρω*, as *Te* in  
became *Ke*, whence *Que*.  
From Hebrew *KRA*, vo-  
Ainsw.<sup>2</sup>

e T is dropt in *κατέδαις* for *κατά-*  
ut Matthiæ accounts for that  
*κατὰδαις*, *κατὰδαις*, *κατὰδαις*.  
is derived by Lennep from  
λλω.  
igh: "Fr. *πειράω*, *πειρῶ*, to try,  
it; Æol. *καίρω*."  
ym.

*Quæstor*, a judge. Fr. *quæ-*  
*ro*, or rather *quæso*, *quæsitum*.  
An examiner of charges.

*Quæso*, I seek, &c. Fr. *quæ-*  
*ro*, *quæsum*, (as *Curro*, *Cur-*  
sum,) *quæsum*.

*Quæstio*, an enquiry, &c. Fr.  
*quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*.

*Quæstor*, an examiner of capi-  
tal charges, inquisitor. For  
*quæstor*. See *Quæstio*. Also  
a city and a provincial magis-  
trate who busied himself in ma-  
king enquiries into the state of  
the treasury and into the method  
necessary for filling it. Or *quæ-*  
*ro* is here "*quæro compellendi*  
*et exigendi gratiâ*." Vossius:  
"Why the term was applied to  
the *Quæstors* under Augustus is  
not clear. They read his edicts to  
the Senate. Cujacius supposes  
that they were made *quæstors* to  
enable them to come into the  
Senate. For by the Cornelian  
Law no one could arrive at any  
honor till he had been *questor*.  
Scipio Gentilis thinks them  
called from their resembling the  
ancient *questors*, to whom the  
care of guarding the decrees of  
the Senate was committed by  
the Tribunes and Ædiles." They  
were called *quæstores* candi-  
dati, "because," says Adam,  
"they sued for higher prefer-  
ments, which by the interest of  
the Emperor they were sure to  
obtain. Quintilian: *Petis tan-*  
*quam Cæsaris candidatus*." Put  
*Quæris* for *Petis*, and a third  
reason of the name appears.

*Quæstura*, the office (*quæsto-*  
*ris*) of *questor*. So *Prætor*,  
*Prætura*.

*Quæstus*, a trade. Fr. *quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*. A mode of seeking a livelihood. Cicero: "Qui honestè rem *quærun*t mercaturis faciendis." Hence gain, profit, accruing from trade.

*Qualis*, of what kind. Fr. *πῆλίκος*, Dor. *παλίκος* and *καλίκος*, (as *πῶς*, *κῶς*,) whence *qualis*, as from *Ταλίκος* is *Talis*. ¶ Al. from *quâ*, as *ὅλος* from *ὅλ*. For *quailis*, as in *Agilis*, *Virilis*, &c. ¶ Al. from *quàm*. See *Talis*. ¶ Jamieson: "From Mæso-Goth. *guhileiks*, which is from *quhe*, to whom or what, and *leiks*, like."

*Qualitas*, the kind or quality. From *qualis*.

*Quâlus*, a twig-basket. For *quasillus*. So *Velum*, &c.

*Quàm*, how much. Cicero: "*Quàm* cupiunt laudari!" Properly, the accusative of *quis*, as *πῆ* and *πῶς* are for *πῆ* and *ποῖς* from *πός*. That is, *secundum quam* rationem? Or some such ellipsis. So *Aliàs* is *Secundum alias* rationes seu tempestates. Compare *Unquam*. ¶ Al. for *quantum*. Valerius: "*Quam* potuit, constanter cum populo egit" &c. But there is an ellipsis: *TAM* constanter *quàm* potuit. And *quantum* itself requires the ellipsis of *tantum*. In fact *quantum* is from *quàm*. ¶ Jamieson: "If we look for the Mæso-Goth. ablative, what if it should be found in the Lat. *TAM* and *quam*, as abbreviations of *THAMMA*, in it, and of *quamma*, in what?"

*Quàm*, as. Livy: "Nihil æquè eos terruit *quàm* robur

imperatoris." Here *Æquè* is in the place of *TAM*: Nihil *TAM* . . . *quàm* . . . Or *quàm* is, "secundum eam rationem secundum *quam*."

*Quàm*, than. Cicero: "Contra faciunt *quàm* professi sunt." *Contra* seems to be in the place of "non *tam*." Hence *Secus*, *Aliter*, &c. precede *quàm*. Or say the above sentence is put for: "Contra eam rationem faciunt *quam* professi sunt." Again, after a comparative. Cicero: "Nobis nihil est timeendum *magis quàm* ille consul." *Magis* is in the place of *tam*: only it expresses something more.

*Quamde*, for *quàm*. So *Tamde* for *Tam*. *De* is perhaps Gr. *δέ*.

*Quāmōbrem*, why. *Quam ob rem*.

*Quamplūres*, very many. That is, how very many!

*Quamprīmum*, as soon as possible. That is, *tam primum quàm* maximè.

*Quamquam*, *Quanquam*, although. Properly, howmuchsoever. (See *Quamvis*.) The accusative of *quisquis*. As *Quàm* is the accusative of *Quis*.

*Quamvis*, as much as you will. That is, *tam multum quàm vis*. Hence, ever so much. Cicero: "*Quamvis* prudens ad cogitandum sis, tamen nisi" &c. Be you ever so wary, yet &c. Hence *quamvis* is although. For we may translate it: Although you be wary, yet &c. Cicero: "*Res bello gesserat, quamvis* reipublicæ calamitosas, attamen magnas." Be they ever

so, suppose them ever so, although they be. So *Περ*, from signifying Very, signifies Although: Ὀλίγος περ ἔων, Ἀγαθός περ ἔων.

*Quando*, when. For *quā endo*, i. e. in *quā* re, parte, horā, &c. So *quā* depends on *viā*, *ratione*, &c. So Scheller thinks *Unquam*, that is, *Unicam*, to depend on *Partem* or *Rem*. Compare *Quām*. *Quando* is also, seeing that, since. That is, in *quā* re, in which case. The Greeks say διὸ, i. e. διὰ δ, because.

*Quandōque*, for *quandocunque* (See *Quicunque*), at whatever time, whensoever. Also, at one time or other. That is, at some time whensoever that shall be. Also, sometimes. That is, at some times whensoever those shall or do arrive.

*Quantillus*, how little. Fr. *quantulus*.

*Quantitas*, quantity, &c. Fr. *quantus*.

*Quantulus*, how little. Fr. *quantus*. *Ulus* diminishes, as in *Parvulus*: and is from Greek —ύλος.<sup>1</sup>

*Quantus*, how great. Fr. *quam*. For *quamtus*.

*Quāpropter*, why. For *quāpropter*, or for *quam propter rem*.

*Quāre*, on which account, &c. De *quā* re.

*Quartāna*, a quartan ague. Fr. *quartus*. As returning every fourth day.

*Quartus*, fourth. Fr. *quater*,

whence *quaterus*, *quatus*, *quartus*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

*Quāsi*, as if. For *quamsi*, as *Quaspropter* for *Quampropter*. Cicero: "Qui, *quasi* sua res agatur, ita diligenter morem gerunt." That is, ita or tam diligenter *quā* si &c. Or *quasi* is "eā ratione *quā* si."

*Quāsillus*, a small wicker basket. For *kasillus*, (as *linQUo* for *linKo*,) from a word *casis* or *casus*, derived from the same source as *casa*, which see. ¶ Al. for *quassillus* (as *Mamma*, *Māmilla*,) fr. *quatio*, *quasi*. From its shaking about.<sup>2</sup>

*Quasso*, I shake about. Fr. *quatio*, *quatsum*, *quassum*.

*Quāter*, four times. From Æol. *πέτορα*, *χέτορα*, whence *χέτορ*, *quetor*. Or thus: *τέσσαρες*, *τέτταρες*, *τέταρε*, Æol. *χέταρε*, *χέταρ*, transp. *κάτερ*, *quater*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

*Quātio*, I shake. As from *σύν* is *κατασύν*, *κατσύν*, *κασσύν*, I sew; so from *σειώ*, I shake, *κατασειώ*, may have been *κατσειώ*, *κασσειώ*. But from *κατσειώ* may have been also *καττειώ*, (as *πράσσω*, *πράττω*,) whence *quattio*, *quatio*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *καθίω*, *καθίημι*, to cast down, to cast." ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *quacian* or *cwacian*."

*Quātriduum*, the space of four days. So *Biduum*.

*Quātuor*, *Quattuor*, four. Fr. *τέττορες*, *τέττορε*, Æol. *χέτ-*

<sup>1</sup> Blomfield ad Æschyl. Prom. 214.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *qualus*. But *qualus* is manifestly shortened from *quasillus*.

τορῶ, κίττωρ, *quettuer*. A for E, as in *prAndium*, *mAgnus*.

*Que*, and. From τε, Æol. κε, *que*. As from Τίς, Æolic Κίς, is Quis. This derivation gives a reason why *que* is postponed, for so is τε. ¶ Al. from καί, *quae*, short *que*.

*Quemadmōdum*, in what manner. *Quem ad modum*.

*Queo*, I am able. Fr. κηέω, (χέω,) I come up to, attain, "assequor." ¶ Or from σχέω, same as έχω, I am able; whence *squeo*, *queo*. S dropt, as in *Capisterium* from Σχαφιστήριον, and in *Cio* from Σχιώ.<sup>1</sup>

*Quercus*, an oak. "Fr. κερχαλέος, rough. For its bark is rough." V. So Forcellini explains it (inter alia) "arbor corticis ASPERI." Κερχαλέος then is cut down to κερχέος, κερχούς. Or *quercus* may be from a word κερχόεις, κερχούς, formed (like κερχαλέος) from κέρχω or κερχάω, ᾠ, to render dry or rough. ¶ Dacier: "From κάχρυς, an acorn, knob. For the oak is reckoned by Theophrastus among (*cachryphora*) the plants which bear acorns. Fr. κάχρυς, changed to κέρχρυς, κέρχυς, is *quercus*."

*Quērēla*, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. Like *Loquela*.

*Quērīmōnia*, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. So *Sanctimonia*.

*Quernus*, oaken. For *quercinus*.

*Quēror*, I complain, lament. Fr. κινόρομαι, cut down to κρο-

μαι, whence *quīror*, *queror*.

¶ Or from κερῶμαι fut. mid. of κείρω, I clip off, cut, that is, I cut the hair or limbs in grief. Somewhat as δλεφύρομαι fr. ὀλέω, τω, ὀλεφα, to pluck or tear off. And Herodotus has ἀμφιδρυφίας (fr. δρύπτω, δέδρυφα, to tear,) for wailing, vi, 77. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. κτίρος, a funeral: taking away T." ¶ Jamieson: "The Suio-Goth, *kara* is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queri*." The old Germ. *kirren*, *quirren*, *giren*, gemere, *queri*, is compared by Wachter, but referred by him to *queror*. Wachter elsewhere notices "Germ. *keren*, *queri*; and *kar*, grief. Anglo-Sax. *cearian*, *queri*."

*Querquēdūla*, a teal. From Gr. κερκερίς. Varro: "Item aliæ a Græcis, ut *Querquedula*, *Cerceris*: *Halcedo*, *Halcyon*." If this is true, *querquedula* is from gen. κερκεριδός, whence *querqueridula*, *querquedula*. ¶ Fr. κερκιθαλλίς, says Scaliger. That is, κερκιθαλίς, κερκιθαλλίς, *querquidula*. But κερκιθαλλίς is explained by Hesychius ἐρωδιός, a heron.<sup>2</sup>

*Querquēra febris* is understood to mean a fever attended with chillness and quivering in the limbs. Fr. καρκαρῶ fut. of καρκαίρω, to shake or tremble; though many understand καρκαί-

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *querquērus*, which some translate shaking with cold, chill. (See *Quarquerus*.) From its making its appearance in the beginning of the cold weather. Varro: "Aut FRIGIDOS imbres aquas caduciter ruentis Præinnuere aquatiles *querquedula* natantes."

<sup>1</sup> "Plainly from Arab. *൬*." V.

mean to resound. Homer : *αἰρε δὲ γαῖα πόδεσσιν Ὀρνυ-*  
Festus : "Santra *quer-*  
*um* ex Græco deducit, qui  
MOREM ejusmodi *κάρκαρον*  
it." ¶ Dacier : "Fr. *κερ-*  
*ας*, explained by Hesychius  
*ρὸς*, *ξηρὸς*, *διψαλῆος*, rough,  
thirsty: all which agree  
a fever. Hence *cerchelus*,  
*erus*, *querquerus*." ¶ Al.

*κάρχαρος*, rough, sharp,  
*uestus*, a complaint. Fr.  
*ur*, *querstum*, *questum*.

*ui*, who, which. From *καὶ*  
and he. Homer : *Ὁ γὰρ*  
: For he came. Hence  
*ui*, *quaoi*, *qui*. ¶ Or for *quos*,  
from *καὶ ὅς*. ¶ Al. for  
from *πὸς*, Æol. *κός*.  
*ui*, by which. Formerly  
*aps quoi*, from the Greek  
ination *ω* i. e. *ωι*, as in *λέ-*  
*Quí* is also, how? That is,  
what thing?

*uiā*, because. Fr. *κόλη*, *κόλα*,  
ined by Donnegan, in what  
ier? how? but capable of  
explained, for what reason,  
? As Donnegan explains *ui*  
only How, but Why?  
ce *quoia*, *quia*. If I say:  
rink, because I am thirsty:"  
may be expressed thus: "I  
: — why? — I am thirsty."

A was shortened for rapi-  
sake, as in *Putā*. *Quia-*  
means why? ¶ Al. for *κῆ*,  
*κῆ*, whence *quai*, *quia*.  
l. for *quā-viā*, cut down to  
. ¶ Al. from *quí*, or Hebr.

But whence the A?  
*uicumque*, whosoever. *Cum*  
perhaps *alicum* or *aliquum*,

as we have *Aliquando*. (See  
*Quondam*.) *Qui aliquum*, he  
who at any time. *Que* seems  
the Gr. *κε*, as for *quicumque*  
they say *ὅστις κε*. Or it is the  
same as *que* in *Absque*, *Uterque*.

*Quid*, what? Allied to *quis*,  
as *Quod* to *Qui*. ¶ Or, if *quis*  
is from *τις*, *quid* may be from *τί*  
*δὲ*, *τί δ'*, *τίδ'*, Æol. *κίδ'*, as from  
*Τίς*, Æolic *Κίς*, is *Quis*.

*Quīdam*, a certain one. For  
*quīdam*, i. e. *aliquīdam*. So  
*quoddam* and *quiddam* are *ali-*  
*quoddam* and *aliquiddam*. *Dam*  
added, as in *Quondam*, and as  
*Dem* in *Pridem*, *Idem*. *Dam*  
may be formed from *δ' αὖ*. *N*  
to *M*, as *μῦσαN*, *musaM*.

*Quīdem*, indeed. It seems to  
be properly a qualifying particle,  
and to be put for *quiddem*, i. e.  
*aliquiddem*, in some manner,  
somewhat, somehow, (*dem* being  
added, as in *Idem*, *Pridem*, &c.)  
and to refer to some particular  
case inapplicable to others. Ci-  
cero : "Misera est illa *quidem*  
consolatio, sed tamen necessa-  
ria." Again : "Non video cau-  
sam cur ita sit, hoc *quidem* tem-  
pore." Forcellini explains it  
here by *Saltem*. Plautus :  
"Unum *quidem* hercle certum  
promitto tibi." Cicero : "Hoc  
*quidem* certè manifestum erit."

*Quies*, repose, rest, quiet. Fr.  
*quieo*, whence *quiesco*.

*Quiesco*, I repose, take rest.  
Fr. *quieo*, (whence *quievi*), fr.  
*κείω*, (*κίέω*), I lay down; in a  
neuter sense, I lay myself down,  
I lie down, like *κείμεαι*.

*Quiētus*, quiet, calm. Fr.  
*quies*, *quietis*.

*Quin*, why not? For *quí ne*? i. e. *quí non*? In such sentences also as, "Non dubito *quin* sit venturus," *quin* is *quí non*, i. e. *cur non*. *Quin* has a peculiar sense in these sentences: "Te nec hortor nec rogo ut domum redeas. *Quin* hinc ipse evolare cupio:" "Credibile non est quantum scribam die. *Quin* etiam noctibus: nihil enim somni:" "His miraculis nunquam ab ipso elusa fides est. *Quin* potius aucta." *Quin* in these seems to be a sudden turn to answer a supposed questioner of the propriety of what went before: *Quí non*? "Why should I not say so?—So far is an objection to what I have said just, that I will say yet further: &c." Sometimes *quin* appears to be put for *quia ne*, i. e. *quia non*. Cicero: "Non *quin* ipse dissentiam, sed quòd" &c.

*Quincunx*, *quincuncis*, having (*quinque uncias*) 5 ounces out of 12. Generally, having 5 parts out of a whole. *Quincunx* was also a row or rank in this form:

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*   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *   *
  *   *   *   *
*   *   *   *

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"So called," says Forcellini, "because each of its angles made the figure of a V i. e. five." Facciolati: "Rather, because five ounces were thus written formerly:

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  ~       ~
    ~     ~
  ~       ~

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The mark of an ounce was ~,

or ·, or 4, or ~. Hence a Triens was written ~ ~, or ~ ~. A Quadrans ~ or ~.

*Quincūplex*, five-fold. For *quinqueplex*, *quinguplex*. Or *quinqueplex*, *quinguplex*, as scopulus from σκόπελος.

*Quingenti*, five hundred. For *quingenti*, from *quinquies* and *centum*.

*Quīni*, five. For *quingini* fr. *quinque*. So *Seni* from *Sex*, &c.

*Quinquatria*, *Quinquatrus*, *uum*, a festival of Minerva which lasted (*quinque*) five days. Festus says they were so called as being celebrated the day after the fifth of the Ides of March.

*Quinque*, five. Fr. *πέμπε*, five; whence *πέμπε*, (as *δου* and *δου*, *δοκίος* and *δοκίος*, were said,) *quemque*, *quenque*, (as *quodcuMque*, *quodcuNque*,) *quinque*, as *τεγγω*, *tlngo*.

*Quinquennis*, of five years. Fr. *annus*.

*Quintilis*, July. Fr. *quintus*. The fifth month from March.

*Quintus*, fifth. For *quinctus*, *quintus*, fr. *quinque*.

*Quippe*, because, for. Because forsooth. For *quidpe*. *Pe*, as in *Nempe*. *Quid*, why? "I drink, because I am thirsty:" for this we may say: "I drink—why?—I am thirsty." See *Quia*.

*Quirīnus*, Romulus. Supposed to be called from *curis*, a dart. (See *Quirites*.) That is, *hastarum potens*. Others refer it to *κύριος*, lord. And others to the inhabitants of *Cures* of whom he became king. *Quirīnus* having the same termination

colinus. Janus also was *Quirinus*. Suetonius : *um Quirinum ter clusit.*" *ildus* : "Quasi bellorum tem. Ab hastâ quam *Saurini* vocant."

*iris*, a Sabine word for a . Ovid : "Sive quoddâ hasta priscis est dicta Sabinis." : Sabine words generally to the Northern languages : Wachter notices that *quiris* *quir* agrees with Germ. which signifies not only war rms.

*irites*, Romans. Supposed called from their coales- with the *Cures*, a Sabine

Others refer it to *quiris*, ar : Hastigeri. However, such names as *Quirites* work does not profess to ere.

*irito*, I implore the aid (*ritium*) of the Romans. e, I implore, generally.

*is*, who? From *tis*, Æol. So Four was expressed by *Tértrops* and *Kértrops*, whence uor. ¶ Al. from *κοῖς*,

¶ Whence *κοῖς*, *quois*, ¶ Wachter compares . *hwās*, and Jamieson o-Goth. *quhas*.

*uisnam*, who? That is, for ? *τίς γάρ*;

*uispiam*, any one, some one. *aliquispiam*, *piam* being a ination, as in *Uspiam*, *Nus*. . *Piam* is perhaps from πρ (*ποι*, *poi*), *ân*. N turned l, as *μουσαN*, *musaM*.

*uisquam*, any one. For *isquam*. *Quam* seems to termination, as perhaps in

*Neutiquam*. It is possibly formed from *καν*, the Doric fem. acc. of *κός* for *πός* : i. e. *aliquo* aut ullo modo. Al. from *κάν*, i. e. *καὶ ἄν*. N to M, as *δόλοN*, *doluM*.

*Quisque*, every one. *Quis* is *aliquis*. So Gr. *τις*. Homer : *Εὐ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὖ δ' ἄσ- πίδα θέσθω* *Εὐ δὲ τις &c.* Clarke translates *τις* here, "quisque." *Que* may be a termination, as in *Absque*, *Uterque*.

*Quisquiliæ*, rubbish, riff-raff. From a word *κοσκυλῖαι* fr. *σκύλ- λω*, to tear in pieces ; fut. *σκυλῶ*, redupl. *κοσκυλῶ* ; whence (from pf. pass. *κεκόσχυμαι*) is *κοσκυλ- μάτια*, parings of leather. ¶ Al. from *quisque*. *Quidquid* obvium.

*Quisquis*, whosoever. Redu- plication of *quis*. Who who? So *ὅσος*, as many as, is well sup- posed by Parkhurst to be a re- duplication of *ὅς*. So *Quotquot*, and *Ut ut*, and *Ubi ubi*.

*Quivis*, any one you please. *Quem vis*. Or *quivis* is *quisvis* (for we find *quidvis*), i. e. *ali- quis quem vis*.

*Quò*, whither? See *Eò*.

*Quoad*, as far as. *Ad quò*. See *Adeò*.

*Quòcirca*, wherefore. See *Idcirco*.

*Quod*, which (thing). For *καὶ δὲ*, *καὶ δὲ δ'*. See *Qui* and *Quæ*. Or *quod* is for *quud* from *qui*, as *illE*, *illUD* ; *istE*, *istUD*. But *quud* is rather for *quod* : as *Illud* for *Illod*.

*Quòd*, because. That is, *propter quod*. As Gr. *διὸ*, i. e. *δι' ὃ*. So *ὃ* is said singly.

*Quondam*, at any time ; at



some time, or sometimes, whenever it may be. At some past time, formerly. "That is, *quodam tempore*." F. Rather, for *quondam*, i. e. *quondam*, i. e. *aliquandam*. *Aliquam*, like *aliquando*, at some time. See *Quicumque* and *Quidam*.

*Quoniam*, since. For *quoniam*, *quoniam*, *quoniam*, as *etiam*, *etiam*. *Jam quom* or *quum*, since now.

*Quoque*, also. For *quoique*, i. e. *cui-que*. *Cui ET hoc accedat*. O made short for rapidity of speaking, as A in *Quasi*.

*Quorum*, towards what place, to what end. For *quotersum*. *Quò versum*. So *Retrosum*, &c.

*Quot*, how many. *Quot . . . tot . . .*: how many . . . so many . . . From *τίσα*, Æol. *τίσα*, (as *ἔκασ* for *ἐπας*; &c.) and *χίσα*, as *τὶ* was the Æolic form of *Σὺ*, *πράττω* of *πράσσω*. From *τίσα*, *χίτ'* is *quot*. ¶ Or rather, as we find *ποσσῆμαρ*, *quot* is from *πίσσα*, Æol. *χίττα*, *χίττ'*.

*Quotannis*, every year. That is, *singulis annis quotquot sunt*.

*Quotidie*, (*Cotidie*, dropping the U, as *Quum*, *Cum*), daily. Short for *quotidies*. That is, *singulos dies quotquot sunt*. See *Quotannis*. ¶ Al. for *quoto die*.

*Quoties*, *Quotiens*, how often. Fr. *quot*.

*Quotquot*, how many soever. See *Quisquis*.

*Quotus*, how many. Fr. *quot*. Or from *χίρτος*. See *Quot*. Also, what in number, and so as

well how few, as how many. "Hera *γῆτα* est?" what number is the hour?

*Quum*: See *Cum*.

## R.

*Rābidus*, mad. Fr. *rabio*, as *Rapio*, *Rapedus*.

*Rābies*, madness of dogs; madness. Fr. *rabio*, as *Specio*, *Species*.

*Rābio*, *Rābo*, I am mad as a dog, am mad. *Rabo* is from *ῥάβω*, *ῥάβω*, I seize; whence *rapo*, *rabo*, and *rabio*, like *rapio*. For a mad dog seizes at every thing. Wachter mentions "Sorab. *rabu*, Germ. *rauben*, *rapio*."<sup>1</sup>

*Rābo*, a token. For *arrhabo*.

*Rābula*, a wrangler, brawler, forward noisy speaker. From *rabo*, I am furious. Like *Radula* from *Rado*. Gellius: "Clamator tantum, et facundia *rabida* jurgiosaque pollens." Seneca: "Clamosi *rabiosa* fori jurgia vendens improbus, iras et verba locat." ¶ Al. from *ῥάβω*, to bark. Dacier: "Nam verius *rabulam* LATRARE dixeris quam loqui: quare et eorum facundia CANINA etiam dicta." ¶ Al. for *ravula* fr. *rarus*, hoarse. But RA should be long.

*Rabulāna* pix, pitch of a color approaching to yellow. For *ravulana* fr. *rarus*. But the word is doubtful. So

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ῥάβω*, to snarl, bark. But whence is B in *rabo*? ¶ Al. from *ῥάβω*, to go up and down stamping with the feet.

*buscula vitis*, is explained as having leaves of a tawny

For *ravuscula* fr. *ranus*.  
*icēmōr*, I glean after a vintage.  
*Racemos* colligo præteri-

*icēmus*: See Appendix.

*radio*, I cast out (*radius*)  
 or rays, glitter, shine.

*radius*, a rod or staff used in  
 uration, &c. From *ῥαβ-*  
 small rod; whence *ῥάδιον*,  
 ave nervUS from *νῦξ* ON.  
*us* is also a ray or beam  
 from the sun, long and  
 ed like a rod. Also, the  
 of a wheel. A weaver's  
 e. "As terminating each  
 in a point." F. Also, a  
 or thorn on the tail of the

A cock's spur. And a  
 of long or oblong olive.

*radix*, a root. "Fr. *ῥάδιξ*.  
*ῥάδιξ* is a branch or twig.  
 : but, as the higher part of  
 spreads out into branches,  
 a lower part spreads out  
 fibres and little branches."  
 'Ex ramis fiunt radices,'  
 Isaac Vossius. Ainsworth

"*ῥάδιξ* est ramus IN-  
 OR." Whence did he get  
 nformation? ¶ "Au ab  
 ab *ἄρδω*, humecto," says  
 ossius. Because the tree,  
 pose, derives its moisture  
 the roots. ¶ The Danish  
*rad*, allied to which is our

*radix*, a radish. "Per ex-  
 tiam, quia ejus usus in  
 præcipuus." F.

*radio*, I graze, rub, scrape,  
 ; I coast along, i. e. al-  
 graze the coast. I glide  
 Etym.

along. Bailey compares Mil-  
 ton: "SHAVES with liquid  
 wing the deep." From *χράω*,  
 whence *χράω*, I graze; hence  
*χράω*, and (dropping the gut-  
 tural) *ῥάδιω*, whence *rado*. Com-  
 pare *tenDo*, *marDeo*, *roDo*,  
*ἀμείδω*. Our verb *To grate*  
 may be allied. ¶ Al. from *ξε-*  
*χάρεδα* pf. mid. of *χαράσσω*, to  
 carve. Hence a verb *χαράδιω*,  
*χαράδω*, whence *rado*, as Lac-  
 tis from *Γάλακτος*. Wachter:  
 "Hebr. *garad*, sculpsit. Gr.  
*χαράττω*, sculpo. *Rado* often  
 means scalpo, seco."

*Raia*, a ray or skate. "From  
 Celt. *raë*." Ainsw.

*Ralla*, a thin fine garment.  
 Fr. *rara*, *rarula*, *ralla*. From  
 its thin texture. ¶ Tooke:  
 "From Anglo-Sax. *ragel*, to  
 cover."

*Rallum*, a ploughstaff by  
 which the earth is scraped from  
 the share. Fr. *rado*, whence  
*radulum*, *rallum*.

*Rāmāle*, a useless or withered  
 (*ramus*) branch.

*Rāmentum*, a little piece  
 scraped from any thing, a chip,  
 filing. Fr. *rado*, whence *radi-*  
*mentum*, *ramentum*. So Mo-  
 mentum, &c.

*Rānex*, a rail or bar set across  
 a pale or gate. As being a long  
 (*ramus*) branch. Also, a rup-  
 ture or hernia. As *Hernia* is  
 from *Ἔρως*, a branch, shoot.  
 "From its protruding forward

¶ Al. from *ῥάδω*, *ἀράδω*, *ἀράττω*,  
 which Wachter explains "scindo, seco."  
 But these verbs mean rather to dash and  
 break in pieces.

like a bud." Tt. "The part displaced seems to form a branch in its elongation," says Morin. See Hernia. Also, the veins of the lungs and breast. "*Ramorum* instar diducuntur: et, cum vocem aut spiritum intendimus, inflantur." F.

*Ramnes*, the knights. They were properly one of the three first centuries of Roman knights, called *Ramnenses*, Luceres, *Tatienses*.

*Rāmus*, a branch. Fr. ῥαμνος, as Remus from Ῥεμνός, and our Rice from Oryza. That is, from ῥάμνος, *ramnus*, *rammus*. ¶ Al. from ῥάδαμνος, a flexible branch.

*Rāna*, a frog. Fr. φρύνη, a toad; (dropping φ,) ῥύνη; whence *rana*, as κρυός, cAnis. ¶ Al. from γέφυρος, (γρύφος,) frog-spawn. ¶ "From Hebr. *ranah*, to croak." Tt. Or fr. *ra-vus*, hoarse; hence *ravina*, *rana*. ¶ "From Celt. *ran*." Ainsw.

*Rana*, a swelling in the tongues of beasts. "From its resemblance to a frog. Or because it makes the patient croak like a frog." Tt. If Turton knew that the first reason was a fact, why should he go to a worse? I fear to trust him. However, the Gr. βάργυχος is explained by Donnegan: "a tumor under the tongue, impeding articulate utterance."

*Ranceo*: See Appendix.

*Rancidus*, affected. Fr. *ranceo*. See Putidus.

*Rānunculus*, crow-foot. Fr. *rana*, as Gr. βατράχιον. "It seems to be called from its

growing in places where frogs abound." F.<sup>1</sup>

*Rāpar*, ravenous. Fr. *rapio*. As Fugio, Fugax.

*Rāphānus*, a radish. The singular punishment with a radish. Ῥάφαρος.

*Rāpidus*, rapid. Fr. *rapio*. As Gelidus, Frigidus. Said properly of torrents seizing and bearing down quickly every thing with them. Compare Ῥίμφο from Ρίπτω.

*Rāpina*, robbery. Fr. *rapio*. As Ruo, Ruina.

*Rāpio*, I snatch, seize. Fr. ἀρπάω, transp. ῥαπῶω. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *rapere*." Wachter: "Allied are Arab. *raphaa*, Sorab. *rabu*, Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *bereafian*, (bereave), Germ. *rauben*, (rob)."

*Rapio*, I seize. Fr. *rapio*, *raptum*.

*Rāpum*, *Rāpa*, a turnip. Fr. ῥάπυς and ῥάφυς.

*Rārō*, seldom. That is, thinly. Fr. *rarus*.

*Rārus*, thin, not close or thick, scanty. Referred to time, scarce, seldom occurring. Fr. ἀραιός, ἀραιός, whence *araius*, *ararus*, (as μουσάων, *musaRum*,) *rarus*, as Ῥεουγα, *Rura*; Ῥεμνός, *Remus*.

*Rastrum*, a hoe, rake, harrow, drag to break clods. Fr. *rado*, *rasum*, as Clausum, *Claustrum*. *Rado*, I shave, rub. It is used

<sup>1</sup> So also Turton in *Ranunculus*. But under *Batrachium* he says: "From its likeness to a frog." I fear such contradictions are indications of ignorance of his subject.

with Marra. Pliny has "herbam maris ad solum *radere*." ¶ Al. from *ῥατρός*, (*ῥατρός*), broken to pieces. This suits well some senses of *rastrum*.

*Rātārie*, lighters, barges. "Perhaps as having the form of the *ratis*." F.

*Rātio* seems to mean the act or consequence (*rendi*) of thinking and judging. Fr. *reor*, *ratus*. Nepos: "Utilissimum *ratus* impendentem vitare tempestatem." Hence *ratio* is the reason of man, rationality. Hence it means also reflecting, reasoning, arguing, and signifies an argument or dispute. Also a determination or plan of action, intention, purpose, scheme, thought upon and chosen after reflection. Cæsar: "In præsentia Pompeii insequendi *rationem* omittit: in Hispaniam proficisci *CONSTITUIT*." Also, a plan, expedient, way, manner of bringing about an object, resolved on by reflection and judgment. Nepos: "Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit *rationem*." Also, a plan, mode, method. Cicero: "Splendida dicendi *ratio*." Also, a cause, reason, motive, supposing judgment and reflection. Cicero: "Cur sic opinetur, *rationem* subjicit." Also, a reckoning, calculation, account, which is one with thinking and judging. Horace: "Longis *rationibus* assem In partes centum diducere." That is, by long calculations. Seneca: "Ponitis *rationem* singulorum, quibus pecuniam credituri

estis." You make calculations respecting. Hence *rationes* red-do, refero, I give in my accounts. Also, an estimation, valuing, regard, respect. And proportion. Cicero: "Pro *ratione* pecuniæ liberalius est Brutus tractatus quàm Pompeius." The Latins said *Rata* portio. ¶ Wachter refers *ratio* to Goth. *rathjo*, Germ. *rat*, *rede*, Anglo-Sax. *rad*, *red*, *rad*.

*Rātōcinor*, I consider, reason; calculate, compute. Fr. *ratio*. As Sermo, Sermocinor.

*Rātis*: See Appendix.

*Rātītus*, stamped with the figure of a *ratis*.

*Rātus*, thinking, judging. See Reor. Also, in a passive sense, judged, decreed, determined, established by law, ratified, fixed, valid. *Rata* pars, or portio, a proportion determined on, fixed on. "Certa et determinata." F.

*Rauca*, an earthworm injurious to the roots of trees. "Ex colore *ravo*," says Ainsworth. That is, as *raucus* is formed perhaps from *ravus* in the sense of hoarse, so it is in the sense of tawny, &c.

*Raucus*, hoarse. Fr. *ravus*, whence *ravicus* (as Teter, Tetri-cus), and *raucus*, as Aviceps, Auceps. ¶ Al. from *ῥαυγῆ*, a bawling. For *craucus*.

*Raudus*, *ēris*, ———

*Rāvus*, hoarse, ———

*Rācus*, tawny, ———

*Re—*, back. Fr. *retro*. Removeo, I move back, withdraw, remove. So Recedo, I go back, recede. Hence Repono is, I

lay back in a retired part, lay by. *Re*—is also, again, in return: as in *Reddo*. So we say *To give BACK*. Hence *re*—expresses reciprocation. Hence *re*—is, against. *Pugno*, I fight; *Repugno*, I fight so as to give back the blow of one who fights. So *Rebello*, *Resisto*, *Reluctor*. From signifying against or in opposition, *re*—gives a contrary sense to a word. *Claudo*, I shut; *Recludo*, I open. Or this sense flows from that of reciprocation. Also, again, a second time. Waller: "This Cæsar found, and that ungrateful age With losing him went BACK to blood and rage." So *Repuerasco* is to go back to childhood, to become a child again. *Re*—is also anew. *Renovo*, I bring a thing back to its old state and make it new again. Again and again, often, as in *Repeto*.

*Reapse*, in very deed. For *re capse*. Festus: "*Eapse, eâ ipsâ*." *Eapse* was put for *capsâ*, for brevity's sake. Or regard was had to Gr.  $\psi$ i, whence *ipse*.

*Reatus*, the state (*rei*) of one accused.

*Rëbello*, I wage (*bellum*) war against. See *Re*—. Forcellini thinks it means properly, to wage war again.

*Rëbito*, I return. See *Beto*.

*Rëcapitûlo*, I recapitulate. That is, I go back again so as to state the (*capita*) heads of my argument.

*Rëcens*, *rëcentis*, fresh, new. From *re* and *cando*, (whence

*Candeo*.) *cantum*, as *Tendo*, *Tentum*. As said of things made white and shining again. Or say *recens* is for *recandis*, *recendis*, *recends*, *recens*.<sup>1</sup>

*Rechūmus*: See *Appendix*.

*Rëcidivus*, recovering, restored. Fr. *cadivus*. *Re* opposes. See *Re*—.

*Recinium*: See *Ricinium*.

*Rëcipëro*: See *Recupero*.

*Rëciprōcus*, alternate, reciprocal. Fr. *reciproco*. From *recipero*, *recipro*, I take in turn. Somewhat as *Præsto*, *Præstolor*. Or *reciprocus* is from *recipero*, whence *recipericus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*), *recipricus*. Then I into O, somewhat as U for I in *Recupero* for *Recipero*. ¶ Al. from *re*, and *proeo*; that is, I demand back. O being supposed to be inserted here, and in *Incitega*, *Concipilo*. But no reason is given for this insertion.

*Rëcïto*, I read aloud. Fr. *cito*, I call to witness. Said properly of barristers calling to their aid manuscripts, wills, &c. by way of testimony. *Re* implies going back to past times. Also, I say by heart. That is, I call back to my memory.

*Rëclûdo*, I open. See *Re*—.

*Rëcoctus*, well-practised, expert. Francis: "Properly, double-dyed, who has fully taken

<sup>1</sup> Others bring *recentis* from *êpotheros*, transp. *peotheros*, (as *Rapio* from *Apwdeu*), *peotheros*. Hesychius explains *êpotheis* by *reapds*, new. And, if *recentis* were written *resens*, this derivation would be excellent. ¶ Al. from *re* and *caudo*, (*καυς*), new.

stor." *Re*, as in *Repeto*. But *cordis* is differently understood. *recōlo*, I prune or dress or rate afresh. See *Re—*. *reco*, I renew generally. *reco*, I call back to my mind, to my remembrance.

*recordor*, I call back to my . Fr. *cor*, *cordis*. In *cor*, I recal to my feelings affections.

*recreo*, I renew; I recruit, *recreo*, I renew my exhausted *res*. Properly, I create *re*. So *Reficio*.

*recta*, a tunic wrought by standing (*recto*) upright. *masius docet duplicem futexendi modum: alterum stantes, et subtemon surversum seu in altitudinem à impellentes, tangebant: unum, quo sedentes, et pectine unam versum et in inferiorem in subtemen trudentes dent. Priori modo suspensis eribus rectum stamen exhibebant: idque fuit tela recta, et recta tunica dicta sunt."*

*rector*, a ruler. Fr. *rego*, *m*.

*rectus*, stretched out straight, *rectus*, stretched forward, direct; being *rectus* upward, perpendicular. *rectus*, proper, correct, i. e. not *rectus* or twisted, but straight should be.<sup>1</sup> Horace has

*Recta cœna est lauta, integro apparatus, quam ditiores dare solentibus et salutaribus, ab ovo ad mala legitimis ferculis eos be-excipientes et liberaliter. Nam, loco integri rectique convivii, iam præbebant; quæ, quamvis nomine daretur, non tamen cœnam, sed partem cœnæ continebat."*

"*curvo discernere rectum.*" Our word *Wrong* is properly *Twisted* from *To Wring*, i. e. *twist*. So the French *Tort*, *wrong*, is *Tortus*. And *Droit*, *right*, is *Directus*. Of correct manners or morals, *upright*, *honest*. The Northern *recht*, *richt*, *right*, &c. are properly referred by Wachter and Tooke to *rectus*, which is for *regtus* from *rego*, the same as *dirigo*.<sup>2</sup>

*Rēcūla*, a little thing, &c. Fr. *res*, *rei*, as *Spes*, *Specula*.

*Rēcūpero*, *Rēcipĕro*, I get back, recover. Fr. *recipere*, whence *recipero*. *Recupero*, as *occUpo*. *Considero*, *Desidero*, *Tolero*, are similarly formed from *Considere*, *Desidere*, *Tolere*. ¶ Al. from *re* and *paro*; whence *repero*, *recipero*: as *CI* is thought to be added in *Reciprocus*, *Incitega*, *Concipilo*.

*Rēcūsō*, I refuse. Fr. *causa*. That is, I allege reasons against. See *Excuso*.

*Rēcūtĭtus*, having (*cutem*) the skin grown again. But, when

Thus Forcellini: who states a different reason on the words of Suetonius: *Convivabatur et assidue, nec unquam nisi recta*: "*Rectam hic ideo vocari putant, quia ordine discumbentibus præberetur; cum sportula sine ordine ac discrimine promiscue clientibus asferenda obiceretur.*"

<sup>2</sup> This is a pretty clear proof that the northern nations took this word from the Latins, and not vice versa. A useful work might be written by accumulating such proofs. I now go to the Greeks. Wachter states that Germ. *Rein*, Engl. *loose*, is allied to Gr. *λέω*, *λύω*, *λύω*. Is not the S a plain indication that the northern words are from the Greek, since *X* does not appear in the present of *λέω*, but comes into the future merely as a temporal adjunct?

it is applied to the circumcised Jews, *re* seems to mean the same as in *Recludo*, and to give an opposite sense. Forcellini understands it thus: "Cui præputium præcisum fuit: quia eo loci cõtis quidem utcunque resecta est, glandem tamen non amplius tegit, cõm sit illa brevior."

*Rẽdãmõ*, I love in return. Soft for *reamo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*. But why should D be chosen? Perhaps, for T in *Retro*. So *Retro-do*, *Ret-do*, *Reddo*; *Retro-liquiẽ*, *Ret-liquiẽ*, *Relliquiẽ*.

*Reddo*, I give back. See *Redamo*.

*Rẽdemtor*, a contractor, undertaker, farmer of the public taxes. Fr. *redimo*, *redemptus*. *Emo* is to take, to take on oneself. And *re* denotes the return or gain made in return for such an undertaking.

*Rẽdeo*, I return. See *Redamo*.

*Rẽdigo*, I drive or force back, repulse. Fr. *ago*. See *Redamo*. Also, I force a person who wishes to go (*retro*) back, I bring forcibly, as in *Redigo* sub potestatem, &c.

*Rẽdĩmĩcũlum*, a fillet, riband. Fr. *redimio*.

*Rẽdĩmio*, I bind, crown. For *redimicio* from *amicio*, taken in its pure sense of *amjicio*, I cast round. ¶ Al. for *redipio* from *re* and *apio*, I bind. ¶ Al. from *re* and *dẽma*, a binding. ¶ Al. from *re-am-eo*.

*Rẽdĩmo*, I buy back or in return. Fr. *emo*. Also, I contract for. See *Redemtor*.

*Rẽdĩtus*, a yearly return, profit or produce. "Quia quotannis *redit*," F.

*Redivia*, *Reduvia*, a whitlow. *Redivia* for *reduvia*, and this for *reluvia*, as *meditor* is referred to *μελετῶμαι*. Festus says that some call it *reluvium*. Turnebus: "Est *reduvia* quum se *reluit* ac resolvit cutis circa ungues." So *Diluo*, *Diluvia*. Or we will suppose that these words are put for *rediluvia*, fr. *rediluo*, formed somewhat like *Redivivus*. Then we have *redivia* or *reduvia*, according as we reject LU or IL. Again: Sidonius calls "*reduvias* escarum" the remnants of food sticking in teeth. That is, *escæ quæ reluuntur*. He calls "*reduvias* conchyliorum" fragments of shells thrown up by the sea. As being in a state of resolution. Some read *reluvias*.

*Rẽdĩvĩvus*, springing up again. Qui *redit* ad eam conditionem ut vivat.

*Rẽdo*, some fish in the Moselle, mentioned by Ausonius. Probably a Gallic word. See *Alosa*.

*Rẽductus*, sequestered. That is, removed back. So *Repono*.

*Rẽdundo*, I overflow. Taken from (*undæ*) waters checked in their course and going BACK in consequence of being too copious to flow down the channel. Virgil: "Ceui pingui flumine Nilus Cũm REFLUIT campis." Forcellini supposes *re* here to mean "*valde*," without assigning a reason.

*Reduvia*: See *Redivia*.

*redūx*, *redūcis*, who has re-  
duced safe. That is, one whom  
conveyance (*reducit*) brings  
. So we have *Dīcax* from  
*Dūco*, &c. *redūx* is also, bringing back

*refello*, I refute. Fr. *fallo*,  
h is fr. *σφάλλω*, I upset.  
l. from *fello*, as. "Cūm  
propriè sit, mammam su-  
*refello* est, ex ore exspuo,  
io, rejicio. Unde trans-  
dicitur pro, ostendere falsa  
quæ dicta sunt." F.

*refero*, I represent, resemble.  
t is, I bear the counter-  
t, a mark corresponding to  
her. So *Refulgeo*. See

*refert*, is of importance or  
ernment, is conducive to  
interests of. Properly, it  
back, carries us back, to  
a point. Plautus: "Quam-  
m istuc *refert*?" So Gr.  
*ῥέπει*, *διαφέρει*. So, It is  
ortant from *Importo*. *Re*  
is to be lengthened, because  
t is put for *retro-fert*, *ret-*

See *Redamo*. Some  
ose *refert* put for *res fert*.  
*refert* has often a nomina-  
expressed. Lucretius:  
aque adeo magni *refert* stu-  
atque voluntas." Others  
it to *re fert*, or *rei fert*.

*refertus*, stuffed. Fr. *far-*

*refirus*, taken down. *Re-*  
esses the contrary. See

*refractārius*, refractory. Fr.  
go. "Tanquam obstantia  
*ingens*." F.

*Refragor*, I oppose. The  
opposite of *suffragor*, which  
see.

*Refriva faba*. Pliny: "Nam-  
que fabam e frugibus *referre*  
mos est auspicii causā, quæ  
ideo *refriva* appellatur." So that  
*refriva* is for *referiva*, (as *Cado*,  
*Cadiva*,) which some read. *Fes-*  
tus: "Ælius dubitat an ea sit  
quæ prolata in segetem domum  
*referatur*, an quæ *refrigatur*,  
quod est, torreatur." In the  
latter case *refriva* is for *refri-*  
*giva*.

*Refulgeo*, I send back or  
reflect a shining brightness.

*Refuto*, I refute. See *Futo*.

*Rēgaviōlus*, a wren. Others  
think it a witwall. Fr. *rex*, *re-*  
*gis*, and *avis*. *Rex* *avium*.  
So the wren was called *βασι-*  
*λῆκος*.

*Rēgia*, a palace. That is,  
*regia domus*.

*Regilla vestis*. Supposed by  
Forcellini and others to come  
from *recta*, whence *rectillu*, *re-*  
*cilla*, *regilla*. ¶ Some under-  
stand it a royal robe, fr. *rex*,  
*regis*. ¶ Tooke: "From the  
Anglo-Sax. *ragel*, to cover."

*Rēgīna*, a queen. Fr. *rex*,  
*regis*. *Ina*, as in *Fodina*.

*Rēgio*, a portion or tract of  
land, district. "Quia per par-  
tes seu provincias terra *regi-*  
*tur*." F. Also, a part or quar-  
ter of the city of Rome. A  
quarter of the world, a clime.  
*E regione* is, directly opposite  
to. For the part immediately  
opposite to a tract of country is  
that just out of or beyond it.  
Hence it seems to be that "E



*regione* "means in a direct line. Cicero: "Ut cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, altorum o regione moveatur, alterum declinet." The one moves in the direction just facing it.

*Rēgius*, royal. Fr. *rex*, *regis*.

*Regno*, I reign. Fr. *regnum*.

*Regnum*, a kingdom. For *reginum* fr. *rex*, *regis*.

*Rēgo*, I stretch out straight. I move in a straight line. Lucan: "Tela regent per viscera Cæsaris." I lead straight on, as a ship, horses, &c. Hence, I guide, direct; and hence, I govern, rule. Fr. *ῥέγω*, *ῥέγω*, I stretch forth. So *ῥέγματος* is to thrust forwards a spear and wound. This primary sense of *rego* is clear in the compounds *Porrigo*, *Dorigo*, *Surgo*, in *Rectus* the participle of *Rego*, and in *Regula*. The O is dropt in *Ῥέγω*, as in *Remus* and *Ramus*. Other languages however afford words cognate with *rego* and *ῥέγω*. "*Recken*, (Germ.), *tendere*, *expandere*. Hebr. *ra-kag*, Goth. *ra-kjan*, Franc. *recc-hen*, Iceland. *reckia*." W. ¶ "*Caninius* deduces *rego* for *ra-go* fr. *ῥέγω*, transp. *ῥέγω*. *Junius* from the Babylonian *rac*, a king." V. But these derivations do not at all agree with the primary senses of *rego*.

*Rēgula*, a square or ruler by which lines (*reguntur*) are led straight on. Hence a pattern, rule, example. So from *Tēgo* is *Tēgula*.

*Rēgularia*, regular. That is, according to (*regulam*) rule.

*Rēgulus*, a petty king. Fr. *rex*, *regis*.

*Reiculus*, *Rēiculus*, worthless, vile. Fr. *rejicio*. Dignus *rejici*. Virgil has *Reice* for *Rejice*; "*Pascentes a flumine reice capellas*."

*Rēlativa* pronomina, relative pronouns. Fr. *refero*, *relatum*. Scheller: "They refer generally to a word preceding, but sometimes to one which is to follow. As *Qui*, *Is*." "*Quæ antecedens nomen quodammodo referunt, et velut in memoriam reducant*." F.

*Rēlego*, I send out of the way to a retired place, banish. Fr. *lego*, I send.

*Relicinus*: See Appendix.

*Reliculus*, for *reliquus*.

*Religio*, *Relligio*, scruple, fear in a religious sense, a scrupulous fear of offending the Gods. Pliny: "*Subit tacita religio animos*." Awe and veneration towards the Gods, piety, religion. Scrupulousness caused by the obligation of duty; exactness, delicacy, sincerity, faith. Fr. *religo*, *uvi*, to bind and keep back. *Quâ inbibemur quippiam facere*. *Servius*: "*Religio*, metus, ab eo quodd mentem *deliget*." *Lactantius*: "*Hoc pietatis vinculo obstricti Deo et religati sumus*. Unde ipsa *religio* nomen accepit; non, ut Cicero interpretatus est, a *relegendo*." *Herald*: "*Quod res divinæ et humanæ vim superantes horrorem injiciant animosque quasi tenent constric-*

tos." ¶ Or *religio* is from *relicio*, fr. *lacio*, to draw back, *ἀπείχω*. ¶ Cicero: "Qui omnia, quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam *relegerent*, dicti sunt *religiosi ex relegendo*."

*Rēligiōsus*, inspiring awe, venerable. Scrupulous, conscientious. Religious. Fr. *religio*.

*Rēliquis*, remains. Fr. *reliquus*. E long, as I in Italia. Or see Redamo.

*Rēliquor*, I am in arrears. "*Reliqua* debeo, *reliquis* obnoxius sum." F.

*Rēliquus*, remaining. Fr. *reliquo*, *relinquo*, as *Fragilis* from *Frango*, *Frago*.

*Rēluctor*, I struggle against. See *Re*—.

*Rēmasse*, to return. For *remāsse*. But the reading is very dubious.

*Rēmēdium*, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. *Re* means bringing back to health.

*Rēmeligo*, a fish said to stay the course of a ship by sticking to its keel. Fr. *μέλλω*, to delay. But this word rests on the testimony of Festus. In *Plant. Casin.* 4, 3, 6, which he adduces, the edd. read otherwise.

*Rēmex*, *rēmīgis*, a rower. *Qui remum agit*. Or, *qui remo agit* navem.

*Rēmigo*, I row. See *Remex*.

*Rēmīniscor*, I call to mind. See *Memini*.

*Rēmīto*, I let go back, let loose, slacken; I give up, per-  
*Etym.*

mit; I pardon, like *Condomo*; I dispense with; I let go, forbear, desist. See *Omitto*, *Prætermitto*.

*Rēmōra*, a fish which sticks to a ship and retards its progress. Fr. *mora*.

*Rēmōtus*, remote. That is, moved far back. See *Reductus*.

*Rēmulco*, I tow a ship. Fr. *ῥημολκίω*, *ῥημολκῶ*.

*Rēmulus*, a rope to tow a ship with. Fr. *remulco*. Or from a word *ῥημολκός*.

*Rēmūria*, days kept sacred to *Remus*.

*Rēmus*, an oar. Fr. *ῥημῆς*, whence *retmus*, *remus*. E is dropt, as in *Rufus*, *Ruber*, *Liber*. ¶ Quayle refers to *Celt. rama*.<sup>1</sup>

*Ren*: See Appendix.

*Rēnīdeo*, I shine, am bright or resplendent. Also, I laugh. For laughter gives resplendence to the face. As *Nitso* is traced to *νίζω*, *νίπται*, to wash; so from the same *νίζω*, fut. 2. *νίδια*, is *nīdeo*, whence *renīdeo*, like *Refulgeo*.

*Rēnuo*, I deny. Fr. *νῦο*, I nod assent. *Re* contradicts.

*Rēnuncio*, I renounce. *Re* contradicts. "*Quasi CONTRARIO nuncio irritum facio*." F. I send a contrary message; and, the word I sent, whether of news or promise, I now disclaim or renounce.

*Reor*, I judge, think. *Rātus* is for *rētus*. Some refer *ratus* to

<sup>1</sup> Classical Journal, No. 5, p. 123.

Germ. *raten*, to number or compute. Then, to think, as *λογίζομαι* from *λόγος*, computation. But whence is *reor*? Shall we bring it fr. *ῥέομαι*, to question, enquire; and so by enquiry to form an opinion? E being neglected, as in *Lamina*, *Liber*, *Remus*, *Ruber*, *Rufus*. ¶ Or rather, as *ῥέω* was to speak, could *ῥέομαι* have meant, I speak to myself, reflect, like *φράζομαι*? Or could *reo* have been a word prior to *reor*: *ῥέω* being taken in the sense of THINKING, as *φημί* is often in Homer? ¶ Or, as *ἔρω* and *εἶρω* were to connect, could *ῥέω* and *ῥέομαι* have meant to connect ideas in the mind, and so to think and judge? As *ῥέω*, to speak, is from the idea of connecting words.<sup>1</sup>

*Rēpāgūla*, barriers, bars, bolts. Fr.  *pago*, *pango*. As fastened in so as to oppose entrance. *Re* is against. See *Re*—.

*Rēpāro*, I repair. *Re* is again.

*Rēpēdo*, I go back. *Pedem retraho*.

*Rēpens*, sudden. “Fr. *ῥέπω*, to verge, tend downwards. For a body tending downwards does so all on a sudden or instantaneously, as we see in a pair of scales. So the Greeks said *ἔρπον*, in a moment.” V.

*Rēpentīnus*, same as *repens*, *entis*.

*Rēpērio*, I find out, discover; I invent. Fr. *pario*, as in *Aperio*. *Re* means the tracing back things to their remote or retired situation and bringing them out of it.

*Rēpēto*, I go back to the beginning, trace back. Also, I call back to my mind, recollect.

*Rēpētundæ*, illegal exactions, extortion. For *repetendæ* pecuniæ. Or rather *repetundarum* is for *repetendarum* pecuniarum, and *repetundis* is for *repetendis* pecuniis. Crimen *repetundarum* is a charge of repeatedly demanding and extorting sums of money. *Re*, again and again.

*Rēpleo*, I replenish, recruit. Fr. *pleo*. That is, I fill again, I fill a vessel which has been emptied. Generally, I fill.

*Replum*: See Appendix.

*Rēpo*, I creep or crawl. Fr. *ῥέπω*, transp. *ῥέπω*, as *Rapio* from *ῥάπια*. Vice versâ, we have *fēra* from *φρός*.

*Rēpōtia*, a banquet on the day after marriage; or, as others say, on the seventh day after. A renewal of the drinking bout. “*Quia quasi reficitur potatio*.” F. Thus Dr. Francis: “A festival in which they drank whatever remained of yesterday’s entertainment. *Quia iterum potaretur*.”

*Rēpresento*, I make present to one, exhibit or lay before one, represent. *Præsentem* facio. *Re* seems to mean much the same as in *Reperio*. Also, I draw or paint to the life. Also, I do anything at the time present, instead of delaying it till a

<sup>1</sup> From *res*, *rei*, says Sipontinus. That is, I judge a thing to be (rem) a reality. Tooke says: “*Res*, a thing, gives us *reor*, that is, I am thing-ed: *re-reor*, I am strongly thing-ed.” The Reader will give these words meaning, if he can.

future time. Frontinus: "Ut aestimet quæ *representanda*, quæ differenda sint." Hence, I pay or buy with ready money. And I anticipate, or make that to be at the present time which was to be done at a future time. Cicero: "Dies promissorum adest: quem etiam *representabo*, si adveneris."

*Rēprehendo*, I reprove. That is, I lay hold of a person and pull him back, I check. "Verbis ab agendo retraho." F.

*Repto*, I creep. Fr. *repo*, *reptum*.

*Rēpudio*, I cast off, disown, divorce. *Rejicio* pro pudore.

*Rēquiro*, I seek back. Fr. *quæro*. So *Acquiro*.

*Res*, rei, a thing. Fr. *χρῆσις*, (same as *χρῆμα*), whence for softness *πίσις*. See *Reus*. ¶ Or from *χρήσις*, taken in the sense of *χρῆμα*. *Χρήσις* from *κίχρησαι*, as *χρῆμα* from *κίχρημαι*. ¶ Or fr. *ρήσις*, properly, a thing said; and so a thing in general. Plautus: "Feci isthæc *dicta* quæ vos dicitis." So *ρήμα* in Luke 2, 15. Compare *Æs* from *Αἰσις*. ¶ Or from *reor*. A thing thought. ¶ *Al*. from *ῥέω*, to do. A thing done.

*Rēsēda*, dock, a kind of herb. Fr. *sedo*, *resedo*. *Re*, as in *Remedium*. Pliny: "Discutit (*reseda*) inflammationes omnes. Qui curant eā, addunt hæc verba: *Reseda*, morbos *reseda*. Hæc ter dicunt totiesque despuunt."

*Rēsēro*, I unbolt, set open. Fr. *sera*. *Re* contradicts.

*Rēsīduus*, left, remaining. Fr.

*resideo*, I keep back and rest still, I continue, remain.

*Rēsīgno*, I break open what I had sealed and ratified, I disannul, invalidate. Horace of Fortune: "Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit Pennas, *resīgno* quæ dedit." It seems to mean irritum facio, I nullify or cancel her gifts. Baxter's note is: "Demto signo chirographum dissolvimus." Some understand it as equivalent to *Rescribo*. Dacier: "*RESCRIBERE*, i. e. sibi creditam pecuniam reddere. Nam creditores *SCRIBERE* sive dictare dicebantur, cū credebant. Debitores verò, cū solvebant, *RESCRIBERE*. *Resignare* igitur pro *RESCRIBERE*, i. e. reddere." Others understand it, I sign away from myself.

*Rēsīna*, resin, rosin. Fr. *ρήτιν*. Or say fr. *ρήσιν*, which could come from *ῥέψησαι*, as *ρήτιν* from *ῥέψηται*, perf. pass. of *ῥέω*.

*Rēsīpisco*, I recover my senses, return to a right understanding, reform. Fr. *sapio*, *resipio*.

*Rēsisto*, I resist. That is, I stand against. See *Re*—.

*Respecto*, I regard, respect. That is, I look round to. Or *re* is often. I look upon often, and so consider and think of much. Opposed to turning away from.

*Respondeo* is properly, I engage or promise in return. *Hic spondet*; ille *respondet* se idem facturum. Hence *respondeo* was said of answering to what another had said before, so as to

say something in correspondence with it. Hence of answering generally. Also, I agree or correspond with. Also, I appear in court, so as to answer to my name.

*Responso*, I oppose, resist. Properly, I answer to a charge, rebut or resist it. *Fr. respondeo, responsum.*

*Respuo*, I spit back what I have swallowed; I reject, nauseate, dislike.

*Restauro*, I repair. See *In-stauro*.

*Restibilis*, unintermitted, perpetual. Pliny has "*restibilem fecunditatem*." Also, cultivated year after year without intermission, as *Ager restibilis*. *Fr. resto*, whence *restabilis, restibilis*. *Resto*, I last, endure, remain.

*Restinguo*, I put out, extinguish. See *Exstinguo*.

*Restis*, a cord, rope. *Fr. ῥῶς*, to draw, haul. That is, from *ῥύσσης*, transp. *ῥήστυς*. If without this transposition, E will be for U, as in *sEntio*: and as some derive *pEssum* from *βῆσσαν*. ¶ *Al. from resto*. "*Quod restes ligata stare faciunt*." V.

*Retæ, Reto*. Wachter: "*Gellius*<sup>1</sup> does not hit on the right

sense of these words. Mosellanus is nearer: '*I suspect that retas are not trees, but a kind of reed springing up in rivers, which, unless every now and then removed, occasion trouble to bargemen. The Germans and Gauls call reeds roir.*' He was perhaps ignorant of the northern words *ried, red, ret*, a reed; for from these are *reta* and *reto*." See *Rete*.

*Rête*, a net, gin, trap. *Fr. ἐπηρύσσω, ἐπηρύσσω*, to keep in, stop, hinder. ¶ Or, — since *ἐπηρύσσω* is from *ἐπηραι* pp. of a verb *ἐρύω*, to draw, to draw back, allied to *ἐρύω*, whence *ἐρύω*, to keep in, — *rete* is from this *ἐπηραι*, i. e. from a verb *ἐπηρέω, ῥηρέω, ῥηρέω*. ¶ "From *ῥύω*, to draw," says Wachter. ¶ *Al. from ῥίπτω, ἄεω*, to throw. As *δύω* from *δύω*, *διδύκω*.

*Rētento*, I hold back, check. *Fr. retineo, retentum*.

*Rētiārius*, a gladiator who endeavoured to throw (*retem*) a net over the head of his antagonist.

*Rētīcūlum*, net-work; a netted bag, reticule. *Fr. rete*.

*Rētīnācūlum*, that by which a thing is tied or held back, cable, rein. *Fr. retineo*.

*Rētracto*, I retract. *Fr. retrahō, retractum*, I draw back, recal.

*Rētractus*, retired. See *Re-ductus*.

<sup>1</sup> Gellius: "In quodam edicto antiquiore scriptum invenimus: Qui flumina *retanda* publicè redempta habent. *Retanda* quid esset quærebatur. Dixit amicus meus in libro se Gavii de Origine Vocabulorum septimo legisse *retas* vocari arbores, quæ aut ex ripis fluminum eminerent, aut in alveis eorum extarent, appellatasque esse a *retibus*, quòd prætereuntes naves impedirent et quasi *irretirent*: Idcircoque sese arbitrari *retanda*

flumina locari solita esse, id est, purganda: ne quid aut moræ aut periculi navibus in ea virgulta incidentibus fieret."

<sup>2</sup> "From Hebr. *RST*, *rete*." *Almsw.*

*Rōtrimentum*, dregs. Fr. *retero*, *retrivi*, like *Detrimentum*. Properly, dregs remaining from olives after they have been bruised.

*Rētro* : See Appendix.

*Rētrorsum*, in a direction backward. *Retroversum*.

*Rētūro*, I open. See *Obturo*.

*Re*, as in *Recludo*.

*Rēvēlo*, I unveil, uncover. *Re*, as in *Recludo*.

*Rēvimentum*, a fringe. Fr. *reico*, I bind. *Revieo*, same as *Revincio*.

*Reus*, one bound or obliged to perform. Fr. *χρῆος*, translated by Donnegan, "that which has been contracted for, promised; or which a person is obliged to discharge." The guttural is omitted, as in *Læna* from *Χλαίνα*. *Reus* is also one accused or impeached: and is here thought to come from *res*, *rei*. Hill: "*Reus*, from *res*, denotes the person whose cause is the subject of litigation, whether guilty or not. Cicero: '*Reos* appello non eos modo qui arguuntur, sed omnes quorum de *re* disceptatur.' It applies equally to one concerned in civil and in criminal processes." Vossius: "Quia ejus *res*, h. e. causa agitur. *Res* enim notat causam seu litem." *Ælius* says: "*Reus* est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est."

*Rex*, *rēgis*, a king. Fr. *rex* fr. *rego*. Or from *regens*, shortened to *regns*, *regs*.

*Rha*, rhubarb. As growing

on the banks of the *Rha* i. e. the Volga.

*Rhādīnē*, slender, thin, emaciated. *Ῥαδίη*.

*Rhapsōdia*, a book of Homer. *Ῥαψῳδία*.

*Rhēda*, a carriage. "The Germans and Belgians, whose language was the same as the Gallic, say to this day *reden* or *ryden*, to ride on horseback or in a carriage. Hence doubtless is *rheda*." V. "*Rad*, (Germ.), a carriage. An ancient-Gallic word. Franc. *reit*, Iceland. *reid*. Hence *rheda*. Quintilian: *Plurima GALLICA valuerunt, ut rheda*." W.

*Rheno*, a thick garment made of skins, peculiar to the Gauls and Germans. Fr. *ῤηνός*, a skin. ¶ Or from the northern *rhēn*, whence our *rein-deer*. As made of its skin. ¶ Wachter notices the Anglo-Sax. *reōn*, stragulum. ¶ Al. from the river *Rhenus*, Rhine: as used by its borderers.

*Rhētor*, a rhetorician. *Ῥήτωρ*.

*Rhētra*, a law. *Ῥήτρα*.

*Rheuma*, a catarrh. *Ῥεύμα*.

*Rhīnōcēros*, a rhinoceros. *Ῥινοκέρας*.

*Rhinthon*. Forcellini: "A Tarentine comic poet, a contemptible trifler, (nugator vilissimus): others say he was a tragic poet. Varro uses the

<sup>1</sup> Wachter objects: "Quid fieri potest ut huic opinioni tot corporibus in Galliâ et Germaniâ tegendis unum rangiferorum genus sufficiat? Admittamus rangiferorum exuvias, sed aliarum ferarum pelles non excludamus."

word for a contemptible, trifling, or extravagant fellow: Quis contra nunc *Rhinthon* non dicit sua interesse, utrum iis piscibus stagnum habeat plenum, an ranis. Columella: Itaque Terentius Varro, Nullus est, inquit, nebulo ac *rhinthon* qui &c."

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shake." W. *Rideo* then would be called from the shaking or quivering of the limbs in laughter.<sup>1</sup>

*Rīdica*, the prop of a vine. Fr. *ῥεῖδω*,<sup>2</sup> to fix firmly. *Ica*, as in *Manica*. E dropt, as in *Lamina* from 'Ελαμένη; and in *Ruber*, *Rufus*.

*Rīdicūlus*, worthy to be laughed at. Fr. *rideo*.

*Rīgeo*, I am very chill, stiff or benumbed with cold. 'Ριγῶ.

*Rīgidus*, stiff with cold; stiff, hard, firm, rigid; severe. Fr. *rigeo*. As *Frigidus*.

*Rīgo*, I water, wet, moisten. Fr. *ῥέγω*, whence *bregeo*, (as from *λιχῶ* is *linCHo*, *linGo*), and *brīgo*, as *Leber* became *Liber*, and *Pleco* *Plico*. Hence *rigo*, as perhaps B is dropt in *Rugio*; and Δ in *Ros* from *ῥόσος*. ¶ Germ. *regen* is rain.

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dem rivum aquam ducunt, sit

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from the contentions arising

from the changes of a river's

course, and its inroads on one

person's property to the detri-

ment of another's. Some refer

it to wild beasts coming thirsty

to a common fountain, and stir-

ring up strife together. Homer :

'Ως δ' ὅτε σὺν ἀκάρματτα λίαν

ἱβήσατο χάερμη, Τῷ τ' ὄρεος πο-

ρυφῇσι μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον

Πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης. Nonius

explains rivales "in unam amo-

rem derivantes."

Rivus, a stream, brook. Fr.

ῥίος, poet. ῥεῖος, whence rius,

riVus. ¶ Al. from ῥύαξ : Ξ

changing to S, perhaps as φλδΞ,

flōS ; ἀλώπηΞ, vulpeS.

Rixō, Rixor, I bicker, con-

tend. Fr. ῥίξω, Æolic form of

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contentio de aquæ usu." Or

from the contentions arising

from the changes of a river's

course, and its inroads on one

person's property to the detri-

ment of another's. Some refer

it to wild beasts coming thirsty

to a common fountain, and stir-

ring up strife together. Homer:

Ὡς δ' ὅτε σὺν ἀκάμαντα λίαν

ἔβησαντο χάσμεν, Τῷ τ' ὄρεος κο-

ρυφῇσι μέγα φρονέοντε μάχιστον

Πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης. Nonius

explains rivales "in unam amo-

rem derivantes."

Rivus, a stream, brook. Fr.

ῥέος, poet. ῥεῖος, whence rius,

riVus. ¶ Al. from ῥύαξ: R

changing to S, perhaps as φλδθ,

flōS; ἀλώπηξ, vulpeS.

Rixō, Rixor, I bicker, con-

tend. Fr. ῥίξω, Æolic form of

ῥίσιω, fut. of ῥίξω. E dropt, as

in Ruber, Remus. ¶ Some

derive rixa from ῥήξις, a rup-

ture; and hence a schism. As

pausA from παῦσις. ¶ Al.

m βρυχώμαι, I gnash my

from *ringor*, *ringsum*, *rinzum*, *rixum*.

*Rōbigo*, *Rūbigo*, rust, mildew. Fr. *robust*, red. Festus: "*Robum* rubro colore et rufo significari manifestum est." Johnson defines Rust "the RED desquamation of old iron." *Igo*, as in Origo. ¶ Al. from *ρύπος*, dirt, filth. ¶ Al. from *ρύα*, to draw, attract, contract.

*Rōbigus*, a God whom the Romans invoked to keep off mildew from the corn. Fr. *robigo*.

*Robius*: same as *Robus*.

*Rōbur*, oak of the hardest kind. Hence anything hard and strong; hardihood, strength. Fr. *robust*, red. Haigh: "Because oak is full of red veins." ¶ If from *ρώω*, (whence *ρώνυμι*, *ρώσσω*, *ρώμη*,) to give strength to, and in the middle, to be strong—then the senses must be reversed. From *ρώω* might be *roûr*, *roBur*. Or from *ρώμος*, (same as *ρώμη*, strength,) Æol. *ρώμος*, we might have *romur*, *robur*.

*Robur*, a cell for culprits. Dacier: "As being formerly made of strong oak."

*Robus*, red. Compare *Ruber* and *Rufus*. O for *υ*, as in *μτλη*, *molā*; *φτλλις*, *folliā*. *Robus* was also the oak, like *Robur*. And a kind of red wheat.

*Rōbustus*, hard and strong like oak. Fr. *robust* same as *robur*. So Augustus.

*Rōdo*, I gnaw. By the omission of the first letter, from *βρώω*, *βρώδην*; (See *Rigo*), or

*τρώω*, (whence *τρώγα*,) *τρώδην*; or *γρώω*, (whence perhaps *γρώφης* and *γρόσφος*,) *γρώδην*. Or, —supposing *rodo* to be put for *raudo*, as *Coda* for *Cauda*, —from *τραύω*, (whence *τραύμα*, *τραύδην*; or *χραύω*, *χραύδην*. Compare *raDo*, *truDo*, *tenDo*, *morDeo*.

*Rōgo*, I ask, beg. *Rogare* legem, to propose a law, i. e. to ask of the people to let it pass. So *rogare magistratum*, to elect, i. e. to ask of the people permission to elect. Fr. *δργάω*, *δργῶ*, I desire earnestly; transp. *ρογῶ*, *rogo*. As *Rapio* from *ῥεπάω*. ¶ Al. from *ῥεγα* pf. mid. of *δρέγω*, whence *δρέγομαι*, I long earnestly for. Whence a verb *δρεγέτω*, *δρεγῶ*, *ρογῶ*.

*Rōgus*, a funeral pile. Fr. *ρωξ*, *ρωγός*, a cleft, split; and so applied to pieces of split wood raised for a pile. Euripides: *Οἱ δὲ πληροῦσιν πυρὰν, Κορμῶν φέροντες πευκίνους*. We have *fēra* from *φῆρδς*, *fūris* from *φῆρδς*. ¶ Al. from *ῥεγίρω*, to raise; pf. mid. *ῥεγορα*, transp. *ῥεγορα*, (*εγόγα*). ¶ Hall: "From *rogo*. Because, when a dead body was placed on a funeral pile, it was customary to CALL UPON the departed spirit by name."

*Romphæa*: See *Rhomphæa*.

*Ronchus*: See *Rhonchus*.

*Rōrarii*, light-armed soldiers. "Fr. *ros*, *roris*. Because these frequently preceded the regular troops, as dew or a dewy shower frequently precedes rain." F.

*Rōrātio*, a blasting of vines by the fall of a cold (*roris*) dew.

*ōro*, I bedew. Fr. *ros, roris*,  
*os, rōris*, dew. Tears,  
 h fall like dew. Fr. *δρόσος*,  
 ice *ρόσος, ρός*. ¶ Or from  
*ρῶς*, a stream. ¶ Al. from  
 , (*ρῶξ*.) dew. Fr. *ρῶξ* is  
 as perhaps *φλῶξ* makes  
 ¶ Tooke: "*Ros* from  
 , and this from Anglo-Sax.  
 dew; from *hryran*, to  
 Wachter: "So *δρόσος* is  
 Gothic *Driusan*, to fall."  
 From the Oriental *rasas*, to  
 ." Tt.

*rosa*, a rose. "From Celt.

Ainsw. "*Rose*, An-  
 sax. *Rhos*, Welsh. *Rosa*,

Whence but from its  
 ,. from *rot*, red?" W.  
 om *ρόδον*, says Varro. That  
 om *ρόδον*, (as our murDer,  
 l'Her,) then *ρόσον*, as *δὲς* for  
 i. e. *δόθι*, and our loveS for  
 l'H. But *rosa* is rather  
*ροδόεσσα, ροδοῦσσα*, pertain-  
 o a rose: cut down to *ρόσα*.  
*rosācidus*, dewy. Fr. *ros*.

*rosmarinus*, *Rosmarinum*,  
 mary. Horace separates

*marinus*: "Coronantem ma-  
 Rore Deos." Ovid calls

*s maris*. Why then is it  
 l the dew of the sea? Gre-

: "These plants grow na-  
 y on dry rocky soils near

EA, where they thrive pro-  
 usly, and perfume the air

to be smelt at a great dis-  
 from the land." It is then

arine plant: but what has  
 o do with it? I half suspect

the word is a corruption.<sup>1</sup>  
 for *rosa marina*?

urton says: "Quasi *rosa συμπίλη*.  
 Etym.

*Rostrum*, the beak of a bird,  
 snout of a fish. Fr. *rodo, ro-*  
*sum*, as *Clausum*, *Clastrum*;  
*Rasum*, *Rastrum*. Pliny has,  
 "Corvi aratoris vestigia ipsa  
*rodentes*:" where Forcellini  
 notes: "Hoc est, *rostro* tun-  
*dentis cibi exquirendi gratiā*."  
*Rostrum* was also the beak of a  
 ship. And a pulpit in the Fo-  
 rum where those who addressed  
 the people stood. Because it  
 was adorned with the BEAKS of  
 the ships taken from the An-  
 tiates.

*Rōta*, a wheel; a car; any-  
 thing round, as the sun's disk;  
 a course or revolution; a wheel  
 or rack for criminals. "From  
 Celt. *roth*." Quayle. "*Rad*,  
 Germ. A Celtic word. Welsh  
*rhod*, Armoric *rat*, Irish *rit*,  
*rhotha*, Franc. *rad*. It signi-  
 fies properly a runner or a foot  
 running. For wheels are like  
 feet by which a chariot (*ροθῆι*)  
 runs. [As *τροχὸς* fr. *τέρεω*,  
*τέρεχα*.] Staden derives *rad*  
 from Iceland. *rota*, to drive  
 round." W. 'Ροθέω [is to rush  
 with a loud noise and impetu-  
 osity. *Rota*, if from *ροθέω*, is for  
*rotha*. ¶ "Plainly from Hebr.  
*ratah*, *rotavit*, *rotam gyrauit*,"  
 says Becman.

*Rōtundus*, round like a (*rota*)  
 wheel. Said also of periods  
 well rounded, full or equable.  
 Forcellini explains *Vestis ro-*

Because it smells like myrrh." ¶ It  
 ought to be *συμπρίλη*, cut down to *συμπρίλη*.  
 But *ρόδον συμπίληνον* could scarcely have  
 been corrupted to *rosmarinum*.

*tunda* "æqualiter ab omni parte fluxa et undanti ambitu composita."

*Rūbellio*, a roach. Fr. *rubellus*, reddish. So Gr. *ῥυθῖνος* fr. *ῥυθός*, red.

*Rūbeo*, I am red; I blush. Fr. *ruber*. ¶ Or from *ῥυθίω*, (whence *ῥυθίμα*, redness, blush,) Æol. *ῥυφίω*, whence *ῥυφίω*, *rubeo*, as *ἄμφω*, am Bo.

*Rūber*, red. For *rubrus*, whence *rubra*. *Rubrus* from *ῥυθρός*, Æol. *ῥυφρός*, whence *ῥυφρός*, and *rubrus*, as *ἄμφω*, am Bo.

*Rūbēta*, a toad often found among (*rubos*) brambles. Pliny: "Sunt quæ in *VEPRIBUS* tantum vivunt, ob id *rubetarum* nomine."

*Rubia*, madder, a herb with a root which is red and used by dyers. Fr. *rubeo*.

*Rūbīdus*, of a deep swarthy red. Fr. *rubeo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

*Rūbīgo*: See *Robigo*.

*Rubrica*, red earth, red ochre. Fr. *ruber*, *rubra*. *Ica*, as in *Amica*. Also, the title or head of a law or book, as written in red letters.

*Rūbus*, the bramble or blackberry bush. Pliny says of it: "Ferens mora ante maturitatem *rubentia*: unde fortasse nomen." Turton: "Named from its red fruit." ¶ Rather from *ῥώνψ*, *ῥώνος*, a bramble: whence *rūpus*, (as *φώνος*, *fūris*,) then *rubus*.

*Ructo*, to belch. Fr. *ῥευσκται* pp. of *ῥεύγω*: whence a verb *ῥευσκτώ*, *ῥευσκῶ*, *ῥευσκῶ*. Or from *ῥεύγω*, *ῥεύγω* was *ru-*

*go*, whence *rugsi*, *ruzi*, *ructum*, thence *ructo*, as from *Motum* is *Moto*. Festus has the word *erugere*.

*Rūdectus*, full of rubbish. Fr. *rudus*. As *Humectus*.

*Rūdēns*, a cable, rope. Properly, the participle of *rudo*, to make a great noise. Virgil: "Insequitor clamorque virūm STRIDORQUE *rudentum*." Ovid: "Contentis TRIDUNT æquilone *rudentes*." *Rudo* is applied to Cacus by Virgil; and is said of lions and bears as well as asses. In *rudens* it is applied metaphorically.

*Rūdimentum*, first trial or instruction in a science. For in the first stage a learner is (*rudis*) inexperienced.

*Rūdis*: See Appendix.

*Rūdis*, a rod or foil for fencing with; a foil with which gladiators were presented when discharged from fighting in the arena. Also, a rod or spatula for stirring a liquid when boiling. "Virga IMPOLITA," says Forcellini. That is, *virga rudis*. ¶ Or from *ῥάδος*, whence *ῥάδος*, and this changed to *rudis*, as *hūmus* from *χῆμος*, *plūteus* from *πλατίος*, *cūlmus* from *καλαμος*, *καλμος*. ¶ Or it is a northern word. Wachter explains Germ. *rute*, "virga, surculus; ferula; decempeda." Dutch *rade*, Engl. *rod*.

*Rūdo*, I make a noise, as an ass, a lion, a bear, &c. It is applied to Cacus by Virgil. Fr. *ῥυδόν*, (*ῥυδόν*,) in a howling or roaring manner. Donnegan explains *ῥυγῆ* "a bellowing, low-

roating, braying, howl-

*rudus*, *ēris*, unwrought ore. *entius* has "æris *rudere*." *raudus*, as *Caupa*, *Cupa*. *is* *vetus*, is rubbish, shards, stone broken and shattered, is traced to *ruo*, whence *is*. "Fragmina minuta lavel lapidum et duratæ ex ædificiis PROLAPSIS." *Rudus* novum, is new rubbing from stones hewn, *Rudus* pingue in Colubis compost, a mixture of *is* substances for enriching ground.

*rusus*, reddish, tawny. Fr. *ῥυθῶς*, whence *ῥεῦθος*, as *ῥεῦθος*, redness,) *ῥύθος*, *ῥύφος*, as *οὐθος*, *Æol.* *οὐ-* See *Ruber*.

*riga*, a wrinkle. From a *ῥυγῇ*, (*ῥυγῇ*) formed from pf. mid. of *ῥρύσσω*, to That is, a pit, trench, furrow. ¶ Al. from *ῥύω*, I draw, act, whence *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle and *ῥυσός*, wrinkled. Fr. *ten* was *ῥύζω*, *ξω*, pf. mid. *x*. Wachter has "*ῥυζά*, a ling." ¶ Quayle notices *rag*.

*roigio*, I roar as a lion. *ῥυγῇ*, *ῥυγῇ*, a roaring. ¶ From *ῥρύχω*, pf. mid. *βέ-*, (*βῆρυχα*), to roar, bel-

*rudus*, rough. See *Rudis*, *e*. *ruina*, a downfall, ruin, de-  
struction. Fr. *ruo*.

*ruma*, *Rūmen*, a teat, dug.

Fr. *ῥύομαι*, to draw to myself,<sup>2</sup> and so suck; pp. *ῥῥύομαι*, whence a word *ῥυμή*. ¶ Al. from *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing.<sup>3</sup>

*Ruma*, *Rumen*, the gullet, throat. Fr. *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing; or place of flowing. Where the liquid flows which we take into our mouths. ¶ Or from *ῥυμή*, tractus, via. That is, a canal or passage for the food we take. ¶ Al. from *ῥύω*, to draw; pp. *ῥῥύομαι*. Thus Festus derives *subrumari* hædi, "quia *rumine* TRAHUNT lac sugentes." Turton explains it differently: "From *ῥύω*. The hollow part of the throat DRAWN in by sucking in the breath." Forcellini explains *ruma*, "cavus gutturis locus."

*Rumex*: See Appendix.

*Rūmina* and *Rūminālis* *ficus*, the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found hanging (*ruminibus*) to the dugs of the wolf.

*Rūmino*, said of cows chewing the cud, i. e. bringing the food back (à *rumine*) from the throat to the mouth. Hence *rumino* is to bring back things past to remembrance, reflect, muse, ruminate.

*Rūmor*, noise, murmur; common report, rumor. From Germ. *rum*, clamor, referred by Wachter to Anglo-Sax. *hryman*, clare, and compared by him

<sup>2</sup> "ῥύομαι, primary sense, to draw to myself." Dn.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *ruo*, for *ruima*. "Quodd inde cibus ruit in stomachum." Ainsw.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ῥεῦμα*.

ψάμος, ψάμμος, sand. ¶ "From Arab. zabel." Tt.

Sāburra, sand for ballast. Fr. *sabulum*. ¶ "From Celt. *sabr*." Ainsw.

Sacchārum, sugar. Σάκχαρον.

Saccus, a sack. Σάκκος.

Sācer, sacred. Fr. ἅγιος, sacredness, whence ἁγερὸς, ἁγρὸς; hence *sagrus*, *sagra*, *sagrum*, and *sacrus*, *sacra*, *sacrum*. S as ἕξ, Sex.

Sācerdos, a priest. Fr. *sacer*. Compare Dulcedo, Viridis, Pallidus. ¶ Or fr. *sacra do*.

Sacrilegus, sacrilegious. Qui *sacra legit*. Virgil: "Vel quæ sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper."

Sacūlum, an age. For *seculum* or *sequulum* fr. *sequor*, from one age following or succeeding another. ¶ Or a diminutive of *sæcum* fr. αἰών, (an age) whence *æum*,<sup>1</sup> *æCum*, (as σπέος, *speCus*), *sæcum*, as ἔρω, Sero.

Sæpe, often. Fr. αἰεὶ or αἰέν, (αἰε,) perpetually. Hence *æe*, *sæe*, (as Eī, Sei, Si,) whence *sæpe*, as δαῖς, *daPis*. ¶ Al. from *sapes* or *sepes*, a hedge. Scaliger: "A rustic word of ancient date; for, as (*sæpes*) a hedge is thick, they expressed OFTEN by *sæpe*, thickly." So πυκνὸς is first thick, then frequent. So Rarò, seldom, is properly "thinly." ¶ "From Hebrew SPĀ, copia, affluentia." V.

*Sæpes*: See *Sepes*.

Sævus, cruel. "For *scævus*." F. *Scævus* is, untoward, perverse; *sævus* was primarily applied to one of untoward, malignant, temper. A *scævum* fatum was also a *sævum* fatum. Vossius says on Dierectus: "Festo dici videtur dies minimè rectus, sed *scævus* ac *sævus*." ¶ "From σάω, I am furious." Ainsw. That is, στύVω.

Sāga, a wise woman, witch. From *sagio*, (whence *præsagio*,) I have keen perception or discernment.

Sāgar, quick-scented. Applied to the mind, *sagacious*. Fr. *sāgio*. So dico, *dīcax*.

Sāgēna, a fishing net. Σάγηνη.

Sāgīna, meat for cramming animals. And the place where they are fattened. Fr. σάγω, fut. 2. of σάττω, I cram, stuff.

*Sāgio*: See Appendix.

Sāgitta, a dart. Fr. ἀκίστη, pointed, fr. ἀκίω. *Acista*, *acitta*, (as πῆστις for πίστις) *sacitta* (as ἔρω, Sero), *sagitta*. Vossius compares *Segesta* from Ἀκίστα.

*Sagmen*, vervain, *herba pura*. For *sagimen* fr. ἅγιος, pure. So *Regimen*.

Sāgum, Sāgus, a soldier's cloak. Σάγος.

Sal, sālis, salt. Fr. ἅλς, gen. of ἅλς. As ἕξ, Sex.

Sālācon, a poor man boasting of riches. Σαλάχων.

Sālāmandra, a salamander. Σαλαμάνδρα.

Salar, a salmon peel; and *salmo*, for *salimo*, a salmon. Fr. *salio*. Our term, *Salmon LEAP*, agrees with this.

<sup>1</sup> Compare *æum* fr. αἰός.

*Sālārium*, a salary. Fr. *sal*. "A stated allowance of meat, of which SALT was a necessary part." F. "For nothing is a more necessary part of food than salt." Ainsw.

*Sālar*, lecherous. Fr. *salio*. Varro: "Cum equus matrem ut saliret adduci non posset." ¶ Al. from *σάλος*, motion of the sea. From libidinous motions of the body.

*Sālēbra*, *æ*, rough places. Fr. *salio*, as *Latebra* from *Lateo*. Over which it is necessary to leap perpetually.

*Sālīi*, priests of Mars. Fr. *salio*; from their LEAPING and capering as they carried the sacred bucklers. Livy: "*Sālīos* duodecim legit, ac per Urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis solennique saltatus jussit." Hence *Saliarēs* Epulæ in Horace.

*Sālīo*, I leap. Fr. *ἄλλω*, whence *ἄλλομαι*, I leap. As *ἄλλος*, allus.

*Sālīva*, spittle. Fr. *σίαλον*, whence *σάϊλον*, *σάλιον*, *salia*, *salīva*. Or whence *sialīva*. ¶ Or fr. *sal*, *salis*, from its briny nature. As *Cado*, *Cadiva*.

*Sālīx*, a willow. Todd: "*Salh* Sax. The Sax. *sal*, black, is considered by Thwaites as the root. Morin remarks that *salix* is properly *selix* fr. *ἑλκε*, signifying the same thing." That is, *salicis* is from *ἐλίκη*, and *salix* abridged from *salicis*. Or *salix* is fr. *ἑλξ*, which Haigh says is the same as *salix*. E into A, as *μΕνέω*, mAneo. ¶

Quayle refers to Celt. *saileog*. ¶ "From Hebr. *tsala*." Tt.

*Salto*, I salt. Fr. *sal*.

*Salmacīdus*, briny and sour.

Fr. *ἄλμη*, brine; and *acidus*.

*Salmo*: See *Salar*.

*Salōpygium*, a wag-tail. Fr. *σάλος*, motion; *πυγή*, rump or tail.

*Salpa*, a stock-fish. *Σάλπη*.

*Salpincta*, *Salpicta*, a trumpeter. *Σαλπινγκτής*.

*Saltem*, at least. From *ἅλλ' ἂν*, whence *altar*, *saltar*, (as *Ἀρτιῶ*, *Sartio*, *Sarcio*,) whence *saltem*, as *Autem* from *Αὐτάρ*. ¶ Al. for *sautem*, (as vice versa the Cretan *αὐτὰ* for *ἄλτὰ*) *sin autem*: BUT IF NOT this, at least that. ¶ Donatus derives it from the cry of *Salutem* by captives: Spare my life, if nothing else.

*Saltus*, a wood; or, a lawn in a park. Fr. *salio*, *saltum*, from the leaping and frisking of animals in a lawn or open space in a grove. ¶ Or from *ἄλται* pf. pass. of *ἄλδω*, to cause to grow, whence *ἄλσος*, a grove. S added, as in *Sagitta*, *Si*, &c. Wachter notices a word *ἄλδος*.

*Sālūber*, healthful. Fr. *salus*.

*Sālūm*, sea, deep sea, rough sea. *Σάλος*.

*Sālūs*, safety, health. From *σάος*, safe.

*Sālūto*, I greet. I wish (*salutem*) health to.

*Salvia*, sage. Fr. *salvus*, from its salutary qualities. "Cur moriatur homo, cui *salvia* crescit in horto?" Schola Salentina.

*Salvus*, safe, whole. Fr. *salus*, whence *salivus*, like *Cado*, *Cadivus*: then *salvus*.



*Sambūca*, a sackbut ; a draw-bridge. *Σαμβύκη*.

*Sambucus*, an alder tree. Fr. *sambuca*, a sackbut, which was made of it.

*Sāmia*, a kind of cake. From the island *Samos*, where the best *samiæ* were made and used in the sacrifices of Juno.

*Sancio*, I decree, ordain. For *sacio* fr. *sacer*. Or fr. *ἀγιάω*, *ἀγιάω*, I consecrate. I CONSECRATE a law by the offering of a victim.

*Sanctus*, made sacred by decree or law ; sacred. Fr. *sancio*, *suncitum*, *sanctum*. “Deo aut rebus divinis *sancitus*, ut sunt tempora et loca.” W.

*Sancus*: See Appendix.

*Sandālium*, a sandal. *Σανδάλιον*.

*Sandāpīla*: See Appendix.

*Sandārācha*, a kind of red paint. *Σανδαράχη*.

*Sandix*, *Sandyx*, a kind of red pigment. *Σάνδιξ*, *σάνδυξ*.

*Sanè*, truly, of a truth, indeed. It seems properly to mean, fide integrâ et incorruptâ, integrè, omnino. Without any reservation. “*Sanè* dicitur quod *sanâ* mente dicitur, a cujusmodi dictis malus dolus abest.” V. Or *sanè* may mean, soberly and discreetly speaking. Or *sanè* is wholly. Thus “Non *sanè* intelligo” means, I do not WHOLLY know. Terence: “Nempe ergo apertè vis, quæ restant, me loqui?—*Sanè* quidem.” Yes wholly so, entirely so, unreservedly, &c.

*Sanguinārius*, blood-thirsty. *Gaudens sanguine et cædibus*.

*Sanguineus*, of the color (*sanguinis*) of blood.

*Sanguis*, *Sanguen*,——

*Sānies*: See Appendix.

*Sanna*: See Appendix.

*Sāno*, I heal. *Sanum facio*.

*Sanquālis* avis, an ospray.

As being under the protection of the God *Sancus* or *Sanquus*. So the pie was devoted to Mars, the eagle to Jove, the peacock to Juno, &c.

*Santōnica* herba, wormwood. From the *Santonæ*, a people of Aquitanian Gaul, where it vegetated.

*Sānus*, sound, whole, in a sound state of body or mind. For *saūs* fr. *σάος*. So *Πλῖος*, *PleNus*.

*Sāpa*,——

*Sāperda*, some fish caught in the Euxine. *Σαπέρδης*.

*Sāpiens*, wise. Fr. *sapio*.

*Sapīnus*, *Sappīnus*: See Appendix.

*Sāpio*: See Appendix.

*Sāpio*, I am discerning, discreet, am judicious, sensible, or wise. Hill: “The mental talent is held analogous to the sense of taste, which, when exquisite, catches the slightest differences subsisting among its objects. Both are equally acute in apprehending and scrutinising their respective objects.” ¶ Al. from *σοφία*, wisdom.

*Sāpo*, soap. A Gallic word. Pliny: “Prodest et *sapo*. GALLORUM hoc inventum.” Wachter: “Anglo-Sax. *sape*; Suec. *sapa*, Belg. *zeep*, Welsh *sebon*.”

*Sāpor*, relish, savor, smack.

Wit or raillery, from its high zest or gout. See Sapio.

*Sapphicum carmen*, a verse imitated from Sappho. Σαπφικόν.

*Sapphirus*, a sapphire. Σάπφειρος.

*Saraballa*, a Persian garment. Beaman: "From the Chaldee *sarabalim*." *Sarabara* also exists in the same sense, and is found in the Septuagint. Daniel 3, 21: Καὶ τὰ σαράβαρα αὐτῶν οὐκ ἠλλοιώθη.

*Sarcusmus*, a sarcasm. Σαρκασμός.

*Sarcina*, a bundle, pack, baggage. Fr. *sarcio*. As made of pieces botched and patched together.

*Sarcio*, I patch, mend, repair; I make amends for, compensate. Fr. ἀρτιῶ fut. of ἀρτίζω, I repair. Hence *sartio*, *sarcio*.<sup>1</sup>

*Sarcophagus*, a sarcophagus; a tomb. Σαρκοφάγος.

*Sarculum*, a hoe, rake. For *sarriculum* fr. *sarrio*. As *Verro*, *Verriculum*.

*Sarda*: See Appendix.

*Sardinia*, *Sardina*, a kind of fish. "From the island of *Sardinia*." F.

*Sardōnius risus*, a sardonic grin. Σαρδώνιος γέλως.

*Sardonyx*, a sardonyx. Σαρδόνυξ.

*Sardōa herba*, a herb resembling smallage. Σαρδώα.

*Sargus*, an Egyptian fish. Σάργος.

*Sārissa*, a Macedonian spear. Σάρισσα.

*Sarmadacus*: See Appendix.

*Sarmentum*, the lopping of a vine, twig cut off. For *sarpimentum* fr. *sarpo*, I prune, lop. As *Moneo*, *Monimentum*.

*Sarpo*, I prune. Fr. ἀρπη, a sickle. Or fr. ἀρκάω, ἀρκῶ. Hesychius: 'Αρκῶμαι, δρεπάνη κήχημαι.

*Sarracum*: See Appendix.

*Sarrio*, *Sario*, I weed, hoe, rake. Fr. σαρώ, or σαῶ fut. of σαίρω, explained by *Donnegan*, "to sweep, brush, or clean in general." That is, I clean or clear the ground.

*Sartāgo*, a frying-pan. Hence a motley mixture. For *sarco-tāgo*, from σὰρξ, σαρξίς, flesh; and τίτᾱγα Doric pf. mid. of τήκω, to melt. That is, a flesh-melter. ¶ Or for *sarmentago* fr. *sarmentum*, a twig. Somewhat as *Craticula* is a gridiron from *Crates*, a hurdle.<sup>2</sup>

*Sartus*, patched, repaired. Fr. *sarcio*, *sarcitum*, *sartum*.

*Sas*, for *Eas*. *Sos* for *Eos*. *Sum* for *Eum*. For *has*, *hos*, *hum*. *Has* and *hos* are the accus. pl. of *hic*, and *hum* may be for *humc*, *hunc*. As *Sic* for *Hic*. ¶ Or from ἄς, οὗς, ὅν, whom. As *Homer* uses ὅς for *He*. ¶ *Jamieson* refers *nom. sa* to *Mæso-Goth. si, so, soh*, *Franc. sia*, *Icel. su*.

*Sat*, for *satis*.

*Sātāgo*, I have my hands full of business, *sat habeo quod*

<sup>1</sup> Al. from σάω βάκκα, I make good or repair rags; whence *sarcio*, *sarcio*.

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> "Casaubon thinks it of Syriac origin." V.

*agam*. I am busily occupied, busy.

*Satan, Satanas, Satan.* Σα-  
ταν, Σατανᾶς.

*Sätelles*,—

*Sätias*, sufficiency, satiety.  
Fr. *satis* or *satio*. Or for *sati-  
tietas*.

*Säties, Sätietas*, satiety. Fr.  
*satis* or *satio*.

*Sätio*, I satisfy, satiate, cloy.  
Fr. σάρω, I stuff. The second  
T turned to I, as the second L  
in ἄλλος, Alius. ¶ Al. from  
*satis*.

*Sätior*, better. Fr. *satis*.  
That is, more sufficient for any  
purpose, more adapted. Or,  
more satisfactory.

*Sätis*, enough. Fr. *satio*. ¶  
Al. from ἄδος, satiety. For  
*sadis*. ¶ Al. from the North.  
"Goth. *sad* itan, is to eat to  
satiety, Matth. vii, 27." W.

*Sätisdo*, I give a sufficient  
security for the performance of  
anything, give bail. *Satis do*.

*Saträpes*, a satrap. Σα-  
τραπῆς.

*Sätur*, stuffed, well-fed. Bear-  
ing a full crop, fertile. Well  
died, saturated. Fr. *satis*.

*Sätūra* i. e. lanx, a platter  
(*satūra*) crammed with various  
kinds of fruits. Also, a law em-  
bracing various distinct parti-  
culars.

*Sätüreia*: See Appendix.

*Sätürnälia*, festivals (*Saturni*)  
of Saturn.

*Säturnus*, Saturn. Jamieson:  
"The Saxons, a nation of Scy-  
thic origin, worshipped Saturn  
under the name of *Seater*. The  
same day of the week was con-

secrated to him, which bore his  
name in the Roman calendar.  
In the Anglo-Sax. version,  
Matth. xvi, 1, it is called *sæ-  
ternes-dæg*. It has been deduced  
from the Phrygian word *sadorn*,  
strong or potent. But the *scythe*  
or reaping-hook given to Sa-  
turn, and the handful of ears at  
his feet, evidently refer to the  
cultivation of the soil, which  
men were supposed to be taught  
by this deity. Anglo-Sax. *sæ-  
dere*, Goth. *sadur*, signify a  
sower, from *sæda*, to sow,  
whence *sæd*, seed. Varro assigns  
a similar origin to the Latin  
name: *Ab sätu est dictus Satur-  
nus*." Wachter: "Baxter re-  
fers Turnus and *Saturnus* to  
the Celt. *teyrn*, tyrannus, king,  
and the Celtic article *sa*. The  
latter is not so plain. This I  
know, that *sa* is the Gothic, and  
see the Anglo-Saxon article." ¶  
Jamieson states in a note: "Our  
fathers, says Macrobius, called  
Saturn *παρὰ τὴν σάθην*, virile  
membrum. Goth. *sater* is syn-  
onymous with *σάθη*."<sup>1</sup>

*Sätäro*, I sate, fill full. Fr.  
*satur*.

*Sätus*, sown, planted. Fr.  
*sero*, say all. But *satus* and *sero*  
are not very like. Is *satus* for  
*setus*, as *rEor*, *rÄtus*. *Setus*  
for *seritus*. Goth. *sæda* is to  
sow. Wachter mentions the  
Belg. *saat*, seed, Pers. *sade*, a  
son, Slavonic *siati*, to sow.

*Sätÿra*, a satire. "There

<sup>1</sup> Vossius refers *Saturnus* to Hebrew  
*STR*, to hide oneself: whence the god  
Lätius.

were two kinds. The first was used for open reproof and censure of vices; the other consisted in the variety of things and measures of verse. The one is referred to the (*Satyr*) Satyr, from their wit and raillery; or because it treated of ridiculous and obscene subjects, like the topics chosen by the Satyr; or because in the ancient satire the characters of the Satyr or persons like them were introduced. The other to *satura*, a medley." F.

*Satyrion*, the herb ragwort. Σατύριον.

*Satyrus*, a Satyr. Σάτυρος.

*Saucius*, wounded. From σῦτις, formed from σῦτάω or σῦτίω, to wound. Hence *autius*, (as Oἶδ', Haud) and *saucius*, as Sarcio from ἀγρίω. ¶ Wachter notices the Scythian "*sak*, noxa; *saka*, nocere." Whiter notices the Scotch *seuch*, to cut.

*Sāvium*, for Suavium.

*Saxum*, a rock, crag; a rock, stone, flint. Fr. ἄξω fut. of ἄγω, ἄγνυμι, to break: as Sarcio from Ἀγρίω. So Rupes from Rumpo. ¶ Al. from σάξω fut. of σάττω, onero.

*Scäbellum*, a little bench. For *scamellum*, (as hyBernus for hyMernus,) from *scamnum*. As Flagrum, Flagellum.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Scäbellum est etiam instrumentum musicum, quod a tibicine in scenâ pede pulsabatur, dum manu et ore tibiam infaret: simile parvo suppedaneo ligneo concavo quod ligneâ itidem solâ aut ferrâ pedi inditâ percutiebatur, vel lignæ sculponæ altiori et fissæ quæ agitatione et ictu pedis strepebat, certisque

*Scäber*, rough, rugged, scaly; of a rugged skin, and so scabby. Fr. *scabo*, to scratch. Rough as if scratched and clawed.

*Scäbies*, roughness; roughness of skin, scab, scall, mange, itch; and hence excitement, allurements. See Scaber.

*Scäbo*, I scratch, claw. Fr. σκαβῶ fut. 2. of σκάπτω, I dig. As Fodio is allied to Fodio. Germ. *schaben*.

*Scäbres*, roughness. Fr. *scaber*, *scabra*.

*Scæva*, an omen. Fr. *scæva*, left. *Scæva* was an omen bad or good, but usually bad. The ancients augured not always in the same manner from the same hand.

*Scævitas*, perverseness, untowardness. Fr. *scævus*, left, and hence awkward, untoward.

*Scævus*, left. For *scæus* fr. σκαίος. As λαίος, læVus.

*Scälæ*, a ladder. For *scandula*, *scandla*, fr. *scando*. ¶ Vossius thinks it a Gothic word.

*Scälēnus*, uneven, scalene. Σκαληνός.

*Scalmus*, a thowl, a round piece of wood to which an oar was tied. Σκαλμός.

*Scalpo*, I cut, carve. Fr. γλάφω, σγλάφω, (as Σ is added in Σμικρός, Σκέπτο, &c.) thence *sclapho*, *scalpho*, *scalpo*. So *Sculpo* is from Γλύφω, whence Σγλύφω, Sclupho, *Sculpho*, *Sculpo*.<sup>2</sup>

ictuum intervallis non ingratum sonitum, semper tamen eundem edebat." F.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from σκάλλω, to dig.

*Scambus*, bowlegged. Σκαμβός.

*Scāmilli*, steps on the pedestals of columns. For *scamnilli* fr. *scamnum*. So *Flagellum* for *Flagellum*.

*Scamma*, ātis, the pit of a stage for wrestlers. Σκάμμα.

*Scammōnia*, scammony. Σκαμμωνία.

*Scamnum*, a pair of steps for mounting a high bed; a stool. Stephens: "Σκάμνα, *scamna*, apud Isocr. Unde *σκαμνία*, apud eundem. Vulg. lex." I do not find this word in the Index to Isocrates. ¶ Or perhaps from σκήπω, to lean or rest on; whence a word σκηπινόν, Dor. σκαπινόν, σκαπνόν, *scapnum*, then *scamnum*, as daMnum for daPnum.

*Scandālum*, a stumbling block. Σκάνδαλον.

*Scandiāna mālā*. "Pliny says they are called from one *Scandius*, as *Manliana* from *Manlius*, *Matiana* from *Matius*, &c. Hence they are not to be heard who derive the name from *Scandia*, an island of the Northern Ocean." F.

*Scando*, I climb. Fr. *scado*, (as *FraNgo* for *Frago*; and indeed the Greeks said σκάνδαλον from σκάζω,) fr. σκαδῶ fut. 2. of σκάζω, to limp. For one, who climbs, represents the motion of one who limps.<sup>1</sup>

*Scandŭla* or *Scindŭla*, a lath, shingle. Fr. *scindo*, if we ad-

mit the latter writing. Those, who write it *scandula*, derive it fr. *scando*, from the notion of one lath mounting above another; in which case, says Vossius, it must have been first said of laths used for roofing houses.

*Scāpha*, a skiff. Σκάφη.

*Scāphe*, *Scāphium*, a chamberpot. A vessel to drink out of in shape like a boat; &c. Σκάφη, σκαφλον.

*Scāpŭla*, a shoulder-blade. For *scaphula* fr. σκάφη, considered as meaning generally anything hollowed or hollow. That is, a little hollow. Thus Ainsworth derives it "ob cavitatem." Or σκάφη may be taken as a skiff. Thus Turton explains *Scapha* "the internal circumference of the ear: so called from its resemblance to the inside of a skiff." Gregory indeed states the *scapula* to be a FLAT bone, and the Greeks call it ὠμοπλάτη. But I have before me at this moment a human shoulder-blade, the surface of which forms a little hollow or cavity, and may most justly be called a *scaphula*, a little boat or a little cavity. ¶ Al. from σκαπῶ fut. 2. of σκέπω, to cover, protect. ¶ "From Hebr. *schipha*." Tt.

*Scāpus*, the stalk or stem of a herb. Anything in its form. From σκήπων, Dor. σκάπων; or σκήπος, Dor. σκάπος.

*Scārābæus*, a beetle. Fr. κάραβος, σκάραβος, a beetle.

*Scārifico* or rather *Scārifo*, I make an incision. Σκαριφῶ.

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Fr. σκαδῶ, Æolic for σκαθῶ, from σκάθῃ, a spattle, a comb, to which a ladder bears some resemblance."

*Scārus*, a char fish. Σκάρος.

*Scāteo*, I bubble or flow forth like water from a spring. Transposed for *staceo*, as *Specio* for *Sceprio*. *Staceo* is soft for *stageo*, (as *misCeo* from *μισΓίω*), from *σταγίω* or *σταγῶ* fut. 2. of *στάζω*, I drop, distil.

*Scaurus*, having projecting ankles. Fr. *σκαῦρος*, which word Donnegan has admitted.

*Scāzon*, a limping iambic verse. Σκάζων.

*Scēlētus*, a skeleton. Σκελετός.

*Scēlus*, wickedness. Fr. *σκελ-λός*, (*σκελός*), perverse, allied to *σκολιός*, oblique. Compare the senses of *Pravus*.

*Scēna*, a bower; a stage shaded by foliage. Σκηνή.

*Sceptrum*, a spear, staff, sceptre. Σκῆπτρον.

*Sceptūchus*, one who holds a sceptre, a ruler. Σκηπτούχος.

*Schēda*, a scroll or leaf. Σχίδη.

*Schēdios*, made in haste or at the instant. Σχίδιος.

*Schēma*, a habit, garb; figure of speech; &c. Σχήμα.

*Schidiæ*, chips. Fr. *σχίδια*: or a word *σχίδια*.

*Schisma*, *ātis*, scism. Σχίσμα.

*Schænōbātes*, a rope-dancer. Σχοινοβάτης.

*Schænum*, a rush. Σχοῖνος.

*Schōla*, a school; &c. Σχολή.

*Sciaticus*, for *ischiadicus*.

*Scīlicet*, you may know; to wit; you may be sure, surely; &c. For *scire licet*. So *Illicet*, *Videlicet*.

*Scilla*, a squill, sea-onion. Σκίλλα.

*Scimprōdium*, a small couch. Σκιμπρόδιον.

*Scindo*, I rend. For *scido*, (as *N* is added in *Lingo*), fr. *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχιζω*. The Greeks themselves introduced the *N* in *σχιδαλμός*. Wachter notices Germ. *scheiden*.

*Scindūla*: See *Scandula*.

*Scintilla*, a spark. Fr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark; Æol. *σπινθήρ*, whence *scintherula*, *scintella*, *scintilla*, or *scintherula*, *scintherilla*, *scintilla*.

*Scio*, I know. From *ῥσκαω*, *σκιω*.

*Scīpio*, a staff. Σκίπαν.

*Scirpus*, a rush without a knot. Fr. *σκάριφος*, a reed, straw, &c. whence *σκιρτός*, *σκιρπος*, *scirphus*.

*Sciscītor*, I enquire. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

*Scisco*, I know, learn, ascertain; enquire that I may know. So *Cognitio* is used for hearing that we may know and judge. Fr. *scio*, as *Hio*, *Hisco*.

*Scisco*, I vote, decree. That is, I know the merits of a case, and therefore give my opinion and vote on it. For voting and decreeing suppose the presence of information and knowledge, and the absence of ignorance, in the subject voted and decreed. Forcellini: "Quia non solet dici sententia, neque decerni, nisi de iis quæ planè sciuntur." So *γινώσκω* is both to know and to decree. Compare *Notio*. ¶ Al. for *sancisco* from *sancio*.

*Scissus*, for *scidsus*, from *scido* whence *scindo*.

*Scītāmenta*, dainties. Fr. *scītus*, fine, elegant, delicate.

*Scitor*, I enquire that I may know. Fr. *scio*, *scitum* or *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

*Scitum*, an ordinance. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*, *sciitum*.

*Scitus*, knowing, skilful, dexterous, clever; exquisitely or finely done; fine, elegant. Fr. *scio*, *scitum*.

*Sciurus*, a squirrel. Σκίουρος.

*Scobs*, *scöbis*, sawdust, scrapings. From a verb σκάπτω, (formed from κόπτω, to hew: as from Σγλάφω for Γλάφω is Scalpo, and from Σγλύφω for Γλύφω is Sculpo,) fut. 2. σκοπῶ or σκοφῶ. Or for *cobs*, *cobis*, from κόπτω, κόβω. ¶ Al. for *scabs*, *scabis*. That which comes à *scabendo*.

*Scölöpendra*, a scolopendra. Σκολοπένδρα.

*Scomber*, *ri*, a mackerel. Σκόμβρος.

*Scōpa*, ———

*Scopio*, *Scopus*, ———

*Scöpylus*, a high rock. Σκόπελος.

*Scöpus*, an end, design. Σκοπός.

*Scordälus*, swaggering, vaporing. For *scorodalus* fr. σκόροδον, garlic. Salmasius: "It is used for bold; for garlic was given to gamecocks to make them fight with greater boldness."

*Scōria*, dross. Σκαρία.

*Scorpio*, a scorpion. Σκorpionός.

*Scortum*, a skin, hide. Fr. κορτὸν, cut off or drawn off. See *Corium* and *Cortex*. S added as in *Scalpo*, *Sculpo*. ¶ Al. from γαρτυρὸν, γαρτρὸν, a

quiver made of skin, supposed to have signified originally anything made of leather. Hence *sgortum*, *scortum*. See *Scalpo*.

*Scortum*, meretrix. Pro *scordum*, à σκαροῦν, (σκαροῦν,) coëo. ¶ Alii referunt ad prius *scortum*, ex variis causis. "Quodd, se prostitutes, PELLEM nudam ostentent." V. "Quodd solerent dicere se attulisse pro *scorto* [seu *scorted veste*] PELLICULAM," says Festus.

*Screo*, I hawk, retch. Fr. χρίω whence χρίμπτομαι. ¶ Al. from the sound.

*Scriblita*, a kind of tart. Fr. *scribo*. From marks or characters inscribed on it. But others read *striblita* and *strebilita* fr. στρεβλός, twisted. As our Tart is from Tortus.

*Scribo*, I write. For *scripho*, (as ἀμφο, amBo,) fr. σκαριφῶ (σκαριφῶ), I make a scratch, trace or mark with a pencil, pin, &c. The Germ. *schreiben*, Belg. *schryfen*, are referred by Wachter to *scribo*.

*Scriñium*, an escritoire, desk. For *scribinium* fr. *scribo*. ¶ Al. for *secernium* or *secerninium* à *secernendo*. Or under the same notion for *crinium* from κρίνω.

*Scriptum*, a scruple. Written also *scriptlum*, *scriptulum* fr. *scribo*, *scriptum*; as γράμμα from γράφω is so used.

*Scrobs*, *scröbis*, a ditch, furrow. From the North. "Germ. *grube*, Goth. *grobs*, Anglo-Sax. *græf*, *græp*, Franc. *gruobo*, *kruopa*. With which agrees Lat. *scrobs*. All from *graben*,

to dig." W. *Graben* is much the same as γράβω. ¶ Or *scrobis* may be from a word γρόω, γρόπτω or γρόφω, to cut, grave, furrow; whence appear to come γρόσφος, a javelin, and γρόμφος, a sow. Γρόω is allied to γράω, whence γράφω. *Scrobis* from Γρόφω, as *Sculpo* from Γλύφω. ¶ Or γράφω was written γρόφω, as Vossius states the Æolians said στρετός for στρατός, &c. ¶ Al. for *scrabs*, *scrabis*, (as some think *Scobs*, *Scobis*, is put for *Scabs*, *Scabis*,) from γράφω, or from χαράω, (whence χαράσσω,) χράω, χράπτω, &c.

*Scrōfa*, a sow which has had pigs. Soft for *scromfa* fr. γρομφάς. See *Scalpo*. Or for *scromfa*, *scroffa*.<sup>1</sup>

*Scrofūla*, the king's evil. Fr. *scrofa*. Because swine are subject to it. So Gr. χοιράς fr. χοίρος.

*Scrotum*. Pro *scortum*, pellicis. ¶ Seu a γαρτύς, (γρωτός seu γρυτός,) theca sagittarum. Sic *Sculpo* a Γλύφω.

*Scrupulus*, a small stone; an obstacle; a doubt, difficulty. Fr. *scrupus*.

*Scrupus*, a rough stone or pebble. Σκυρώδης is stony, rocky, from σκύρος, a hard substance, and so a stone or rock. From σκύρος might have been a word σκύραφος, as from σκίρος is σκίραφος, a die. From σκύραφος we should have σκυρῶς, *scruphus*, *scrupus*.

*Scrūta*, *ōrum*, old trash or

trumpery. Fr. γρότη. See *Scalpo*.

*Scrūtor*, I seek diligently. That is, I hunt after (*scruta*) the veriest minutiae.

*Sculcātōriæ* naves, ships of observation. From Goth. *skiolka*, to skulk.

*Sculna*, the same as *sequestris*; and for *seculna* or *sequulna*, fr. *sequor*, like *sequestris*. So *Ficus*, *Ficulna*. ¶ Al. from *seco*. "Quod lites *sece*t ac *dirimat*." W.

*Sculpo*: See *Scalpo*.

*Sculpōneæ*, wooden shoes or clogs. Fr. *sculpo*, somewhat as *Scribonius* from *Scribo*. Rustic shoes **HOLLOWED** out from solid wood.

*Scurra*, a buffoon. Fr. σκῶρ, dung. Being as vile as dung, or jesting on low and filthy subjects. It was often applied, however, to men who entertained the rich with elegant wit and humour. ¶ Hence it is rather for *securra*, *sequurra*, from *sequor*. *Sequor*, i. e. colo, morem gero. Or *scurra* may be explained one who keeps close to the rich and amuses them with his conversation for the sake of good living. An *assecla*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *scheren*, illudo, subsanno.

*Scūtāle*, the thong of a sling. Σκυτάλη.

*Scutella*, a trencher or platter. From *scutra*, or *scutula*. ¶ Al. from Celt. *scutell*, scuttle.

*Scūtica*, a leathern thong. Fr. σκυτική fr. σκύτος, hide.

*Scutra*, a chaffern, vessel to warm water in. "Perhaps from

<sup>1</sup> Al. for *scroba*. From the *scrobes* which it makes.



its being in the shape of a (*scutum*) shield." F. ¶ Al. from *χύτρα*, a pot made from earthenware.

*Scūtŭla*, a rod; roller, cylinder. *Σκυτάλη*.

*Scūtŭla*, from signifying a rod, signifies (like *ῥάβδος* and *Virga*,) a stripe or streak. Hence *scutulata vestis* is explained by Forcellini "streaked, striped, checkered like a cobweb." As in Virgil, "*Virgatis lucent sagulis*," he explains *Virgatis* "*distinctis maculis et plagulis in modum retis et cancello- rum distiuctis; diamonded, checkered.*" From this checkering in the form of cobwebs, nets, and balustrades, *scutula* were applied to little pieces of stone or marble inlaid in tessellated pavements and cut in the form of diamonds and lozenges. ¶ Al. from *scutra*. ¶ Al. from *scutum*. But the first U should thus be long.

*Scūtum*, a buckler. As covered with (*σχύτος*) hide.

*Scymnus*, a lion's whelp. *Σχύμνος*.

*Scŷphus*, a large cup. *Σχύφος*.

*Scŷtāla*, a staff used by the Lacedæmonians in sending private orders to their generals. *Σκυτάλη*.

*Se*, himself. From *ŷ*, as *Sex* from *ἑξ*.

*Se—*, six, as in *Sejugi*. For *sex*.

*Se—*, privately. For *seor- sum*.

*Se—*, half. For *semis*.

*Sēbum*, *Sēvum*, tallow, suet.

For *suebum*, *suevum*, fr. *sus*, *suis*. "*Quodd plus pingui- tudinis hoc animal habet.*" Ainsw. We say, As fat as a pig or a hog. ¶ Welsh *sebon* is soap. See *Sapo*.

*Secespŷta*, a long knife used in sacrifices. A *secando*. We may in some measure compare the termination *pitis* in *Cæspitis*.

*Sēcŷius*, more or less other- wise; not otherwise for that, not the less for that, neverthe- less. Fr. *sēcus*.

*Sēco*, I cut. Fr. *ξίω*, i. e. *cseo*, transp. *seco*. On the other hand, *Scio* is from *ἴσχω*, *Σχίω*. "Gr. *ξίω*, Lat. *seco*, Germ. *sæ- gen*, Bohem. *sekam*, Engl. *saw*." W.

*Sēcors*, same as *Socors*. Fr. *seorsim* and *cors*. We have *seors* or *socors*, as we neglect the O or the E.

*Sēcŷrētus*, separated; retired. Fr. *secretum* supine of *secerno*, to sift, separate.

*Secta*, an opinion, way; sect, party. Fr. *sector*, as we fol- low an opinion or party. Or for *secuta*, taken in a passive sense: That which is followed. ¶ Al. from *seco*, *sectum*. From the notion of splitting into par- ties.

*Sector*, I follow. Fr. *sequor*, *secutum*, *sectum*.

*Sector*. Adam: "If any one was indebted to several persons and could not find a cautioner within 60 days, his body literally according to some, but more probably his effects, might be cut in pieces and divided among his creditors. Thus *sectio*

is put for the purchase of the whole booty of any place, or of the whole effects of a proscribed person; and *sectores* for the purchasers, because they made profit by selling them IN PARTS."

*Secundum*, immediately after, behind; just by, nigh; along; in conformity with, according to. For *sequendum* fr. *sequor*. That is, in that situation as to FOLLOW close with.

*Secundus*, second. For *sequendus*, (like *Gerundus*, whence *Gerunds*,) because one who is second follows the first.

*Secundus*, helping and assisting. As applied to things FOLLOWING us, going after us as we go, and coinciding with our wishes. See above.

*Securis*, an axe. Fr. *seco*.<sup>1</sup>

*Securus*, careless; without care. Qui est *seorsim* a *curâ*. So *Secors*. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *sokair*. Wachter: "Germ. *sicher*, Anc. Brit. *sicer*, Belg. *zeker*, *saker*. All from *securus*."

*Secus*, the same as *secundum*, and for *sequus* fr. *sequor*, whence *secundum*. "In this sense it occurs in *intrinsecus*, *extrinsecus*." V.

*Secus*, in another way, otherwise. Also, otherwise than what could be wished, unsuc-

cessfully, in vain, as Gr. *ἄλλως*. Fr. *ixàs*, far. That is, far differently. ¶ Al. from *seco*, to cut, divide, separate.

*Sæcus*, a sex. Fr. *sæcus*, otherwise. The sexes having their formation different from each other. "Quia ALITER se habet corpus fœminæ ac maris." V.

*Sed*, *Set*, but. Scaliger: "For *se*, apart from, diversely, and *et*. Thus, 'Tu curris, *sed* ego *sedeo*' is: You run, and I, differently from you, sit." ¶ Or from *dei*, transp. *id*, whence *sed*, as from *Ei* is *Sei*, *Si*. ¶ Al. from *sed-eo*, for *se-eo*, i. e. *seorsim-eo*, as in *Seditio*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ Jamieson refers to Suio-Gothic *sæt*, *satt*, truly; as the Latin *Verum* is used for *But*.

*Sædeo*, I sit. Fr. *sedes*, a seat; as *ἔξ*, Sex.

*Seditio*, dissension, broil. For *se-itio* (as *proëo*, *proDeo*), a going separately or in diverse ways.

*Sædo*, I allay, settle. Fr. *sædi* pf. of *sædeo*. I make to sit. Virgil: "Cum venti posuere omnisque repente *resedit* Flatus."

*Sædulus*, attentive. Fr. *sædi* pf. of *sædeo*, like *Assiduus*. ¶ Some translate it also, faithful, honest: for *sæ-dolus*, apart from deceit. So *Securus*, *Secors*.

*Sæges*, land fit for sowing; land sown, a cornfield; corn; crop. For *seriges* fr. *sero*. Compare *Strages*.

*Sægestre*, a straw-mat, coarse

<sup>1</sup> "Al. for *semi* and *curis*, a spear (though *se* for *semi* is long, and *cu* in *curis* is short): from its being on one side sharp, on the other fit for digging with; whereas, if it is sharp on both sides, it is called *Bipennis*. Or, because it has a hilt half as short as that of a spear." F.

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> Haigh refers *sed* to *sædo*, so as to make it a qualifying particle.

coverlet. Soft for *stegestre* fr. *στειγαστρον*, by which it is explained in Vett. Gloss. That is, from *στειγω*, as *Teges* from *Tego*. ¶ Al. from *seges*, as made of chaff or straw, the refuse of corn.

*Segmen*, a cutting, shred. For *secmen*, *secamen* fr. *seco*. So *Nomen*, &c.

*Segmentum*, a band, fringe, flounce. Fr. *segmen*, as *Momen*, *Momentum*. A particle cut off from gold, silk, &c.

*Segnis*, slothful, cowardly. Fr. *ὄκνος*, sloth, fear; or, as Haigh observes, from an adjective *ὄκνός*. Hence *sognis*, (as *Signum* is from *ἰχθυος*;) then *segnis*, as *νEster* for *νOster*, *dEntes* for *dOntes* from *ὀδοντες*. ¶ Al. for *se-ignis*, without fire and ardor of mind.

*Seliquastrum*, an old-fashioned seat. For *sediquastrum* fr. *sedeo*. As *ὁδυσσεύς*, *uLysses*. Or from *sella*.

*Sella*, a seat, chair, sedan; close-stool. For *sedula* fr. *sedes*.

*Sembella*, for *semilibella*, half a *libella*.

*Semel*, at once, once. Allied to *simul*. "Things, which are effected with one effort, are done *simul* and *semel*." V.

*Sēmen*, seed. For *serimen* fr. *sero*; or for *sevimen* fr. *sevi* pf. of *sero*. See *Nomen*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Franc. *samo*, Polon. *siemie*, Bohem. *semeno*, Russ. *seime*, Germ. *same*, *samen*." W.<sup>1</sup>

*Sēmestris*, half yearly. For *se-menstris*, fr. *sex-mensis*.

*Sēmi*—, half. Fr. *ἡμι*, as *\*Eξ*, *Sex*.

*Sēmīs*, half. *\*Ημισυ*.

*Sēmīssis*, the half of an *as*. *Semiassis*.

*Sēmīstertius*: See *Sestertius*.

*Sēmīta*, a narrow path. Fr. *semis*, as *Navis*, *Navita*. That is, half a way. *Martial*: "Jussisti tenues, Germanice, crescere vicos; Et modò quæ fuerat *semīta*, facta via est." ¶ Al. from *semi*, and *eo*, *itum*.

*Sēmo*, a man transferred to the gods or deified. For *semi-homo*. So *Ne-homo*, *Nemo*.

*Semper*, continually, always. For *samper*, (as *grEssus* for *grAssus*;) fr. *ἀμπερῆς*, *διαμπερῆς*, continually. S added, as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, *Sidus*. Or *ἐσαμπερῆς* existed, whence *ῥαμπερῆς*.<sup>1</sup>

*Sempiternus*, continual. For *semperiternus* fr. *semper*. ¶ Al. for *semper-aternus*.

*Sēnācŭlum*, a Senate-house. For *Senaticulum* from *Senatus*.

*Sēnātus*, a Senate. Fr. *senex*. From being composed of old men. *Ovid*: "Nomen et ætatis mite *Senatus* habet."

*Sēnēcta*, old age. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. As *Caracta* from *Carex*, *Caricis*.

*Sēnex*, old. Fr. *ἔνος*, a year. One in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from *\*Eτος*, *Annosus*

<sup>1</sup> Scaliger: "Semper is *semi-opere*, as *Toper* is *Toto-opere*. *Toper* is expeditiously, so that the whole is finished. *Semper* is only half-done, and so in a state of continuation."

<sup>1</sup> Wachter gives a refined northern derivation in *voc. Same*.

from Annus. Wachter notices Celt. *hen*, old. ¶ Al. for *semi-nex*, gen. *semi-necis*.

*Sēni*, six. Fr. *sex*, as Bini from Bis.

*Senica*, a hag, beldam. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. See Senecta.

*Sēnium*, old age. Fr. *senex*, *senis*.

*Sensim*, by little and little. Fr. *sentio*, *sensum*, as Rapiō, Raptum, Raptim. By small degrees, so that we only just PERCEIVE it. We however say In-sensibly: and Forcellini explains *sensim* "paulatim et quasi motu *sensum* FALLENTE." But this would be *insensim*. *Sensim* is rather leisurely, slowly, and so by little and little. Priscian: "Quia ea maxime faciunt *sensum*, quæ morantur."

*Sensus*, the faculty of perceiving. Fr. *sentio*, *sentsum*, *sensum*.

*Sententia*, sentiment, feeling of the mind, thought, opinion, judgment; and hence a giving of our opinion by a vote. Also, what is meant, meaning, signification, sense. Also, a sentence as conveying a thought or sentiment. Fr. *sentio*. For *sentientia*, fr. *sentiens*, *entis*.

*Sententiōsus*, full of pithy (*sententia*) sentences.

*Sentina*, the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water is. Fr. *σένθος*, dung; whence a word *senthis*, as Segnis from *ὄξυς*; then *senthina*, *sentina*.

*Sentīno*, I work at the *sentina*. Also, I avoid danger. A naval metaphor, taken from

sailors in a storm emptying the sink of the ship to preserve themselves from impending danger.

*Sentio*, I discern, perceive. "For *syntio* fr. *συντίω* fut. of *συντίξω*, I make to understand." Ainsw. In Donnegan we have "*συντίω*, to perceive or remark." ¶ "It is properly said of hearing, if it is fr. *sonitus*." V. As Audio from *Αἰδῆ*, a voice.

*Sentis*: See Appendix.

*Sentus*, prickly. Fr. *sentis*.

*Seorsum*, apart. For *se-vorsum*, i. e. *vorsum* ad *seipsum*, et ab aliis. So Quorsum is Versum-quod. ¶ Or, as Priscian thinks, *se* is for *secus*. *Vorsum secus*, turned in a contrary direction, in a direction contrary to others.

*Sēpar*, *āris*, separate, apart. That is, *seorsim par*. Compare *Impar*.

*Sēpāro*, I sever. Fr. *separ*, separate. That is, I make separate. ¶ Al. from *se* and *paro*.

*Sēpēlio*: See Appendix.

*Sēpes*, a hedge. For *sekes*, (as *λύκος*, *luPus*,) fr. *σηκός*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *sepio*, i. e. *sæpio*, fr. *αἰῶς*, high." ¶ "From the oriental *SB*, to surround." Ainsw.

*Sēpia*, a cuttle-fish; ink from it. *Σηπία*.

*Sēpio*, I hedge in. See *Sepes*.

*Sēplāsia*, perfumes. From *Seplasia*, a street or marketplace of Capua. Festus: "*Seplasia*, forum Capuæ, in quo plurimi UNGUENTARIJ erant."

*Seps*, *sēpis*, an eel or small

serpent whose bite causes the limbs to 'putrefy. Fr. σήπω, to make to putrefy.

*Septem*, seven. Fr. ἑπτά, whence *heptem*, (as δέκα, decEM,) then *septem*, as <sup>4</sup>Eξ makes Sex.

*September*, September. Fr. *septem*. The seventh month, reckoning from March.

*Septentrio*, ōnis, the seven stars forming the constellation of the Bear. Fr. *septem triōnes*, as resembling seven yoked oxen. The Seven-ox. Others consider *trio* a termination.

*Septiciāna* libra, the Septician pound weight. Forcellini: "Dicta creditur a *Septis*, quo loco Romæ negotiatores versabantur, et ad pondus vendebant." ¶ Unless it was from one *Septicius*.

*Septicus*, putrefactive. Σηπτικός.

*Septum*, a place hedged or fenced in, an inclosure; an inclosure for selling merchandise; a damstake. Fr. *sepio*, *sepitum*, *septum*.

*Sēpulcrum*, a tomb. Fr. *sepelio*, *sepelitum*, *sepellum*, then *sepultum*, as pEllo, pUlsum. So Fulcrum from Fultum.

*Sēquester*, ris, re, an umpire, referee; one in whose hands anything agreed between parties is deposited. Fr. *sequor*. One whose decision either party FOLLOW. ¶ Al. from ἔπω, I say, speak; as seQUor fr. ἔπομαι.

*Sēquestro*, I deposit, put down, put by, lay aside. See above.

*Sequior*, worse, inferior. Fr. *sequor*. For the worse follows the better, as a servant, &c. ¶ Al. from *secus*, otherwise, i. e. otherwise than it should be, like ἄλλως.

*Sēquor*, I follow. Fr. ἑπομαι,<sup>1</sup> Æol. ἑπομαι, whence *hequor*, (as λείπω, linQUo,) then *sequor*, as Εξ, Sex. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *secan*," says Tooke.

*Sēra*, a bar, bolt. Fr. σπῆρα, a chain, rope; which is defined also by Scapula "*sera et obex forium: eò quòd antiquitus FUNE communire januas solebant.*" Or *sera* was a door-chain.

*Sērēnus*, fair and dry, serene. For *xerenus* fr. ξερός, dry. Virgil: "*Serenas Ventus agat nubes.*" ¶ Al. from *sero*, as applied to weather fit for sowing.<sup>2</sup>

*Sērresco*, I grow dry. For *xeresco* fr. ξερός, dry. ¶ Al. for *serenescio*.

*Sēria*, a jar, cag, pot. For *selia* fr. σήλια, a meal tub, &c. So βαλιδός, vaRius.

*Sērīcus*, silken. As exported by the *Seres*, a people who dwelt in the eastern parts of Asia.

*Sēries*, a row, order, course. Fr. *sero*, to connect.

*Sērīus*, grave, in earnest, se-

<sup>1</sup> "Between ἑπομαι and sequor there is an extraordinary disagreement in syntax. It is to be remarked in explanation of this that the Greek verb governed the accusative in the dialect of the language from which the Latin was derived. Pindar: γένος ἄλβος ἕποντο." Classical Journal, No. 70, P. 288.

<sup>2</sup> Haigh: "Fr. εἰρήνη, peace, tranquillity."

rious. Abbreviated from *serius*, (as perhaps Abstemius for Abstemetius,) fr. *se* and *risus*. Being without laughter. Compare *Securus*.

*Sermo*, discourse, talk. Fr. *ἔρμος*, *σῆμος*, a connexion, series i. e. of words and sentences. Gr. *ἔρω*, to speak, is from *ἔρω*, to connect. So *ἔπω* and *ἀπύω*, to speak, are nothing but *ἔπω* and *ἀπύω*, to join. And *λέγω*, to speak, is *λέγω*, to collect. ¶ Or for *serimo* fr. *sero*, to connect. As *Salio*, *Salmo*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to sow, plant: as in the expression *sero sermones*. Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant." ¶ Al. from *ἔρῳ*, to speak; pp. *ἔρμαι*.

*Sēro*, I connect, join; knit, plait. Fr. *ἔρω* or *ἔρῳ*, I connect.

*Sēro*, I sow, plant. Fr. *σπείρω*, fut. *σπερώ*, transp. *πασρώ*, *psero*, whence for softness *sero*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to join in a row. From the notion of a row, series, or continuation of things in one line one after the other as observed in sowing. ¶ Jones: "Sero is the Hebr. *zaro*, to sow."

*Sērōtinus*: See *Annotinus*.

*Serpens*, a serpent. Fr. *serpo*. A creeping thing. Forcellini explains *serpo* "ANGUIUM more incedo." And Donnegan explains *ἔρπω* "to wind along like a SERPENT."

*Serpērastra*, *ōrum*, ———

*Serpo*, I creep. Fr. *ἔρπω*, as *Sex* from *ἑξ*.

*Serpyllum*, wild thyme. *ἑρπυλλον*.

*Serra*, a saw. For *secerra* fr. *seco*. Or thus: from *seco* is *secera*, (like *Patera*,) then *seca*, *serra*.

*Serta*, a rope. As being (*serta*) plaited or twined. See *Sero*.

*Serta*, *ōrum*, wreaths. As being (*serta*) plaited.

*Serum*, whey. Fr. *ἔρως*, whey; whence *sorum*, (as *ἔρω*, *Sero*), then *serum*, as *γόνυ*, *gEnu*. Gender changed, as in *vinUM* from *οἶνος*.

*Servo*, I save, preserve. Fr. *ἔρύω*, whence *ervo*, (as *solVo* for *solUo*,) and *servo*, S being added as in *Signum*, *Sidus*, *Sagitta*.

*Sērus*, late. Fr. *ὄψηρος*, whence *ὄψηρος*, *psērus*, (as *Dentes* is from *ὀδοντες*), and for softness *serus*.<sup>1</sup>

*Servus*, a slave. Fr. *servo*. A captive PRESERVED in war. ¶ Al. à *servando* res heriles. ¶ Or from *ἔρος*, (as *arVum*, *sylVa*,) whence *ἔρπον* and *εἰςῆρον*, slavery.

*Sēsānum*, sesame. *Σήσαμον*.

*Sescenāris bovis*: See Appendix.

*Sēsēlis*, hartwort. *Σίσελις*.

*Sesqui*, as much and half as much more. "For *semisqui* i. e. *semisque*," says Vossius. That is, (a whole) and a half. The reason of the I for the E seems to appear in the compounds. Thus *sesquipes* might become

<sup>1</sup> Haigh: "Fr. *θῆρος*, (in the time) of wild beasts: because they begin to prowl in the evening." ¶ "Fr. *ὄψς*, an end. For *serum* is that which regards the end. As *Livy* speaks of *serum dici*." V.

sents, especially by parents to their children.

*Sigillatim*, individually. For *singillatim* fr. *singuli*.

*Sigillum*, a little image or figure. For *signillum* fr. *signum*. As *Tigillum* from *Tignum*.

*Sigla*, *ōrum*, short notes, ciphers. For *sigilla* fr. *signum*. Little signs or notes.

*Sigma*, *aitis*, a couch for reclining on at supper, in the form of the Greek letter (*Sigma*) Σ or C.

*Signinum* opus, a kind of plastering made with shreds and tiles beaten to powder, and tempered with mortar, resembling our plaster of Paris. As made at *Signia*, a city of Latium.

*Signum*, a mark, sign, trace, vestige; token; figure, image; seal; standard; &c. Fr. *ἵχνος*, a trace; whence *sicnum*, (S added as in Si and Sidus), then *signum*, as cyGnus for cyCnus. ¶ Al. for *sicnum* fr. *εἰκόνος* (*εἰκὼς*) gen. of *εἰκὼν*, an image.<sup>1</sup>

*Sil*, —

*Silānus*: See Appendix.

*Silenus*, the fosterfather of Bacchus. Σιληνός.

*Sileo*, I am silent. Fr. *σιγαλῖος*, silent, whence *σιγαλεάω*, or *σιγαλεῖω*, *σιγαλεῶ*, I am silent; contr. *σιλεῶ*. But I in *sileo* should thus be long. Rather then from *σιγαλεῶ*, contr. *σιγλεῶ*, thence *sileo*, as Igmitor,

Imitor; Stigmulus, Stīmulus. Or from *σιγῆλος*, silent; contr. *σιγῆλος*, whence *sigleo*, *sileo*.

*Siler*, —

*Siler*, a flintstone. Fr. *χάλαξ*, transp. *χίλαξ*, whence *silar*, as Seta for Cheta. ¶ “For *secilex*, i. e. *lapis sectus*,” says C. Scaliger. ¶ “From Hebr. *selag*.” Tt.

*Silicernium*: See Appendix.

*Siligo*: See Appendix.

*Siliqua*, the husk of a bean. Soft for *xiliqua*, *xyliqua*, fr. *ξύλιχη*, wooden; as properly applying to a kernel. So from Example, Xample, we say Sample.

*Sillōgrāphus*, a writer of lampoons. Σιλλογράφος.

*Silo*: See Silus.

*Silurus*, the shadfish. Σίλουρος.

*Silus*, *Silo*, having the nose turned upwards, snubnosed. Fr. *σιλὸς*, which Donnegan explains “having a cocked nose, flattened towards the root.”

*Sīma*, the blunt part on the top of a pillar. From *simus*. “Instar nasi caprarum, unde nomen.” F.

*Sīmia*, an ape. From its being (*sima*) snubnosed.<sup>2</sup>

*Sīmīla*, *Sīmīlāgo*, fine meal of corn. For *simūdala* fr. *σεμύδαλις*.

*Sīmīlis*, like. Fr. *ὁμαλὸς*, whence *somalis*, (as \*Eξ, Sex,) *somilis*, (as *μαχάνα*, machina,)

<sup>1</sup> Al. soft for *stignum* (See Segestre) fr. *στεῖνω* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, to make a prick or mark. ¶ Al. from *seco*.

<sup>2</sup> “Ex omnibus brutis nullum est quod ad speciem humanam magis accedat, aut facta hominum magis imitetur quam simia. Hinc fortasse *simia* a Scyth. *sam*, *similis*.” W.

then *similis*, as *κΟυς*, *cInis*; "*Ουβρος*, *Imbris*. ¶ "From *Mæso-Gothic samaleika*," says Jamieson. The Germ. *sam* is like, like as.

*Simitu*, at the same time, at once. For *simitu'*, *simitus*, contracted from *similitus* fr. *similis*, as *Funditus*, *Radicitus*.

*Simplex*, *icis*, single, simple. From *sine plicâ*, without a fold.

*Simpulo*, one who indulges in potations. Fr. *simpulum*.

*Simpulum*, a cup used in sacrifices. For *sipulum*, (as *τύραρον*, *τύμκρον*,) soft for *siphulum* (as *scaPula* for *scaPHula*,) diminutive fr. *σῖφων*, a vessel for tasting wine. Dacier: "Fr. *σῖφων*, whence *simpo*, and *simpulum*." ¶ "From Hebrew *sephel*, any wine vessel." V.

*Simpvium*, ———

*Simul*, together. For *simule* or *simile* fr. *similis*, as *Facil* from *Facilis*. Said of persons using LIKE efforts in doing the same thing.

*Simulacrum*, an image. Fr. *simulo*, as *Lavo*, *Lavacrum*. That is, a fictitious appearance.

*Simulo*, I feign. Fr. *simulis* or *similis*. I make LIKE the reality.

*Simultas*, grudge, malice. Fr. *simulo*, for *simulitas*. Properly, a dissembled or disguised malice. ¶ Al. from *similis* or *simulis* (whence *Simulter*): as founded on likeness of pursuits. Hesiod: *Καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ νοῦτον καὶ κοιδὸς κοιδῶν*.

*Simulter*, in like manner. For *simuliter*, *similiter*.

*Simus*, flatnosed. *Σιμός*.

*Etym.*

*Sin*, if not; if not this, but that; but if. For *si-ne* or *si-non*.

*Sināpi*, mustard. *Σίμησι*, *σίναπι*.

*Sincērus*, genuine, pure. Fr. *sine cerâ*, as honey without wax. As *Simplicis* from *Sine-plicis*. ¶ Or fr. *σὺν κῆρι*, with the heart.

*Sinciput*, one half of the head. Fr. *semi-caput*, *semiciput*, *simiciput*, (as *tango*,) then *sinciput*, as *princeps* for *primiceps*.

*Sindon*, fine linen. *Σινδών*.

*Sine*, without. Butler: "The imperative of *sino*, I let alone, [do without a thing]. It signifies privation or being without a thing." So *Ponē* from *Pono*. ¶ Al. from *σῖνω*, as *Sino* fr. *σῖνω*.

*Singlārūter*, for *singulariter*.

*Singultus*, a sobbing. As made *singulatim*, (*singultim*,) one by one or at intervals.

*Singulus*: See Appendix.

*Sinister*, left. Fr. *sino*; as *Minor*, *Minister*. So *Martini* derives German *Link* (left) from *Linquo* ("commode et ingeniosè," says *Wachter*), and so *Tooke* derives the *Left* hand from the participle of *Leave*: "The *RIGHT* hand is that which custom and those, who have brought us up, have ordered or directed us to use in preference, when one hand only is employed. And the *LEFT* hand is that which is *LEAVED*, *LEAV'D*, *LEFT*; or which we are taught to *LEAVE* out of use on such occasions." ¶ Al. for *sinisterus* for *siristerus* fr. *ἀριστερός*, as *Sino* fr. *σῖνω*, *Sicharbas* from *Ἀχάραβας*.



*Sino*, I suffer; suffer to be, let alone. *Sino* is for *sio*, whence *sivi*; and *sio* is fr. *ῥω*, or *ῥέω*, *ῥω*, whence *ῥημι*, "mitto, permitto, dimitto, omitto." ¶ Others derive *sino* from *ἀνέω*, *ἀνῶ*, as *Sicharbas* from *Ἀχάρβας*.

*Sinōpis*, a stone called sino-per or ruddle. From *Sinope*, a city of Pontus. Hence it was called *Rubrica Pontica*.

*Sinus*, *Sinum*: See Appendix.

*Sinus*, a bosom, lap; any cavity or winding. Also, a bay or creek, as *κόλπος* is used in Greek. "Velut *sinum* præbens aquis incurrentibus." F. Fr. *σιφνός*, (explained by Hesychius *κενός*, hollow; whence *σιφνός*, the mole,) whence *siphnus*, for softness *sihnus*, (as *veCHO* became *veHo*,) then *sinus*. ¶ Or from *ῥάω*, *ῥω*, to empty, make hollow: whence *Iuanis*. S added, as in *Sero*, *Si*, &c.

*Sip̄arium*, the veil or curtain of a theatre. For *sipharium* fr. *σίφαρος*, a sail. ¶ "From *φάρος*, an outer garment; whence *separium*, (i. e. *semiparium*, *ἡμιφάριον*) or *siparium*." Hemsterh.<sup>1</sup>

*Sīpho*, a tube, pipe. *Σίφων*.

*Sipo*, *Sūpo*. See *Dissipo*.

*Siquidem*, since, seeing that. That is, *si-quidem*, since indeed. *Si* is fr. *si*, since.

*Sirbēnus*, one who talks confusedly. Fr. *σύβη*, tumult.

*Sirēdōnes*, Sirens. *Συρῆδες*.

*Siremps*, *Sirempse*, quite alike, the same. For *sireps*, *sirepse*: abbreviated fr. *similis re ipsā*. *Pse*, as in *Eapse*. ¶ Or for *similis secundum rem ipsam*.

*Sīren*, a Siren. *Σηρήν*.

*Sīrim*, for *siverim* fr. *sino*, *sivi*.

*Sīrius*, the dogstar. *Σείριος*.

*Sirpe*, laserwort. For *silpe*, *silphe*, fr. *σίλφι*. We say *tuR-ban* for *tuLban*.

*Sirpea*, a mat made (e *sirpis*) of twigs. Or fr. *sirpo*: *Quæ sirpatur virgis*.

*Sirpo*, I bind or hoop with twigs. Fr. *sirpus*, a twig; for *hirpus* (as *ἦξ*, *Sex*) fr. *ῥπός* transposed for *ῥιπός*, gen. of *ῥιψ*, a twig. As *Sorbeo* from *ῥορέω*. ¶ Al. from *σίρω*, I bind.

*Sirpus*, a net made of twigs. See *Sirpo*. Also, a riddle; either from the involutions of a net, or from its entangling men as a net entangles fishes.

*Sirus*, a subterraneous granary. *Σειρός*.

*Sis*, if thou wilt. For *si vis*.

*Siser*, the white carrot or yellow parsnip. *Σίσραγον*.

*Sisto*, I 'cause to stand still, stop. Fr. *ῥτάω*, *ῥτῶ*, as *ἔξ*, *Sex*.

*Sistrum*, a timbrel used in the rites of Isis. *Σίστηρον*.

*Sisurna*, a common coverlet. *Σίσουρνα*.

*Sisymbrium*, water-mint. *Σισύμβριον*.

<sup>1</sup> Vossius derives it from *sipo*, to cast, as *Dono*, *Donarium*. As being cast before the spectators to prevent them from seeing what is going to be done within. But the I in *Sipo* is short, and the A in *Donarium* is long.

*Sitānius*: See *Setanius*.

*Sitarcia*, provisions for a voyage. Σιταρχία. ¶ Others read *sitarchia* from σιταρχία.

*Sitella*. A little *situla*.

*Sitīcines*, persons who used (*canere*) to sing mournful songs among (*sitos*) the dead and buried. *Situs*, as in the epitaph by Ennius: "Hic est ille *situs* cui nemo" &c. ¶ "From Icel. *syta*, to wail, *sut*, mourning. *Sitīcines* are *Luctīcines*." W.

*Sītis*, thirst. Fr. ἴδος, which Wachter explains "heat and sweat." Wachter notices Germ. *sieden*, to be hot. And *eiten*, to be burnt or hot. ¶ Al. from ἴψος, transp. ψιδος, whence *psitis*, as niTeo for niDeo, and muTus from μύδος, uTerus from ἴδερος. Then *sitis*, as the Greeks said Σίττα, Σάγδας, for Φίττα, Ψάγδας. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. ἰδός, violent impulse; from ἰδύω, to be carried with violence." S added, as in *Sidus*. But the I should thus rather be long. ¶ "Fr. *situs*. The *situs* of fields is αὐχμὸς, drought. Hence fields are said *sitire*." Isaac Voss.

*Sītōnia*, the office of provider. Σιτανία.

*Sittŷba*, the covering of a book. Σιττύβη.

*Situla*, —

*Situs*, situation. Fr. *sino*, *situm*. For everything is there placed where it was (*situm*) suffered to be or where it was left.

*Situs*, filth or mouldiness arising from things which are

(*sita*) suffered to be left alone, and neglected.

*Sive*, whether. That is, *ve si*, or if.

*Smāragdus*, an emerald. Σμάργδος.

*Smāris*, some small fish. Σμάρις.

*Smecticus*, abstersive. Σμηκτικός.

*Smegma*, ātis, a washball. Σμῆγμα.

*Smīntheus*, Apollo. Σμινθεός.

*Sōbōles*, *Sūbōles*, an offspring. *Soboles* is soft for *suboles*. Fr. *sub* and *oleo*, to grow. *Sub* is, from under, up. That which grows up. We speak of children grown up. Tibullus: "At tibi succrescat proles, quæ facta parentis Augeat." Vossius: "*Suboles* propriè vocantur stolones seu pulli arborum stipitibus accrescentes."

*Sōbrīni*, *Consōbrīni*: See Appendix.

*Sōbrius*, sober. Fr. *seorsim* and *bria*. Apart from wine vessels. ¶ Or for *sobibrius*. See *Ebrius*. ¶ Al. from σώφρων.

*Soccus*, a sock, kind of low-heeled shoe. Fr. σύγχος, a Phrygian shoe. Todd: "*Sock*, Lat. *soccus*, Sax. *socc*, Teut. *socke*, Icel. *sockr*. A word common to most languages, very ancient, and of Phrygian origin." Vossius: "From Hebr. *SKK*, *texit*, *operuit*."

*Sōcērus*, *Sōcer*, a husband's father, &c. *Socer* is for *secer* fr. ἐκτρέφω. We have *νOmo* for *νEmo*, *νOvus* for *νEvus*, *νOveo* for *νEveo*.

*Socius*, a partner, fellow. Haigh: "Fr. ζύγιος, yoked, united." Hence for softness *sugi*, then *sogius*, (as *sOboles* for *sUboles*;) and *socius*, as *misCeo* from *μισΓέω*. ¶ Or from *οικῆσιος*, (*οἰκῆσιος*); S added, as in *Sagitta*, &c. We have *Familiaris* from *Familia*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἵπομαι*, to follow, pf. *ἔπα*, *Æol.* *ἔπα*, whence *socius*, as *ἔξ*, *Sex*.

*Socors*, heartless, lazy; dull, heavy, senseless, stupid. *Socordis* is from *seorsim* and *cordis*. Without heart or soul.

*Sodālis*, a comrade, companion. Fr. *sodus* fr. *ὁδός*, a way. One who is the companion of another's way. *Alis*, as *Æqualis*, *Lethalis*.

*Sodes*, I pray you, I beseech you, as *Dic sodes*. For *si audes*, if you can prevail on yourself.

*Sol*, *sōlis*, the sun. Wachter: "Hell, (Germ.) light, is allied to the most ancient tongues. Hebr. *halal* is Splenduit; *helel* is Lucifer. *Ἡλιος* is the sun, *ἦλα* is the splendor and heat of the sun. [*Σέλας* is splendor.] Goth. *vil* is the sun; and Welsh and Armoric *haul*, Pers. *el*. Hence too Lat. *sol*, the aspirate being changed to S." Rather, *sol* is from *δ ἄλιος*, (Doric of *δ ἥλιος*;) the sun: contr. *ἄλιος*. So *Solus* is perhaps for *Solius*. ¶ Jones: "Σόλος, a round plate or quoit. Hence *sol*, the sun, a plate of fire." Σόλος is a quoit or discus; and we speak of the sun's disk.

*Solānus*, the east wind. Fr. *sol*, *solis*, as ἀπὸ ἡλίου from ἥλιος.

*Sōlārium*, a sundial. Fr. *solaris* fr. *sol*.

*Sōlātus*, sun-struck. Fr. *sol*, *solis*. Also, desolate. Fr. *solus*.

*Soldurii* among the Gauls were retainers devoted to the service of some great man. Cæsar: "Cum sexcentis devotis quos illi *soldurios* appellant." Wachter: "These *soldurii* were in truth *holdurii* from the German *hold*, devotum." As we say *Held* i. e. bound from *Hold*.

*Soldum*, the whole. For *solidum*.

*Sōlea*, a kind of slipper covering only (*solum*) the sole of the foot and laced on. Also a sole, a fish plain like the *solea*. In German *Plattein*, which Wachter explains "piscis latus et planus."

*Sōlennis*, *Sollennis*, performed at certain times with certain rites. Fr. *sollus* fr. *ἅλος*, whole, entire, and *annus*. That which is done every year, no year being omitted, as opposed to biennial, triennial, &c.

*Sōleo*: See Appendix.

*Sōlers*, *Sollers*, ingenious, dexterous, shrewd, quick. For *soll-ars* fr. *sollus* (See *Solennis*) and *ars*. "Qui omnem integramque artem novit." V. Or, qui artem INTEGRE novit.

*Sōlidus*, massive, solid. Fr. *sōlus*, (as *Vivus*, *Vividus*;) fr. *ἅλος*, whole, entire.

*Solistimum tripudium*, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens when they ate the corn so greedily that some of it fell

from their mouths and struck (*solum*) the ground. ¶ Al. from *sōlus* fr. ὅλος, whole.

*Solitaurlia* (festa), a sacrifice of victims. "Quod iis *solæ* i. e. solidæ, non castratæ, præberentur hostiæ, inter quas principem locum obtinet *taurus*." V. ¶ Others write *su-ove-taurilia*, as made (per *suem*, *ovem*, et *taurum*) by a sow, a sheep, and a bull.

*Sōlitudo*, a lonely place. Fr. *sōlus*. So Multitudo.

*Sōlium*, a regal seat. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, as made of one entire or solid piece of wood. See Solennis and Solidus. ¶ Al. for *sodium* (as ἰδυσσεύς, uLys-ses,) fr. ἔδιον formed from ἔδα pf. mid. of ἵζω, to seat.

*Sollīcīto*, *Sōlicīto*, I displace, disturb, harass. "That is, à *solo cito*, I move from the ground. So that the first syllable will be long from the concourse of short vowels. [As in Ἀθάνατος, Italia.] Or fr. *sollum cito*, I move [or disturb] another entirely or completely. See Solennis. Or for *sullicito*, [as sOboles for sUboles,] *sublīcīto* fr. *sub* and *lacio*." Thus Vossius, who adds: "Sanè *sollicitare* dicuntur qui *alliciunt* spe aliquā aut metu." *Sollicitus* may be the prior word; from *sollum* or *solum*, entirely, and *citus*, moved. And hence *solicito*.

*Sollus*: See Solennis.

*Sōlācismus*, a solecism. Σολαικισμός.

*Sōlor*, I comfort, solace. Fr. *solus* or *sollus* fr. ὅλος, (See So-

lennis) whole. I make whole, I refresh.<sup>1</sup>

*Sōlor*, applied to a sheep with its wool whole and entire, as it is by nature, unshorn and uncombed, and so thick and coarse. It is applied also to coarse wool. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, whole.

*Solstitium*, the solstice. Fr. *sol*, *solis*; and *sto*, *statum*. The standing still of the sun.

*Solum*, the ground. For *holum* (as ἥξ, Sex) fr. ὅλος, whence is Solidus. That which is entire, solid, firm. By a metaphorical transition *solum* was applied to that on which anything rests as a foundation. Servius: "*Solum* navis est mare; et *solum* avium est aër." Hence it was applied to the sole of the foot. ¶ Al. from the north. "Germ. *saul*, *seul*, Welsh *sail*, Anglo-Sax. *syl*." W.

*Solvo*, I loose. For *soluo*, (as Voluo, Volvo,) whence *solutum*. So as in Socors for *Seorsim*, and *luo*, λύω, I loose.

*Sōlus*, alone. For *so-alus* from *seorsim* ab *aliis*; or from *seorsim* and *alis*, which was anciently used for *alius*; or at once for *so-alius*, whence the genitive Solius. So—, as in So-cors, Solvo (i. e. Soluo), Sobrius. ¶ Al. from ὅλος, whole. "For, as long as anything is whole, so long it is (*solum* unumque) alone and one;

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *solus*. As properly applied to comforting persons (*solos*) bereft and forlorn.

by division it becomes many.”  
V.

*Somnium*, a dream. Fr. *somnus*. As taking place during sleep. Gr. *ἐνύπνιον*.

*Somnus*, sleep. Fr. *ὕπνος*; whence *sympnus*, *sopnus*, (as *ντχ-τὸς*, *nOctis*,) for softness *somnus*, as *suPremus*, *suPmus*, *suMmus*.

*Sonivius*, making a sound. Fr. *sonus*. *Vius*, as *Bix* in *Manubix*.

*Sōno*, I sound. *Sonum* facio.

*Sons*, *sontis*, hurtful, noxious; guilty. Fr. *σίντης*, hurtful. We have from *Ontorium* from *prom-Intorium*.

*Sonticus* morbus, a noxious or noisome disease. Fr. *sons*, *sontis*. *Sontica* causa is a sufficient excuse for absence from the courts of justice, &c., when a person was afflicted with the *sonticus* morbus.

*Sōnus*, a sound. For *tonus*, fr. *τόνος*. In Greek *σὺ* and *τὺ*, *πλήσσω* and *πλήττω*, *σήμερον* and *τήμερον*, *σῆτες* and *τῆτες* are interchanged. ¶ Or for *thonus*, (as Dor. *ὄρξος* for *ὄρθος*,) fr. *τίθενα* pf. mid. of *θεῖνω*, to strike. ¶ Al. from *στόνος*, a lamentation. T dropt for softness.

*Sōphia*, wisdom. *Σοφία*.

*Sōphisma*, a sophism. *Σόφισμα*.

*Sōphista*, a sophist. *Σοφιστής*.

*Sōphos*, *Sōphus*, wise. *Σοφός*.

*Sōpio*, I lull to rest. Fr. *sopor*. Or allied to it.

*Sōpor*, a deep sleep. For *supor*, (as *μτλη*, *mOla*,) fr. *ὕπας*, a dream.

*Sōrācum*, a basket or chest. *Σάρακος*.

*Sorbeo*, I sup up. Fr. *ροφίω*, transp. *ὀρφίω*, whence *sorpheo*, then *sorbeo*, as *ἀμφο*, *amBo*.

*Sorbus*: See Appendix.

*Sordes*, filth. Fr. *σύρδην* (as *ντχτὸς*, *nOctis*,) fr. *σύζω*, to sweep or brush into a heap. Sweepings. ¶ Al. from *σάρδην*, fr. *σαίζω*, to sweep. ¶ Al. from *σαρόω*, to sweep. ¶ Al. from *ἀρδα*, filth. ¶ “Fr. *σωρός*, a heap. That is, the filth of a house collected into a heap.”

V. So *Cænum* is explained by Forcellini “*variarum sordium collectio*.”

*Sōrex*, a fieldmouse. For *sur*, from *ὑραξ*.

*Sōrites*, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Σωρείτης*.

*Sōror*, a sister. Wachter: “*Græcis εἶρω* est necto, copulo: unde recentioribus *ἔρος*, connexus sive propinquus.” In a feminine sense, *ἔρος* would mean “*connexa sive propinqua*,” and would apply well to a sister. From *ἔρος* might be *soros*, as *Socer* or *Socerus* is from *ἔαρρος*. Then *soror*, as we have *arboS* and *arboR*. ¶ Or from *ὄρα*, pf. mid. of *εἰζω*, to connect. Hence *ὄρος*, as *Σπορός* from *Σπείρω*. ¶ Al. for *seror* fr. *sero*. As before, connected as a sister to a brother. “*Quidam à sero, quòd eodem mecum semine SATa ac genita sit*.” F.<sup>1</sup>

*Sororiculāta*: See Appendix.

<sup>1</sup> “From Hebr. *SARH*, caro, aut secundum carnem propinqua.” V.

*Spēcies*, an external form seen by the eye; form, figure, shape, appearance; vision, image, likeness; pretty form, beauty. And, because objects seen by the eye are not generals but individuals; therefore it is said of any thing individual, and means, a sort, species. It is applied also to articles or pieces of plate or of workmanship; to any sorts of spices, drugs, &c. It is also an idea as seen by the mind. Fr. *specio*.

*Spēcillum*, a surgical instrument for looking into or searching wounds and ulcers. Fr. *specio*.

*Spēcimen*, an instance, specimen, pattern. Fr. *specio*, as Regimen. As in buying wares (*specimus*) we look at particular articles in order to estimate the whole.

*Spēcio*, I see, view. For *scepio* fr. *σκέπω* (whence *σκέπτομαι*), I view. So the French *Estincelle*, i. e. *Estincelle*, *Stincelle*, is for *Scintelle* from *Scintilla*.

*Spēciosus*, beautiful to the sight, sightly; showy. Fr. *species*. Somewhat as *Formosus* from *Forma*.

*Specto*, I view frequently or much. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

*Spectrum*, the form or image of a thing represented to the mind, an idea, phantom. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

*Spēcūla*, a small hope. Fr. *spes*, as *Res*, *Recula*.

*Spēcūla*, a high place for viewing things from. Fr. *specio*.

*Spēcūlāris lapis*, a kind of

transparent stone used for glass. Fr. *speculor*, as being seen through. Or fr. *speculum*.

*Spēcūlum*, a lookingglass. Fr. *specio*.

*Spēcus*, a den. Soft for *speis* fr. *σπίος*. So *Decet* for *Deet*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *σπίς*, a covering, protection; transp. *σπίς*."

*Spēlaum*, a den. *Σπήλαιον*.

*Spelta*, a kind of corn. Anglo-Sax. and Germ. *spelt*.

"Martini derivat a *spalten*, *findere*, ob geminos utriculos. Geminos negat esse Frischius, et a divisione utriculorum nomen arcessit. Mihi videtur *gramm* fissum denotare." W.

*Spēlunca*, a den. For *spelunga* fr. *σπήλυγξ*, *σπήλυγξ*.

*Sperma*, ōtis, seed. *Σπέρμα*.

*Sperno*, I despise. For *pterno* (as *Πτνω*, *SPuo*), fr. *πτίγω*, the heel. That is, I tread on, insult. ¶ Al. from *σπύσω*, the ankle and the heel. ¶ "From *σπερῶ* fut. of *σπείρω*, I scatter; as fr. *πείρω* or *περάω* is *πενῶ*. So that is properly said *sperni*, which is scattered in the way, as *Temno* is derived from cutting off. Or for *separino* fr. *separo*, as from *Nato* is *Natino*, whence *Natinatio*. Ennius uses *sperno* in this sense: 'Jus atque æquum se a malis *spernit* procul.' Or for *separno* fr. *separ*." V. No in *separno*, as in *Orno*. *Sparno* into *sperno*, as *grAssus* into *grEssus*, &c.

*Spēro*: See Appendix.

*Spes*, hope. Short for the ancient *speres*, which is allied to *spero*.

*Sphæra*, a sphere, ball. Σφαῖρα.

*Sphæromächia*, a tennis-match. Σφαιρομαχία.

*Sphinx*, the Sphinx. Σφίγξ.

*Sphragitis*, a mark, impression. Σφραγίτις.

*Spica*: See Appendix.

*Spicio*, I view. Short for *specio*. ¶ Pezronius refers it to Celt. *spi*, an eye; whence our *spy*.

*Spiculum*, the point of a dart. Fr. *spica*.

*Spina*, a thorn. Fr. *spica*, whence *spicinus*, *spicina*, *spina*.

¶ Al. for *spiculina* from *spiculum*, which is from *spica*. ¶

Haigh: "Fr. στίνα, Æol. στίνα." Whence is στίνα? Fr. στίζω, to

prick, fut. 2. στιγῶ, whence σπινγνός, contracted στίνος?

1. *Spinter*, a bracelet. Soft for *sphincter*, σφινγκτήρ, a clasp.

*Spinthria*: "Repertor monstrous libidinis novique concubitæ. A σπινθήρ, scintilla. A

monstrosarum libidinum ardore." F.

*Spinturnix*, a monstrous bird. Dacier: "Avis incendiaria,

σπινθάρης, a scintillâ, quæ Græcè σπινθήρ. Plinius: 'INCENDI-

ARIAM avem alii spinturnicem vocant.' Dicta quòd de busto

sudem tectis inferret, atque ita INCENDIUM faceret." Com-

pare Coturnix.

*Spinus*, a sloe-tree or black thorn. Fr. *spina*.

*Spionia*, —

*Spīra*, a curve, wreath, fold. Σπείρα.

*Spīro*, I breathe. Fr. σπείρω, I pant, breathe hard. ¶ Tooke:

"From the Anglo-Sax. *spirian*."

*Spīsus*, thick. Scheride says,

"From the same root as *πίσσα*, pitch." That is, from *πία*, π-

πισσαι, to make thick. Or at once from *πίσσα*: that is, as

thick as pitch. S added as in *Scalpo*, *Sculpo*, and in Gr.

σπιδνημι, σφάζω, σμικρὸς, &c. ¶ Al. for *sepissus*, fr. *sepis*, a

hedge. *Spīthāma*, a span. Σπιδάμη.

*Splen*, the spleen. Σπλήν.

*Splendeo*, I shine. For *sple-*

*deo* (as *Frango*, &c.) fr. σπλη-  
δέω, I burn. Σπληδὸς was a

lighted cinder, or hot ember.

*Splēnium*, a patch, plaister. Σπλήνιον.

*Spōdium*, dross. Σπώδιον.

*Spōliārium*, a place where

persons going to bathe (*spoliab-*

*bant*) stripped themselves of

their clothes; and where gladi-

ators, who had died in the arena,

were brought and (*spoliabantur*)

stripped.

*Spōlium*, the skin stripped off

a beast, a prey, spoil. Fr. σκυ-

λος, a spoil: whence σκυλίσω,

to spoil, fut. σκυλίσω, σκυλιῶ,

Æol. σκυλιῶ, (as λύκος, Æol. λύπος, whence *lupus*,) whence

*spolio*, as *fOlium* is for *fUlium*.

¶ Al. from σπολή, Æol. for σπολή, a garment. ¶ Tooke

1 Al. from σπίζω, to stretch out.  
"Quia in acumem extenditur." V.

Etym.

*spond* is a board or beam; and *spünden*, to plank together. ¶ Vossius says: "Properly a bed-room fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, or *spondeo* whence *sponsa*, a spouse." Hall: "The *sponda* was a couch for married persons. Fr. *spondeo*, to assure or engage."

*Spondæus*, a spondee. *Σπονδαῖος*.

*Spondaulæ*, men who sang in sacrifices. *Σπονδαῦλαι*.

*Spondeo*, I pledge my word, promise, engage. Fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, engagement.

*Spondæum*, a chalice used in making libations. *Σπονδαῖον*.

*Spondylus*, a joint of the spine; &c. *Σπόνδυλος*.

*Spongia*, a sponge. *Σπογγία*.

*Sponsa*, a spouse. Fr. *spondeo*, *spondsum*, *sponsum*. One engaged or betrothed.

*Spontis*, *Sponte*, of one's own free will. *Spontis* is soft for *spondis* (as *sporTa* for *sporDa*.) from *σπονδῆς*, as *Dicis* from *Δίχης*. And *sponte* is from *σπονδῆ*. *Σπονδῆς* and *σπονδῆ* being considered as meaning by engagement, agreement. Thus "*sponte meâ*" means "*pacto meo*, i. e. *me promittente et obligante me-ipsam pactis, te non cogente me et obligante me minis*." ¶ Or *spontis* and *sponte* are from *spondeo*, *sponditum*, *spontum*.

*Sporta*, a basket. Soft for *sporda* (as *stulTus* for *stulDus*.) fr. *σπυρίς*, acc. *σπυρίδα*, *σπυρδα*, whence *sporda*, as from *ῥηκτός* is *noctis*.

*Spretus*, participle of *sperno*,

*spernitum*, *sprenitum*, *spreitum*, *spretum*.

*Spuma*, foam. Fr. *spuo*, whence *spuma*, *spuma*. Compare *Gluma*, *Gemma*.

*Spuo*, I spit. Hesychius has *ψύττει πτύει*. Supposing that a word *ψύα* produced *ψύτω*, by transposition we have *σπύα*, *spuo*. ¶ Al. from *πτύα*, transp. *κτύα*, whence *σπύα*, *Σ* and *T* being commuted in *Σθ*, *Tθ*; *Σήτες*, *Tήτες*; and *Sonus* being perhaps put for *Tonus*. Rather, from *ἐσπύα*, I spit into or upon: whence *σπύα*, for softness *σπύα*. ¶ Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. *speowian*, Goth. *speiwan*, Germ. *spewen*, Eng. *spew*.

*Spurcus*, foul, nasty. Fr. *σκάε*, dung; whence a word *σκαρικός*, Æol. *σκαρικός*, as from *σκύλος*, Æol. *σπύλος*, is *sPolium*. Hence *sporcus*, *sparcus*. ¶ Al. from *πύρκος*, a hog: *Σ* being prefixed. That is, hog-gish.

*Spūrius*: See Appendix.

*Spūtum*, spit. Fr. *spuo*, *spuitum*, *sputum*.

*Squāleo*, *Squalleo*, I am foul or dirty from neglect, am rough or horrid. Hill: "*Squalor* comes from *squama*, and supposes different masses, resembling the scales of fishes, creating the dirt, and defiling the body. Gellius says: In corporibus incultis *squamosisque ALTA CONGERIE sordium, squalor appellatur*." From *squama* then is *squamilus*, *squamius*, *squalius*, then *squalleo* and *squallo*. ¶ Al. from *σχήλλω*, *σχάλλω*, to



snours: Cicero: "Erat in luctu Senatus, *squalebat* civitas." ¶ Al. from σκέλλω, to dry up. Lucan: "Oraque projectâ *squalent* ARENTIA: linguâ." Silius: "*Squalebat* tellus vitiatâ FERVIDA dorso." Dacier says: "Α σκελλῶς, aridus, squalidus." ¶ Haigh: "Fr. σκάλλω, to rake, harrow."

*Squālus*, a skate or ray. Fr. *squalor* or rather *squales*. From the roughness of its skin. Pliny thus mentions the Squatina, which is the same as the *squālus*: "ASPERA cute ut squatina, quâ ligna et eborâ poliuntur."

*Squāma*, a scale. Fr. *scaber*, *scabra*, whence *scabrima*, (as *Victima*, &c.,) whence *squabrima*, *squama*. From *squabrima* we have also *squabma*, whence *squamma*, as it is also written. ¶ Al. from *squaleo*, to be rough: whence *squalima*, *squama*. ¶ Al. from σκάμμα, an excavation.

*Squarra*, roughness of skin. Fr. *squama*, whence *squamera*, (as *Patera*, *Arcera*,) then *squarra*, *squarra*. ¶ Al. from ἰσχαρά, crust adhering to hollow ulcers.

*Squatina*: See Appendix.

*Squilla*, a sea-onion. For *skilla* fr. σκίλλα.

*St*, hist, hush. From the sound.

*Stābilis*, firm. For *statibilis* fr. *statum*.

*Stābūlum*, a stall, stable. Fr. *sto*. A place where cattle stand. Homer has στατός ἵππος. Nepos has "STANS iumentum."

*Stacta*, an oil or gum distilling from trees. Στακτή.

*Stādium*, a place where they contended in wrestling and in the race. Also, 125 paces. Στάδιον.

*Stagma*, *stamma*, *ātis*, a drop. Στάγμα.

*Stagno*, I stiffen. Fr. στεγνῶ. As mAgnus for mEgnus.

*Stagnum*, a lake, pool. Fr. *stagnon*, which keeps shut in that which otherwise would flow out. Dacier: "Α στεγνόν, quod minimè rimosum est et fideliter continet, α στέγω, tego." ¶ Al. from *sto*. Standing water. But how shall we account for the termination? Abiegnus, &c., do not apply.

*Stālagmia*, *ōrum*, earrings. Σταλάγμια.

*Stāmen*, yarn, spun wool. Fr. στάμων, yarn. Or fr. *sto*, like *Flamen*; as στάμων fr. στάω, στᾶ.

*Stannum*: See Appendix.

*Stātūrius*, steady, fixed. Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

*Stātāria* Pugna is an engagement in which the combatants do not change their place, but keep *STANDING* in one place. Gr. σταδία μάχη.

*Stāter*, a weight. And a coin. Στατήρ.

*Stātēra*, a steelyard. Fr. *statère*, acc. *στατήρα*, the word by which Cyril explains ζυγός, the beam of a balance. *Statēra* and *statēre* may be both from ἵσταται pp. of στάω, to weigh. ¶ Al. from *στατήρη*, firm.

*Stātīcūlum*, a little image

or statue. For *statuicatum* fr. *statua*. ¶ Al. from *sto*, *statum*.

*Stātīculus*, a kind of stationary dance, in which the dancers remained on the same spot. Forcellini explains it, "genus saltationis statariæ, ὄρχημα στάσιμον." Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

*Stātim*, firmly, constantly. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, like *Sensim*. In the manner of one standing firm.

*Stātim*, immediately. Fr. *statum*. In the place or in the position in which we stand, without leaving the spot or the position in which we stand, on the spot. See *Illico*.

*Stātina*, the Goddess who presided over children on their first beginning to stand firm. Fr. *statum*.

*Stātio*, the act of standing; a place of standing, station, post, place, &c. Fr. *statum*.

*Stātīva* castra, a standing camp, station, quarters. Fr. *statum*.

*Stātor* Jupiter. Livy represents Romulus as thus addressing Jupiter: "Tu pater Deūm hominumque, deme terrorem Romanis, foedam fugam siste. Hic ego tibi templum *Statori* Jovi voveo." Seneca opposes this derivation: "Et Jovem illum optimum ac maximum rite dices et tonantem et *statorem*: qui non, ut historici tradiderunt, ex eo quodd post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium *stetit*; sed, quodd *stant* beneficio ejus omnia, *stator* stabilitorque est."

*Stātua*, a statue. Fr. *statuo*,

to set up. Plautus: "Hic decet *statuam* *statui* ex auro."

*Stātūmina*, *um*, props of a vine; ribs of a ship; coating of a floor. Properly, things which (*statuunt*) fix others or keep them firm.

*Stātuo*, I make to stand up, set up, raise; I make to stand still, stop; I hold fixed in my mind, am steadily resolved, am of firm or decided opinion; resolve, decree, &c. From *sto*, *statum*.

*Stātūra*, size or bigness of body. Fr. *statum*. Compare *Status*, state or condition.

*Stātus*, a standing still; a standing up, standing position or posture; posture, attitude, manner, air; posture of affairs, state of affairs; size of body, as shown by a standing posture, &c. Fr. *statum*.

*Stātus*, fixed, settled, stated, determined. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, or from Gr. *στέρε*. That is, made to stand still, fixed. *Status* is also presented, shown: i. e. made to stand before another.

*Stēga*, the deck of a ship. *Στέγη*.

*Stēla*, a pilaster. *Στήλη*.

*Stella*, a star. Fr. *ἀστήρ*, *ἀστὴρ*, whence *asterula*, *astella*, 'stella.

*Stellātūra*, a fraudulent gain made by tribunes who appropriated to their own use a part of the pay or the provisions allotted to the soldiery. "Fr. *στέλλω*, to dismiss. Temporary dismissal of the soldiery being the plea they held out for the fraud. [Or fr. *στέλλω*, to contract, and

no diminish.]. Or for *stellionatus* fr. *stellionatus*, crimen *stellionis*." V.

*Stellio*, a lizard having its back variegated with spots like (*stella*) stars. Ovid: "Aptumque colori Nomen habet variis *stellatus* corpore guttis." Gr. *ἀστράλας*.

*Stellio*, a knave. For the skin of the *stellio* was thought to be beneficial in curing the Morbus Comitialis; and the animal was fabled to eat it when it had cast it off, lest it should fall into the hands of men and heal that disorder. Pliny: "Operæ pretium est scire quomodo præripiatur, cum exiit membrana hyberna, aliàs devoranti eam, quoniam nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt: inde *stellionem* nomen aint in maledictum translaturum." ¶ Al. from the northern *stelan*, *stela*, to steal, rob.

*Stemma*, *âtis*, a garland. *Στέμμα*. Also, a pedigree. For with garlands the Romans used to intertwine the images and names of their forefathers. The Swedish term for pedigree is *staëm-ma*, the German *stamma*.

*Stëra*, matrix. Ab *ὀστράκα*, *ὀστράκα*.

*Stercus*, dung. Fr. *στέρπυρος*, dung, in Hesychius; cut down to *στέρπος*, or to *στέρπυας*, *στέρπυας*, (See Grus,) whence *stergus*, *stercus*. ¶ Al. for *sternicus*, fr. *sterno*, to strew, to scatter. Forcellini explains Stercoro "*stercus per agros SPARGO*." ¶ Al. from *στέρξ*, or a word *στέρξινδς*, hard, firm.

*Sterilis*, barren. Fr. *στρίγος*, same as *στρίγος*, barren.

*Sternax* equus, a horse which (*sternit*) throws or casts its rider. As Vivo, Vivax.

*Sternax*, one who (*sternit*) strews himself on the ground in fear or supplication.

*Sterno*, I strew, spread; strew on the ground, lay flat, overthrow, &c. Fr. *στορνύω*, cut down to *στέρω*, whence *storno*, and *sterno*, as *vOster* became *vEater*. Or from *στορνύω* might be *sterno* by transposition.

*Sternuo*, I sneeze. Soft, as some say, for *pternuo*, fr. *πτερνύω*. Rather, from a word *σιρπτερνύω* or *ισπτερνύω*, to sneeze into or upon; whence *σπτερνύω*, for softness *σπτερνύω*, whence *sternuo*, as *pEssulus* and *grEassus* for *pAssulus* and *grAssus*.

*Sterquilinium*, a dunghill; a stinking fellow. For *sterculinium* fr. *stercus*, dung.

*Sterto*,—

*Stibadium*, a kind of couch. *Στιβάδιον*.

*Stibi*, *Stibium*, antimony. *Στίβι*.

*Stica* allii, a clove of garlic. Vossius asks: "Num *stica* ex *στίκη*, ut propriè sic dicatur *χίτων κατάστικτος*, tunica notis variegata: atque inde generatim de quavis tunicâ cœperit usurpari, et traductum ad tunicas cœpæ?" *Stica* might thus be deduced from *στίξ*, *στίχες*. See *Sticha*. But Forcellini remarks that Pontedera defends with justice the old reading *spica*.

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or statue. For *statuiculum* fr. *statua*. ¶ Al. from *sto*, *statum*.

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*Sticha*, a kind of grape. Fr.

στῆ, στῆχες, a row. From its bearing raisins striped with lines or little veins.

*Stigma*, ἄλῃς, a puncture, brand. Στήγμα.

*Stigmātias*, a slave branded. Στιγματίας.

*Stigo*, (whence *instigo*) I prick. Fr. στῖγῶ fut. 2. or ἔστυγα pf. mid. of στίζω, I prick.

*Stilla*, a drop. Fr. *stiria*, whence *stiriola*, *stirila*, *stilla*, as *Asterula*, *Astella*. ¶ Or from στίλη, a minute particle, and a drop. Hence *stilula*, *stilla*.

*Stillicidium*, water falling in drops. For *stillicadium*, fr. *stilla cado*.

*Stilus*, *Stylus*, a stalk; a sharp pointed pencil made of iron or brass; writing; style of writing. Στύλος.

*Stimulus*, a goad; instigation. Soft for *stigmulus* fr. ἔστιγμαῖ pp. of στίζω, to prick.

*Stinguo*, I erase. For *stiguo* (as *Pago*, *Pango*), fr. στῖγῶ fut. 2. of στίζω, I prick. For *exstinguo*. As *Molior*, *Populor*, are used for *Demolior*, *Depopulor*. "Pungendo deleo." V.

*Stipa*, the same as *Stypa*, *Stupa*.

*Stipātōres*, the bodyguard of a king. For (*stipant*) they crowd his person.<sup>1</sup>

*Stipendium*, the pay of soldiers. For *stipipendium*. A *stipe pendendū*. For, before brass was stamped, it was weigh-

ed and not counted out. Hence *stipendium* was used for a campaign. And for tribute, for at first tributes were imposed to obtain (*stipendium*) pay for the soldiery.

*Stipes*, *Stypes*, a stake fixed in the ground. Στύπος.

*Stipo*, I stuff, cram; through, encompass. Fr. *stibo* fr. στρίβω. Or fr. στύβω.

*Stips* or *Stipes*: See Appendix.

*Stipula*, the stem, stalk, or blade of corn. Fr. στύρος, a stem.

*Stipulor*, I make a bargain or contract in a set form. Fr. *stipula*. For in their contracts, which were chiefly about land, the ancients used to hold a *stipula* in their hand as a representation of the whole estate. ¶ Al. from *stips*, *stipis*, money. "Quodd stipem posceret creditor, debitor sponderet; quod erat stipulari et restipulari." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *stiptulor* (somewhat as *Stimulus* for *Stigmulus*), fr. *stiptulum*, fr. στρίπτον, taken actively as that which binds fast.

*Stiria*, a congealed drop of water, an icicle. Fr. στῆρος, hard, solid. As *Gloria* from *Γλαυρός*. ¶ Al. for *stilia*, (as *βαλιδός*, *varius*; *σηλία*, *seria*), fr. στίλη, a minute particle.

*Stirps* is thus explained by Forcellini: "Radix, et imus truncus arboris quâ hæret radicibus: item totus ipse truncus ex quo rami exeunt." In each sense *stirps* may be from στῖφρος, (στῖρρος, στῖρρς), or στῖβα-

<sup>1</sup> Al. from their receiving (*stipem*) pay.

τιβέδς, στιβέδς, στιβς,) solid. ¶ Al. from στε- firm-footed.

a, the plough-handle. As στῆγω is frīgo, from στῆ- or. στῆφά, firm, hard, s *stipha*, whence *stiva*.

ta (navis), a kind of pirate vessel. Festus: us navigii *latum* magis altum, et a *latitudine* ap- m, eā consuetudine quā m pro Locum, Stlitem tem dicebant."

ppus, the sound made by g up one's cheeks and ; them. From the sound. I stand. Fr. στάω, στᾶ, to stand.

ci, the Stoics. Στωικοί. z, a matron's robe. Fr. a garment.

idus, senseless, dull, sott- r. *stolo*, a useless suckler. lu, Gelidus. Hence *sto-* s as useless as a *stolo*; or nothing, insipid, sense- ill, &c. Some read in a s of Ausonius, "Sed jam tes, O *stolo*, doceri:" but ding is disputed. ¶ Al. τύλος, a pillar, as mOla τλη. As senseless as a

o, a shoot or scion spring- : of the root or side of the f a tree; a useless sucker. s: "Ab Hebr. *STL*," e, surculos aut stolones e. Vel a στόλος a στίλλω, quia emittitur a radici-

bus aut caudicis lateribus." Wachter says of a sprout; "Proprie est id quod motu naturali a frutice protruditur, et quasi ejaculatur. Græcis βλαστὸς a βάλλω, jacio." Donnegan explains στόλος "a stalk" in Aristotle Part. Anim.

*Stömāchor*, I am greatly dis- pleased, out of humor. Properly, afficior *stomachum*, I am ill in the stomach, loathe, am displeased with particular foods. Hence it is applied to persons who loathe or are disgusted with particular persons. Forcellini says: "In the manner of the *stomach* which loathes food, or because the *stomach* is the seat of the bile."

*Stömāchus*, the gullet; sto- mach. Στόμαχος.

*Stömāticē*, a medecine for sores in the mouth. Στοματική.

*Stōrea*, anything spread on the ground; a mat. Fr. στε- γίω, to strew.

*Strābo*, squinteyed. Στρα- βών.

*Strāges*, a scattering here and there of things fallen and broken; havoc, carnage. For *straviges* fr. *stravi*. See Seges.

*Strāgŭlum*, a cover or cover- let for a couch. For *stravi- gulum*. See Strages.

*Strāmen*, anything spread or strewed on the ground for rest- ing on; straw, litter. For *stra- vimen* fr. *stravi*. So Nomen for Novimen.

*Strangŭlo*, I choke, strangle.

Στραγγαλῶ.

*Strangŭria*, a strangury. Στραγγουρία.

sworth says: "From שָׁרַח." rton says: "From Hebr. שָׁרַח,

**Stratēgema**, a stratagem. *Στρατήγημα*.

**Stratēgus**, a general. *Στρατηγός*.

**Strātor**, one who saddles and bridles a horse for his master to mount. Fr. *stratum*. Qui *sternit* equum *stratis*.

**Strātum**, a horsecloth, blanket, packsaddle, &c. As being strewed or spread. See Stravi.

**Strātūra**, the paving of causeways, &c. Fr. *stratum*. *Sternendi opus*.

**Strāvi**, *strātum*, I have strewed, &c. From a verb *στράω*, *στῶ*, whence *στρατός*, a camp: shortened from a verb *στροφάω*, which was allied to *στροφή*.

**Stredūla** caro, the flesh about the hips. "Fr. *στρεβλός*, curvus: from the curvature of the hips. Varro says: 'Græcum est ab hujus loci *versura*.' Whence Turnebus concluded it is fr. *στροφή*, to turn. But analogy favors the former derivation." V.

**Strēna**, a new year's gift. Fr. *στῆνος*, luxury. From the costliness of these gifts. Adam: "At first presents were but rarely given among the Romans; but afterwards, upon the increase of luxury, they became very frequent and costly."

**Strēnuus**, stout, active, ready, valiant. Fr. *στῆνής*, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by *λοχυρός*. So Mutuus, Arduus. ¶ Al. for *sternuus* fr. *sterno*.

**Strēpo**, I make a harsh sound. Fr. *στροφή*, to turn. From the notion of a door turning on its

hinge. Fr. *στροφή* is *στροφός*, a hinge.

**Stria**, ———

**Stribligo**, a solecism. Fr. *στρεβλός*, crooked, "a scoto deflexus."

**Striblita**: See Scriblita.

**Strictim**, closely, tightly, concisely. Fr. *stringo*, *stringtum*, *strictum*, *strictum*.

**Strictūra**, a mass of iron in the furnace. Fr. *strictum*. Because (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard or beaten close by the hammer.

**Strictūra**, a flake or spark which flies from a piece of iron while (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard with the hammer. Persius: "Et *stringere* venas *Ferventis* massæ *crudo* de *pulvere* *jussit*."

**Striculus**: See *Hystericulus*.

**Strideo**, I utter a shrill or grating sound. Fr. *σπρίδω* fut. 2. of *σπρίζω*.

**Striga**, a hag. The same as *strix*, *strigis*.

**Striga** is explained an interval between the ranks of an army, in which the horses (*stringuntur*: Compare *Strigilis*), are rubbed down, or are suffered (*atrigare*) to rest. Hence also a furrow drawn at length in ploughing, and a row or rank of things laid at length. But Wachter refers *striga* to Germ. *streichen*, to draw, to draw out at length; whence Anglo-Sax. *strice*, a line, Germ. *strick*, Engl. *streak*, Belg. *street*.

**Strigilis**, a currycomb used in baths for rubbing off filth from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*. ¶ Wachter derives it from Germ. *streichen*, *fricare*.



*Strigmentum*, filth scraped from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*.

*Strigo*, a sorcerer. See the second Strix.

*Strigo*, as, "is the same," says Forcellini, "as *stringo*, and is said of horses or oxen when they rest between while and (*stringuntur*) are rubbed down to give them time to stale and to recover their strength." That is, from *strigo*, whence *Strigilis*. Hence *strigo* is to pause or rest generally. ¶ Gr. *στέργωμαι* is to delay.

*Strigōsus*, one who hesitates and shifts or shuffles. Fr. *strigo*, to rest or pause.

*Strigōsus*, lean, lank. Forcellini: "Said of beasts whose bodies famine or toil (*stringit*) pinches and makes thin." That is, from *strigo*, *stringo*. Vossius: "It is said properly of animals which (*strigant*) take breath in ploughing. And, because this is done chiefly through leanness or meagreness, hence *strigosus* is used of oxen badly fed."

*Stringo*, I draw tight or close, grasp, pinch; grasp, clinch. I unsheath a sword by grasping the hilt firmly. I strip off the bark of boughs by grasping them firmly. I scrape off, graze, brush; I skim along; &c. I wound slightly. Also, I lop off, prune. This sense is perhaps derived from that of passing over a tree superficially or slightly, and cutting off the least important branches. That is, *leviter vulnero arborem*. *Stringo* is for *strango* from the obsolete *στέργω*.  
Etym.

*γω*, which Donnegan explains, to squeeze; same as *στέργω* and *στέργωμαι*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *strengen*; allied to which is Anglo-Sax. *streng*, Engl. *string*. Wachter notices the connection here between the German, Greek, and Latin.

*Strix*, *strigis*, a channel, furrow or flute on a column. See the second Striga.

*Strix*, a screechowl. *Στρυξ*.

*Strix*, a hag, witch. "For it was supposed that hags changed themselves into the ill-omened bird, the (*strix*) screechowl." V. "Quia in eas aves figurantur. Quare et Volaticæ dictæ sunt." Dacier. Perhaps too, because they uttered their shrieks in the night-time to terrify and alarm.

*Strōma*, *ātis*, a mattress. *Στρώμα*.

*Strōpha*, a strophe. A shift, trick. *Στροφή*.

*Strōphium*, a girdle, belt; a garland. *Στροφίον*.

*Stropus*, *Stroppus*, *Struppus*, a strap. Fr. *στροφός* or *τροπός*. Sax. *stropp*.

*Structor*, a provider of victuals, caterer. Fr. *struo*, *struxi*, *structum*. One who piles up food.

*Strūma*, a wen or glandular swelling. "Fr. *struo*, to heap up." Tt. For *struima*. ¶ "From *στέρωμα*. Quod gutturi substrata sit." Ainsw.

*Strumea*, a species of ranunculus. "Quoniam medetur *strumis*," says Pliny.

*Struo*, I pile up, heap; raise up, build; build up schemes, plot. Fr. *στέρω*, I strew, and

so I heap up by strewing one thing on another. It is certain that *struo* very nearly agrees with *στεῖω* and *Sterno* in some of its senses. Thus *Strues* is like *Strages* used of a carnage, which is defined by Todd HEAPS of slain. *Struxi*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxi*. ¶ *Al.* from *στερεῶ*, *στερέω*, I make firm or solid.

*Struppus*: See *Stropus*.

*Strūthea māla*, quince pears. *Στρουθία μήλα.*

*Strūthio*, an ostrich. *Στρουθίων.*

*Stūdeo*, I pursue, attend to, study. *Fr.* *σπυδέω*, *σπυδῶ* fut. 2. of *σπεύδω*. We have *Pavonis* from *Ταῖνος*.

*Stultus*, foolish, silly, sottish. *Fr.* *stolidus*, whence *stoldus*, *stoltus*. Thus *Soldān* (*Paradise Lost*, I, 764,) we call *Sultan*. ¶ *Tooke* refers *stultus* to *Sax. styltan*, "obstupescere."

*Stūpeo*, I am stupid, torpid, motionless. *Fr.* *στυπός*, a trunk, stock. I am like a stock. *Terrance*: "In me quidvis harum rerum convenit, quæ sunt dicta in stultum; caudex, STIPES, asinus."

*Stuppa*, *Stūpa*, tow. *Στύπη*, *στύπη*.

*Stūprum*: See Appendix.

*Sturnus*, a stare or starling. "Anglo-Sax. *staer*, *staern*, Germ. *star*. Is it from *sturnus*? Be it so, since *Martini* thinks so. But whence is *sturnus*? Perhaps from *torno*: as turning or whirling round with its companions. *Pliny* says of starlings 'quodam pilæ orbe circumagi.'" *W.* ¶ Or possibly, from

*ψὰρ*, *ψαρδς*, whence *ψαρινός*, *παρινός*, transp. *σπαρινός*, whence *σταρινός*, (as *sTudeo* from *σΠυδέω*,) *starnus*, and *sturnus*, as *mUlceo* from *μΑλακῶ*, *cUlcita* from *cAlco*. *Vossius*: "*Σάρκας* was in *Æolic* *σύρκας*."

*Stylōbāta*, the pedestal of a pillar. *Στυλοβάτης*.

*Stylus*: See *Stilus*.

*Stypticus*, astringent. *Στυπτικός*.

*Stýrax*, the tree storax. *Στύραξ*.

*Styx*, *Stýgis*, the river *Styx*. *Στύξ*.

*Suadeo*, I advise. *Fr.* *αὐδάω*, I speak, speak to. *S* added, as in *Signum*, &c. And *A* and *T* transposed. Or from a word *εἰσαυδάω* or *ἰσαυδάω*, 'σαυδάω, 'suadάω. ¶ *Al.* from *suavis*: i. e. *suavi* more aut *suavi* alioquo inducere tento. But how *suadeo* from *suavis*?

*Suāsūm* and *Insuāsūm* are applied to that which has thoroughly imbibed some color and has been saturated. *Salmasius*: "Quæ ἐπιτεταμένως colorata sunt et saturata, Græci πεπαισμένα dicunt; Latina *suasa*. Epigramma: Σχοῖνος βάμματι πειθόμενος. (Yielding to.) *Strabo*: Πεπαισμένως ἐπικαυῶσθαι τὴν χροάν." The expression then is taken from the Greek. *Festus* explains it "quodd quasi *persuadetur* in alium colorem ex albo transire."

*Suāvis*, ———

*Suāvilium*, a kind of cheese-cake. *Fr.* *suavis*. From its sweetness.

*Suāvium*, a kiss. *Fr.* *suavis*. From its sweetness.

*Sub*, under, &c. Fr. *ὑπὸ*, *ὑπ'*, whence *hub*, as *Ab* from *ἄνω*; then *sub*, as *Sex* from *ἑξ*.

*Sub* in composition is used, like *ὑπὸ*, for privately; privily; from under; close to, just by; in the place of; somewhat, in some little degree, &c.

*Subdo*, I place under. See *Abdo*.

*Süber*, the cork-tree. *Vossius*: "For *suiber* from *suo*, as *Facio*, *Faber*; *Tumeo*, *Tuber*. *Pliny* says that it was used in the winter shoes of females. They used it not only in winter time for purposes of health, but in summer time to make themselves appear taller. *Alexis* the Comedian says: 'Is any girl little? Cork is sewed in her shoes.' Or *suber* is from *σῦρα*, which is used of the outer skin, as of the cast off skin of a serpent, &c. Thus the tree is called *suber*, like *φάλλος*, which properly means the bark of the tree, but is used for the tree, because it has entirely the nature of bark. Whence *Pliny* says: 'Non infacete Græci corticis arborem appellant.' *Scaliger* derives it from *subeo*: because it cannot sink, but (*subit*) mounts up in water." According to the last derivation *sub* should be short.

*Subgrunda*, the eaves of a house which protect the walls from the rain. For *subgerunda*, *subgerenda*. From its being added or annexed. "*Suggestus terræ*" is a mound of earth.

*Sübices* nubes humidæ deûm, the clouds. Fr. *subjicio*, as

*Obices* from *Objicio*. As being cast under the Gods. *Festus* explains it *Subjectæ*. ¶ *Al.* from *subeo*, to ascend.

*Subicûlum*, that which is cast under. For *subjiculum*.

*Sübîdus*: See *Appendix*.

*Sübînde*, close after that, consequently on, thereupon, upon that, afterwards; upon occasion, consequently on particular emergencies, from time to time, now and then. *Sub* is close to, just by. Compare *Deinde*.

*Sübîtus*, sudden. Fr. *subeo*, *subitum*. That which comes privily and unexpectedly. See the second *Sub*.

*Subjunctivus* modus, the subjunctive mood. So called, because it is necessary (*subjungere*) to subjoin something to it, to complete the sentence. Thus of the sentence "*Cùm clamem, quare me tacere dicis?*," the words "*Cùm clamem*" are of no meaning, if the latter part is not *SUBJOINED*.

*Sublatus*, lifted up. Borne (*sub*) from under.

*Sublestus*, thin, slender, weak, infirm. *Dacier*: "*Scaliger* admirably supposes it put for *subleptus*, (as *STudium* for *SPudium*,) fr. *ὑπόλειπτος*, rubbed."

*Sublica*, a stake or pile of wood driven into the ground for building on. Fr. *ὑποδέχω* or *ὑποδέχομαι*, to receive. Whence a word *ὑποδοχή*, *subdōca*, (See *Sublestus*,) then *subdica*, as *terminus* from *τέρμους*; then *sublica*, as *uLysses* from *δαυσσειδς*, a *Lacris* from *δακρυς*. For *cellini* explains it, "*Trabes erec-*

ta ad **SUSTINENDUM**." Somewhat as *δοκός*, a beam, is fr. *δέκω* same as *δέχομαι*. ¶ Dacier: "Placet quod monet Scaliger, *publicam* dictam ut *obliquam*, et intelligi *Trabem*. Vetus auctor: 'Omni summam observationes sunt duæ: *enormis* et *liquis*. *Enormis*, quæ in omnem actum rectis angulis continetur: *liquis*, quæ minuendi laboris causâ, et salvâ rectorum ratione angulorum, secundum ipsam extremitatem subtenditur.'" But would not thus the *l* be long? ¶ Al. for *subliga* from *subligo*, to bind together and keep (*sub*) up.

*Sublimis*, high, exalted. Fr. *limus*. *Sub* is from under, up. Horace: "UDAM Spernit humum fugiente pennâ." Where UDAM is explained by the Delphin Editor "cœnosam et lutosam." ¶ Al. from *sublimen*, an upper threshold.

*Submissus*, low, lowly. Fr. *mitto*. Placed under. See *Committo*.

*Submōveo*, I move to a private place, out of sight, remove, &c.

*Sūbo*, i. q. *καπῶω*. Et est à *sus*, *suis*, ut *καπῶω* a *κάπρος*. Aut à *subus* dat. pl. ¶ Al. a *ούβαξ*, libidinosus.

*Sūbōles*: See *Soboles*.

*Sūborno*, I bribe, suborn. Fr. *orno*. I furnish with secret instructions, equip for underhand purposes.

*Subrigo*, I raise up. *Sub* is from under, up. Compare *Eri-go*.

*Subrōgo*, I put in the place

of, substitute; I add to. A senatorial term. For "*rogare legem*" was used of introducing a law. See the second *Sub*.

*Subscus, ūdis*, a form of joining two pieces of wood together, when that, which is inserted, has the form of a wedge reversed; a dovetail. Fr. *subs* (like *Abs* and *Obs*), and *cudo*. The wood being beaten in with a hammer as in forging. Turnebus: "Quod fit *cludendo* scalpbris malleo percussis." *Sub* perhaps means here, close to.

*Subscīvus* or *Subscīvus* is applied to spare time or leisure hours, considered as (*subsectum*) cut off privately from more important ones. Also to land cut off from the territory which was assigned to the centuries: "Sive," says Vossius, "quia non expleret modum centuriæ, eoque extra *subsecantem* lineam in extremis assignationis finibus reliqueretur; sive quia in medio quidem centuriarum esset, et fortassis explere centurium posset, assignari tamen nulli posset; idque ob maciem soli et sterilitatem."

*Subsideo*, I sit or lie privately or in ambush. Fr. *sedeo*.

*Subsidium*, a body of troops in reserve; help, assistance. Fr. *sedeo*. As sitting still and in a retired situation against a moment of need.

*Substantia*, the essence or foundation of anything, as standing under and supporting it. So Gr. *υπόστασις*. Also, subsistence, goods, &c., as the basis of supporting life.

*Substantivum* nomen, a noun substantive, a word which (*substat*) stands firm by itself or supports itself, as opposed to an adjective which requires the aid of a substantive.

*Substituo*, I put under; I put in the place of. Fr. *statuo*, to place, fr. *sto*, *statum*, I make to stand.

*Substo*, I stand firm, stand my ground. Properly, I stand from under, I stand up.

*Subtēmen*. Adam: "The threads inserted into the warp; the woof or weft. For *subteximen* or *substamen*." Forcellini unites both derivations: "Filum molle et parum tortum quod transversum in telā *substamine* textitur." Varro: "*Subtēmen*, quod *subit* *stamini*." It is written also *subtegmen*, i. e. *subteximen*, *subtexmen*, *subtegs-men*, *subtegmen*.

*Subter*, under. From *sub*. Compare *Inter*, *Præter*.

*Subtilis*, thin, fine, small. Fr. *τλαί*, minute particles. *Sub*, as in *Subdolos*. ¶ Al. for *subtelis*, fr. *tela*. Scaliger: "It is so called from the finer threads which in a well woven (*tela*) web are almost invisible." Or cut down from *subtextilis*.

*Subtus*, underneath. Fr. *sub*. Like *Intus*.

*Subūcula*, an under tunic or garment worn near the skin. For *subducula*, (as *Exduo*, *Exuo*), fr. *subduo*. See *Induo*.

*Subverbustus*, a slave. Fr. *sub verber*, (as *Augur*, *Augustus*), one who is under the scourge.

*Sūbūla*, a bodkin, awl. For *suibula* fr. *suo*. An instrument of sewing.

*Sūbulcus*, a swineherd. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. See *Bubulcus*.

*Sūbūlo*: "Dicitur pædico, quasi *subulā* perforans." F.

*Subūlo*: See *Appendix*.

*Sūburra*, *Sūbūra*: See *Appendix*.

*Succēdo*, I come or go under, into, &c. See *Accedo*.

*Succendo*, I light up. See *Accendo*.

*Succenseo*, I am angry. *Irā sum succensus*.

*Succidia*, bacon or lard. As kept for frequent use and so wont (*succidi*) to be cut as occasion required. See *Subsecivus*.

*Succinum*, amber. Pliny: "Arboris *succum* prisca nostri credere: ob id *succinum* appellantes."

*Succurro*, I run up to another's assistance. So *Subvenio*.

*Succussātor*, a horse which trots and jolts. Fr. *succutio*, *succussum*.

*Sūcerda*, swine's dung. See *Muscerda*.

*Sūcula*, a little sow. For *suicula* fr. *sus*, *suis*. The Latins called the Hyades *Sucula*; erroneously supposing that the Greek *ῥάδας* came from *ῥάς*, *ῥάδος*, a sow. Cicero: "Has Græci stellas *ῥάδας* vocitare suerunt a pluendo: *ῥεῖν* enim est pluere. Nostri imperitè *sucu-*

<sup>1</sup> Wachter refers it to Welsh *cynne*, to burn; and translates *succinum* "lapis ustilis."

*las*, quasi a *suibus* essent, non ab imbribus nominatæ."<sup>1</sup>

*Sūcus*, *Succus*, juice. For *sugus* or *sugicus*, fr. *sugo*. That which we suck. Or for *suctus*, That which is sucked. ¶ Al. from *βρῆς*, *δρῆς*, *δρῆς*. ¶ "From Hebr. *sakah*." Tt. Others refer it to the Celtic.

*Sūdarium*, a cloth for wiping off (*sudorem*) the sweat, handkerchief, napkin.

*Sūdes*, a thick stake. Fr. *ῥόδος*, (transp. *σῶδος*;) Æolic form of *ῥός*, a branch. "*ῥόδος* is used by Sappho. ¶ "From *σῶδη*, impetuously; for with these stakes they formerly rushed impetuously to battle." V.<sup>2</sup>

*Sūdo*, I sweat. Fr. *ῥόδος*, moisture. Hence a word *ῥόδω*, *ῥόδω*, *sudo*. ¶ Al. from *sudor*, which thus is referred to *ῥόδω*; water. But *sudo* produces *sudor*, as Amo Amor.

*Sūdor*, sweat. See *Sudo*.

*Sūdus*, fair and dry. Fr. *se-udus*, i. e. *seorsum* ab *udo*,

without wet. ¶ Al. from *σῶδία*, fine weather.

*Sueo*, *Suesco*, I am wont. Isaac Vossius: "From *σῶδω*, *σῶω*, Æol. form of *ῥω*, I put on." Isaac Voss. Compare *Habit*, a custom, from *Habeo*, to wear. ¶ Al. from *susa*. To be made one's own by habit, to be made familiar. ¶ Rather, from *soleo* was *solesco*, abbrev. *soesco*, *suesco*. Then *sueo* was from *suesco*, or it was from *soleo*, *soëo*.

*Sufes*, a Carthaginian chief magistrate. A Punic word.

*Suffertus*, stuffed. From *suffercio* i. e. *suffarcio*. Compare *Refertus*.

*Sufficio*, I substitute. Fr. *facio*. I make to be in the place of another. See *Substituo*.

*Sufficio*, I afford, or furnish. That is, I MAKE to be UNDER another's power; or I place under or by him.

*Sufficit*, it does or suffices. Vossius: "*Facit seu valet sub eâ conditione de quâ actum.*" Or is *sufficit* short for *superficit*?

*Suffio*, I perfume. For *sub fio*. *Fio* (i. e. *fyo*) is fr. *φύω*, Æol. form of *θύω*, (whence *θύος* and *Thus*;) originally, I perfume.

*Sufflāmen*, a catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain. Vossius: "Properly said of anything rushing with impetuosity and stopped (*flando*) by blowing in a contrary direction." Or it is properly said of that which causes us to stop and

<sup>1</sup> *Sucula* is also a winch or windlass, and is thus explained and accounted for by Budæus: "*Sucula est machina tractorii generis. Constat tereti ligno, duobus aut pluribus vectibus trajecto utrinque, æquâ extantibus longitudine. Hæc dum versatur, funis, qui ductarius dicitur, circa eam obvolvitur. Sic vocata est a scopulæ similitudine. Nempe quod etiam hæc machina suum PORCULUM haberet. Nam in mediâ circiter suculâ batillus aut uncus, qui figebatur, ut teneret funem, qui, dum versabatur, suculâ circumplebatur, porculus vocabatur.*" Wachter explains *sucula* "machina tractoria," and refers it to Germ. *sug*, instrumentum trahendi.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *σῶδη* fr. *εῖω*, to burn; or fr. *σῶδω*, burnt; transp. *σῶδός*. Virgil has "*PRÆVUSTA sudēs.*"

(*sufflare*) take breath. ¶ Or is *sufflamen* for *subblamen* (as ἀμφω, amBo,) fr. ὑββλημα, (i. e. ὑπόβλημα,) Dor. ὑββλάμα, one thing cast under another? ¶ Or for *suffragimen*, whence *sufframen*, for softness *sufflamen*? From breaking underneath the force of the wheel.

*Suffoco*, I choke, suffocate. For *suffauco*, (as Plaudo, Explodo,) fr. *sub* and *fauz*, *fau-eis*, the windpipe. I put my hand under another's throat and press it close. So our Throttle from Throat.

*Suffrāgo*, the joint of the hinder leg of a beast. Fr. *sub*, below; and *frago*, *frango*. For the continuation of the leg is there divided and appears there to be broken. "Natura, plicandi et vertendi pedis causā, in medio cruris FRACTURAM fecit, quam Græci a flexu καμπή, Latini a *frangendo suffraginem*, Saxones ab incidendo sectionem vel incisum vocant." W.

*Suffrāgor*: See Appendix.

*Suggero*, I afford, furnish. That is, I carry under or close by another. See Sufficio, I afford. Also, I put in mind, prompt. That is, I carry or bring under another's observation. Also, I add, annex, heap. That is, I carry or bear one thing close under or close by another.

*Suggillo*, *Sūgillo*, I make livid by a bruise; I beat, insult, affront. For *succillo* from *sub*, and κύλον, the hollow part under the lower eyelid. The Greeks say ὀκωπιδίζω from ὑπὸ and ὤψ. ¶ Scaliger says: "From *sub*;

and *cinnus*, cilium, palpebra; diminutiv. *cillus*." But Forcelini observes that *cinnus* is not yet supported by the use of a Latin writer. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *ocellus*, whence *subocello*, *subcello*, *subcillo*. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cilium*. I strike under the eyelid. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *collum*. A blow under the neck. Hence *succollo*, then *succillo*, as convicia, illlco, inqullinus, for convOcia, illOco, incOlinus. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cello*, I strike.

*Suggrunda*: See Subgrunda.

*Sūgo*, I suck. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *sucan*." Wachter notices "Germ. *saugen*, Anglo-Sax. *sycan*, *sugan*, *succan*, *sucian*. Suec. *suga*, Franc. *sugan*." ¶ Al. from ὕω, to let fall rain; whence a word ὕζω, to make drop moisture, and hence to suck; fut. 2. ὕγῶ, (*sm-go*,) whence ὕγρῶς, moist.

*Sui*, of himself, &c. Doubtless allied to οὐ or ἴο, S being put for H, as in Sex from Ἔξ: but, how exactly it was formed, it is not easy to say. Perhaps,—as for σοῦ, Æol. τοῦ, was said τεοῖο, (ll. Θ, 37, 468,)—so for οὐ was said ἰοῖο, ἰοῖ, contr. οῖι, whence *hui*, *sui*. So perhaps from τεοῖο, τεοῖ, contr. τοῖι, is *Tui*.

*Suile*, a hog-sty. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. So Bovile.

*Sulcus*, a furrow. For *solcus* fr. ὀλκός.

*Sulphur*, *Sulfur*. From ἑλό-πυρον, taken in the sense of allfiery; whence ἑλπυρον, *solpur*, *solphur*. ¶ Al. from ἅλς, ἅλδς, salt, and πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire. As

composed partly of fossil salt, and as being fiery. Hence *salpur*, and *solpur*, as perhaps cOrdis for cArdis. ¶ Al. from ἄλος, (in Hesychius,) oil, Æol. ἄλορ; for sulphur is bituminous. U for E, as in Ulcus.

*Sultis*, if you wish. For *si vultis*.

*Sum*, I am. Fr. ἐμμι, ἐμμ'. S added as in Si or Sei from Ei. And E changed to U, as in Ulcus from ἔλκος. Or, as Valpy in his Grammar states εὔντι to be an Æolic form of εἶσι, perhaps for εἰμι or ἐμμι the Æolians said εὔμι, εὔμ', whence *sum* would more immediately flow. ¶ Some suppose that *esum* was the old form, and refer it to ἔσομαι, ἔσομ', I will be.<sup>1</sup>

*Sum*, him. See Sas.

*Sūmen*, a sow's belly with the paps on it; a sow's udder cut off and dressed for food. For *sugimen* fr. *sugo*. As being sucked.<sup>2</sup>

*Summa*, the sum or aggregate of anything. Fr. *summus*. For that must be the highest number which comprehends the whole. ¶ "*Summe* Germ., *summa*, Lat. Each from the obsolete *samen*, to collect. For what is a sum but a collection of numbers? The Welsh and Armorics also say *som*, *summ*." W.

<sup>1</sup> "The ancients thus declined the present: *esum, esis, esit, esumus, esitis, esunt*. Whence by contraction *sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt*." V.

<sup>2</sup> "Nonius Lucilius pro mulieris uberibus usum docet. Sed propriè est ea pars auilli ventris quâ ubera continentur." V.

*Summāno*, I snatch away or devour greedily. Properly as greedily as (*Summanus*) Pluto. "Omnia rapio ac devoro Plutonis instar." F. But Carey rejects this sense of *summano*, and understands it of gently flowing, from *mano*, as.

*Summānus*, Pluto or Orcus. For *summimanus*, i. e. *summus Manium*.

*Summus*, topmost, highest, greatest. For *supimus* superl. of *superus*, as *Inferus*, *Infimus*. Hence *supmus*, and then *summus*, as soPnus became soMnus.

*Summus*, last, opposed to *Primus*. Cicero: "Ad *summam* senectutem." That is, ad maximam. Virgil: "Venit *summa* dies." The last day, because the day of death to each man is the highest in computation of those he has lived. See *Summa*. So "Æstate *summā*" &c. Hence *summus* is directly opposed to *Primus*. Lucan: "In fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora *summi*."

*Sūmo*, I take up, take in hand, take; take for granted or for certain, presuppose, assume; I take to myself, arrogate, vaunt. For *subemo* or *subūmo*. *Sub* here is from under, i. e. up. *Emo* is, I take. Compare *Adimo*.

*Sūmo*, I lay out, buy, spend; I waste. That is, I take up and use, I take up money and lay it out. See above.

*Sumtuōsus*, costly, expensive. Fr. *sumtus*, expense; fr. *sumo*, *sumtum*, to spend.



*Sunt*, they are. Fr. *εὔντι*<sup>1</sup> an Æolic form of *εἰσι*. Hence *εὔντι*, and *sunt*, as *Sei* from *El*. ¶ Or from *ἔοντι* for *ἔουσι* from *ἔω*, (whence *ἔσω*, *ἔσομαι*, &c.) as *λέγοντι* for *λέγουσι*. From *ἔοντι*, contr. *οὔντι*, might be *sunt*. ¶ Al. from *ἔσονται*, (*᾽σόντι*), they will be. See *Sum*. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *synt*.

*Suo*, I sew, stitch. Fr. *σύνω*, whence *κασσύνω* for *κατασύνω*.

*Sūpellex*, *sūpellectilis*, household furniture or stuff, moveables, chattels, in which plate and raiment are not counted. "As being let, says Labeo, to ambassadors [or simply, as being used by ambassadors] as necessities (*sub pellibus*) under their tents. But it is as much taken from the soldiery as from ambassadors: for the soldiery wrapped in skins what they took on their march. Turnebus supposes that it first meant what was placed (*super cubiculares vel tricliniaries lectos*) on beds or couches, as coverlets, counterpanes, &c., and that it afterwards assumed a more general sense." V.

*Sūper*, above, over, upon, &c. Fr. *ὑπέρ*, as *Sex* from *Ἑξ*.

*Sūperbus*, proud, haughty; distinguished, illustrious. Fr. *super*. Being or carrying oneself above others. We have perhaps *Acerbus* from *Acer*. But, as from *Cado* is *Cadivus*, so from *supero* or *supereo* might be *superivus*, whence *supervus*,

*superbus*. ¶ Al. from *ὑπερβᾶς*, going above others. ¶ Al. from *ὑπέρβιος*, violent.

*Sūpercilium*, the ridge of hair (*super cilia*) above the eyelids; eyebrow; pride, gravity as exhibited by the eyebrow.

*Sūperficiāria* ædes, houses built on another's ground, whose property by civil right they are, as being the master of the ground: See *Superficies*.

*Sūperficies*, the surface, outside, or top of anything; houses, plantations, &c. as placed on the surface of the ground and raised above it. For *super-facies*, the upper or outward face of anything.

*Sūp̄rintendo*, I superintend. *Super aliquid animum intendo*.

*Sūp̄ero*, I surpass, exceed, excel. That is, I am (*super*) above others. *Supero* is used also like *Supersum*.

*Sūpersēdeo*, I omit doing a thing. That is, I sit over it negligently, I loiter and leave it undone. "Super aliquā re cunctor et sedendo nihil ago." F.

*Sūperstes*, *st̄ilis*, present. Fr. *sto*, *statum*. One who stops or stays over or overagainst another.

*Sūperstes*, surviving. One who stays or remains over the time that another dies. See above.

*Sūperst̄itio*, false worship, a groundless dread of the Gods. Fr. *supersto*, *superst̄itum*. "A worship which (*superstat*) exceeds the due bounds, or in which any one exceeds the due bounds." V. So Wachter:

3 M

<sup>1</sup> Valpy, Gr. Gr. p. 186.  
*Etym.*

“*Super* aliquid superfluum denotare videtur, quod modum rectum excedit, et quasi *superstat*.” Isaac Vossius understands it otherwise: “He is *superstitiosus* who (*subsistit*) stands still and remains fixed in the same place, fearing where no fear is.”

*Sūpersum*, I am (*super*) beyond another, I surpass, am superior to; I survive, remain behind. See *Superstes*. *Superest* is said of any thing remaining or left behind, remaining to be done (*super*) over and above what has been already done; and of any thing being over and above, superabounding.

*Sūpervācuus*, very idle, needless, unprofitable. *Super* is “*satis superque*,” over and above.

*Sūpervēnio*, I come on another unexpectedly; surprise; &c.

*Sūpērus*, upper. Fr. *super*.

*Sūpīnus*, with the face turned upwards, lying on the back; indolent. Why *Amatum*, *Visum*, &c. were called *supina*, *supines*, I must leave to the acuteness of the reader to discover.<sup>1</sup> *Supinus* is from *supus*

or *suppus*, which last *Lucilius* uses. *Inus*, as in *Libertinus*. *Dacier*: “*Suppus* is from Gr. *ὑπίος*, whence *ὑπίος*, *ὑπός*, *supus*, *suppus*.” Or from *ὑπίος* was *ὑπίος*, *ὑπίος*, *suppus*. ¶ *Lennepe* says: “*ὑπίος* is from the obsolete *ὑπίος*, Lat. *supinus*.” ¶ Al. for *subinus* from *sub*, from under, upward, as in *Suspicio*; &c. Or for *superinus* from *super*. ¶ Al. from *supo*, to cast, and so to cast prostrate, to lay flat.

*Sūpo*: See *Dissipo*.

*Suppārum*, *Sūpārum*, *Sīpārum*: See *Appendix*.

*Suppedito*, I furnish, supply. That is, I place (*sub pedibus*) under or by the feet of another. So in the *Acta*, “the possessors of lands sold them and brought the price of the things which were sold, and laid it down at the Apostles’ feet.” ¶ Al. from *pedito* *sub aliquo*. As applying to lackeys, who, while they are on foot themselves, supply their masters, who are on horseback, with what they want. ¶ Al. from the notion of furnishing (*peditem*) infantry for a campaign, which was afterwards applied in a general way.

*Suppētiæ*, aid, succour. *Quæ suppetunt*, which are present to us in distress. *Hill*: “Fr. *suppeto*. The simple verb denotes keenness to get at the object to be relieved: and *sub* suggests

<sup>1</sup> Lyne says: “A *Supine* is a noun, so named from its being always UNDER [In Greek *ὑπὸ*, whence *ὑπίος*, *supinus*,] government, having no nominative; as a Preposition is so named, because it always precedes or governs in construction.” Or we may thus say that *supines* are so far (*supina*) inactive and quiescent, as they depend on other words for their use. But, if *supines* are substantives, how do we account for an accusative after an active *supine*: “*Vidimus Tiberim*

*Ire DEJECTUM MONUMENTA regis.*” *Priscian* says that *Supines* are formed from participles passive, which are called *supina*.

earnestness necessary to give aid required."

*suppetit* is said of things present or at hand. Horace: "Pauper enim non est, *rum suppetit* usus." Livy: "ubuscunque vires *suppete* ad arma ferenda." Cicero: "ribentur plura, si vita *sup*." Ammianus: "Architectus, cujus nomen non *suppe*."

An architect, whose name is not present to my memory, does not occur to me. Nepos: "cunia deesse cœpit, neque manus porrigeret *suppete*."

Nor did it occur to him, did it suggest itself to him. Julius: "Because, what is at hand for, is often obtained, *etit* is put for Adest, i. e. *petendo* sit impetratum."

observed by Scaliger that comes nearer in sense to

*discor*, than *Volo* does.

, I aim at, arrive at; *sub*, to. ¶ Or may *petit* be

*πέτω*, to fall, *πέται*, it falls?

*upplanto*, I trip up one's foot. That is, I upset (*plantâ*

*ositâ*) by putting my foot on another's.

*uppleo*, I fill up or complete. Fr. *sub*, from under, and *pleo*.

*upplex*, *icis*, suppliant. Fr. *lico*, I entreat. That is, I

my knees under, bend the knees.

*upplicium*, entreaty, prayer, above.

*upplicium*, condign punishment. Scaliger: "Cum sacrum

t pro eo, cujus caput de-

votum esset; quo [sacro] *supplicarent* Diis et deprecarentur τὸ νυμσσητόν, quia interficerent civem; propterea *supplicium* dici cœptum pro pœnâ capitali. Sanè ariete aut vervece solebant amoliri piaculum contractum ex nece alicujus."

*Suppono*, I put one thing or person in place of another, substitute; counterfeit; bring up another's child for my own. See *Substituto*.

*Suppus*, *Supus*: See *Supinus*.

*Supra*, above, over. For *superâ* parte, fr. *superus*. See *Infra*.

*Supremus*, highest, greatest. Also, last: See *Summus*. For *superrimus*, *supreimus*, superl. of *superus*. As *Exterrimus*, *Extremus*.

*Sûra*, the calf of the leg. For *sura* cruris. *Sura* is fr.

*οὐρά*. The hinder part of the leg. Κατ' οὐράν is, à tergo, at

the back, behind. ¶ "From Hebr. *SAR*, flesh. As being

a fleshy part." V.

*Syrçulus*, a small branch or sprig. For *suriculus* fr. *surus*.

¶ "A *surgo*. Latinis omnia vegetabilia, quæ se sponte suâ

tollunt in luminis auras, *surgere* dicuntur." W.

*Surdus*, deaf. "For *sordus* fr. *sordes*. From the notion of

<sup>1</sup> Hill: "From denoting supplication, *supplicium* has been transferred to punishment, probably from the person exposed to it begging for mercy, or bending under its severity."

the ears being filled with dirt. Hence Horace represents an ear which hears well as cleansed from dirt: 'Est mihi PURGATAM crebrò qui personat AUREM.' Or for *seoridus*, i. e. sine ore or aure, whence *oricula*, *oricilla*. Horace has *Auritas quercus*." V. *Se-auridus*, *Se-uridus*, *Surdus*.

*Surgo*, I raise or lift up; I lift myself up, rise. For *sur-rego*, (whence *Surrexi*,) fr. *sub*, from under, up; and *rego*, whence *rectus*. I raise right up. See *Erigo*.

*Surio*, libidine prurio. A *sueris*, apud antiquos in usu pro *suis* à *sus*. Aut rectà à *suis*, ut *νῦς*, *νῦRus*.

*Surp̄ite*, for *surripite*.

*Sursum*, *Sursus*, upwards, on high. For *subversum*, *subversus*. So *Retroversum*, *Rursum*. *Sub* is here from under, up, as in *Suspicio*, *Surrexi*. ¶ Or *sursum* is for *superiversum* fr. *superus*.

*Surus*, a stake. Isaac Vossius quotes the gloss of Hesychius: Σῦαρον, τὸν κλάνα, a branch. *Surus* then is for *su-arus*.\*

*Sus*, a swine. Σῦς.

*Susque deque*, up and down. For *sursumque* (or *sursusque*) *deorsumque*. "Susque deque fero or *Susque deque habeo* is nothing but, I care not a jot

whether a thing goes up or down." V.

*Suscipio*, I take up, take in hand, undertake; bear up, sustain; take up another's words, reply. For *subcipro* fr. *capio*. *Sub* is from under, as *Under* in our *Undertake*.

*Suscito*, I rouse up. For *sub-cito*.

*Sūsīnus*, made of lilies. For σούσινον, a lily.

*Suspensus*, in doubt, anxious. Fr. *pendeo*. As hanging or suspended between hope and fear. Livy: "Tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos."

*Suspicio*, I look from under, I look up. For *subspecio*.

*Suspīcor*, I suspect, mistrust; I suspect, imagine, conjecture. Fr. *sub* and *specio*. The Greeks use ὑπονοῶ, ὑποβλέπομαι, &c. in the same sense of mistrusting.

*Suspīrium*, a sigh. For *subspirium*. A breathing up heavily from the heart.

*Sustento*, I hold up, support, sustain, maintain; hold up against, resist, check; &c. Fr. *substeneo*, *substantum*.

*Sūsum*, upwards. Fr. *sursum*, or *subversum*.

*Sūsurre*, I whisper. From the sound. Or perhaps the Greek ψιθυρος, whisper, may have led the way: *psithirus*, *sisirus*. "Hesychius explains σασσαρὸν by ψιθυρόν." V.

*Sūtēla*, guile, craft. Fr. *suo*, *sutum*, to stitch, stitch together. Plautus has *Consutis dolis*. So *Medela*, *Tutela*.

*Suus*, one's own. Fr. *sui*.

\* Isaac Vossius adds: "Apud Dionem legas θέατρον ἐκ σῦρων, ex palis aut trabibus." But here σῦρων or συρών is understood by others in the sense of σισυρών.

*Sycāmīnus*, a sycamine or sycamore tree. Συκάμινος.

*Sycōphanta*, a false informer, calumniator; knave, cheat. Συκοφάντης.

*Syllāba*, a syllable. Συλλαβή.

*Syllābus*, a compendium. Σύλλαβος.

*Syllōgismus*, a syllogism. Συλλογισμός.

*Sylva*, *Silva*, a wood. Fr. ὕλα, whence *syla*, (as ἕξ, Sex,) *sylsa*, as arVum fr. ἀρῶ. Or fr. *syla*, whence *syliua*, *sylva*. ¶ Or from ξύλον, wood; whence *xyliua*, (as Cado, Cadiva,) *xylva*, *syiva*, as Siliqua for Xiliqua, and our Sample for 'Xample, and Spend for 'Xpend.

*Symbōla*, one's share in a reckoning. Συμβολή.

*Symbōlum*, a ring, ringseal, signet; impression, type. Fr. σύμβολον, a sign, mark.

*Symmētria*, proportion. Συμμετρία.

*Symphōnia*, harmony of mingled sounds. Συμφωνία.

*Sympinium*: See Simpuvium.

*Sympōsium*, a drinking together. Συμπόσιον.

*Synarēsis*, the contraction of two vowels into one. Συναίρεσις.

*Synāgōga*, a synagogue. Συνᾱγωγή.

*Synanchē*, a quincey. Συνάγχη.

*Synchysis*, a confused order of words. Fr. σύγχυσις, a confusion.

*Syncōpa*, a cutting off in words. Συγκόπή.

*Synēdrus*, a senator. Σύεδρος.

*Syngrāpha*, any written obligation or contract between two or more parties. Συγγράφη.

*Synodus*, a synod. Σύνοδος.

*Synōnyma*, synonyms. Συνώνυμα.

*Syntaxis*, syntax. Fr. σύνταξις, an arrangement.

*Synthēsis*, σύνθεσις, a composition of several ingredients as in medicines; a set or suit of wearing apparel; a supping robe; a set of vessels or plate.

*Syrinx*, a pipe; a subterraneous passage. Σύριγξ.

*Syrma*, a loose flowing robe with a long train. Σύρμα.

*Syrtis*, sands, quicksands. Σύρτις.

*Syrus*, a broom. Fr. σύρω, to draw. From its drawing the dirt together.

## T.

*Tabānus*, a gadfly. "From *tabeo*, to grow thin. From its taper shape." Tt. "Quodd corpore *tabeat*, gracilis sit." Ainsw.

*Tābella*, a little plank, tablet, board; writing tablet; a billet or tablet used in giving votes, hence a ballot, vote; also a writing on a tablet, bill, bond, will; any writing, letter. Fr. *tabula*.

*Tābellārius*, a letter carrier. Fr. *tabella*.

*Tāteo*, I melt away, waste away, am dissolved, rot. Fr. *τατίω* Doric of *τηκίω* (whence *τηκεῶν*),

same as *τήκω*. Hence *tapeo*, (as *λύκος*, *luPus*; *σηκός*, *sePes*,) *tabeo*. ¶ Or fr. *tabes*, and this from *τήκω*, Dor. *τάκω*, whence *tacibes*, *tabes*, somewhat as *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*.

*Tāberna*, a stall, shed, hut, shop, tavern, &c. From *tabula*, whence *tabulerna*, like *Caverna*, then *taberna*. As made of planks or boards. ¶ Al. soft for *traberna* fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

*Tābernācūlum*, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *taberna*.

*Tābes*, a melting, flowing, wasting, dissolution; rotting, corruption, disease; corrupt or corrupting moisture, gore, poison; wasting, consumption. See *Tabeo*.

*Tablīnum*, a place where (*tabulæ*) records or pictures were kept. Also, a walk on the top of a house covered over (*tabulis*) with planks. For *tabulinum*.

*Tābŭla*, a board, plank, table. Fr. *τάω*, to stretch out, stretch out in length. Forcellini defines *tabula* "lamina arboris in longitudinem et latitudinem secta." Hence *tabula*, as from *For*, *Faris*, is *Fabula*. Or from *τάω* was *ταολή* or *ταῦλή*, extended, whence *taola*, *taBola*, *tabula*. Or from *τανῶ* fut. of *ταίνω* (whence *ταινία*) was *tani-bula*, *tabula*, as *Figo*, *Figibula*, *Fibula*. Thus from *τάω*, *ταελός*, *τήλος*, is *τηλία*, a board, stand, table, &c. Some refer *tabula* to *θάω*, to make to sit, to place, whence *θαάσσω*, *θῶκος*, a seat, &c. The Germ. *tafel* Wachter

refers to Lat. *tabula*.<sup>1</sup> *Tabula* is also a gaming-table, dice-board, tablet, tablet covered with wax for writing on; tablet for painting, a picture; tablet for accounts; tablet or plank fixed up to advertise sales, &c.; proscription-table; a tablet used in giving votes. Also, what is written on tablets, a law, edict, register, will, bill, bond, deed, vote, &c. *Tabula* was also a square measure of land, from the form of the *tabula*. *Tabula* was drapery. "Quia instar *tabularum* aliæ rugæ et plicaturæ in vestibis super alias insident et superpositæ sunt." Fr. *Tābŭlārius*, an accountant, registry. Fr. *tabula*.

*Tābŭlātum*, a boarded floor, story in a building; a deck; a layer or row. Fr. *tabula* or *tabulo*.

*Tābum*, gore, poison. See *Tabes*.

*Tāceo*, I am silent, still. Fr. *στάω*, I stand, stand still; pf. *ἔστακα*, whence *στακίω*, then *τακίω* (as *Στέγω*, *Τέγω*,) *taceo*. ¶ Or from *θακίω*, I sit. As from *ἡμαι*, *ἦσαι*, is *ἡσυχος*, quiet. ¶ Al. from *ἀκίω*, whence *ἀκίαν*, quiet. Hence *κατακίω*, *τακίω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *tagen* and *decken*, Goth. *thahan*, Franc. *thagan*, Icel. *thaka*.

<sup>1</sup> Wachter: "Similius nos a Latinis hanc vocem accepisse, quàm illos a nobis." But Wachter elsewhere seems to refer *tabula* to the Armoric *taul*, a plank. Martini: "A Chaldaico TBLA, conjungens, connectens: quia ad coassationes ejus usus est."

*icilturnus*, silent. Fr. *taceo*, *am*.

*æda*, the pitch tree from which torches are made; a torch, *l*; nuptial torch; the plank ship, as made of the pitch tree. Soft for *dæda* fr. *δαῖς*, *δαῖδος*, *δαῖδα*; which is not only a torch, but the torch tree.<sup>1</sup>

*dædet*, it irks or wearies. Fr.

*I* am satiated; whence *æ*, and *δαδεῖ*, it satiates; *p*, *δαδεῖ*, hence *dædet*, and *as* *Tæda* from *Δαῖδα*. ¶ From *καταιδεῖ*, it shames or rebukes. Hence *catædet*, and *as*, as *Laxo* from *Χαλαξω*, *is* from *Γάλακτος*. The act of repenting and being sorry of, are not remote. Cf.: "*Tædet* ipsum Pomponium, vehementerque pœnitentem." ¶ Or from *δαίζω*, to distress, cause anguish; fut. 2.

*æznia*, a woollen fillet or band; a long bar of white wood in the sea; a tape-worm. *æia*.

*ægar*, thievish. Fr. *tango*, *æ*. That is, apt to touch, *æ*-fingered.

*ægo*: See *Tango*.

*ælaria*, the parts round (the) ankles. Also, sandals ringing the ankles.

*ælassus*, *Talassius*, *Talussio*, *æ* pronounced aloud on special occasions. Martial: *ec tua defuerunt verba, Ta-*

*lasse, tibi.*" Livy on the rape of the Sabine women: "Unam longè ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignem a globo *Talassii* cujusdam raptam ferunt. Multisque sciscitantibus cuinam eam ferrent, identidem ne quis violaret, *Talassio* ferri clamitatum. Inde nuptialem hanc vocem factam." ¶ Al. from *ταλάσιος*, one that spins wool.

*Tæleo*, the branch of a tree sharpened like a stake and planted in the ground, a cutting, set, slip, graft. Also, a branch, stake, pile, &c. "*Tælea* dicuntur graciliores trabes quibus murorum compages connectitur: quia *tælearum* instar sunt rectæ et teretes." V. *Tælea* is fr. *θαλλός*, a sprig, branch, sprout, sucker; or fr. *θάλος*, *θάλεος*, the same; or fr. *θαλλία* or *θαλεία*, which seem to mean the same. ¶ Al. from *θαλεῖα*, flourishing. ¶ "From Germ. *teilen*, Goth. *dalijan*, to divide, to cut." W.<sup>2</sup>

*Tælentum*, a talent. *Τάλαντον*.

*Tælio*, retaliation. Fr. *talis*. Like for like.

*Tælis*, such. Fr. *τηλίκος*, Dor. *ταλίκος*, whence *ταλίκς*, *ταλῆς*, and *talis*, as *ἀλωπηξ*, vulpeS. Or fr. *ταλίκος*, by omitting *κο*, is *ταλῆς*, *talis*. See *Qualis*.<sup>3</sup>

*Talitrum*: See Appendix.

*Talpa*, a mole. Fr. *τυφλή*,

<sup>1</sup> Δφιδνος, made of pine-wood. Δφιδνος, to produce the wood fit for making torches." Dn.

<sup>2</sup> "A *tali* similitudine." Perott.

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *tam*, for *tamilis*, as *Agilis*: somewhat as *Tantus* is from *Tam*. Then *Qualis* would be from *Quam*. ¶ Al. from Goth. *thalik*, *tholic*, *tolic*.

τυφλά, blind; transp. τυλφά, *tulpha*, *tulpa*, whence *talpa*. We have cAnis from κἄνός, cAlix from κἄλιξ. Virgil: "Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia *talpæ*." ¶ "From the Chaldaeic TLP, to cleave. As Virgil applies Fodere to them." V.<sup>1</sup>

*Tālus*, the pastern-bone of an animal. The human ankle. "From its likeness," says Forcellini. Also, a game in which four pastern-bones properly marked were thrown like dice. From *tarillus*, as Vexillum, Velum.

*Tam*, so, so much. Fr. τῆν, Dor. τάν, whence *tam*, as μουσαN, musaM. Τῆν, for κατὰ τῆν, used like τῇ, which Donnegan explains "in this way or manner." So οὕτως; and so Sic is nothing but Hic. Quam seems to be the accus. feminine like Tam. ¶ "From Hebr. *dam*, likeness," says Jones.<sup>2</sup>

*Tāmārix*, *Tāmāricē*, *Tāmāricus*, the tamarisk. "From Hebr. *tamaric*, abstersion. From its properties of cleansing and purifying the blood." Tt.

*Tāmen*, notwithstanding. From τὰ μὲν, i. e. κατὰ τὰ μὲν, κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν, i. e. οὕτως μὲν. Μὲν being considered the same as in μέντοι. ¶ Al. transposed from μέντε, i. e. τε μὲν.

<sup>1</sup> "From θέλω, to dig," adds Vossius, and Forcellini repeats. Excellent: if θέλω were but used in this sense.

<sup>2</sup> See a northern origin of *tam* in Quam. ¶ Al. for *tantum*. But *tantus* is from *tam*.

*Tāmet*, although. For *tamenetsi*.

*Tāminia uva*: See Appendix.

*Tandem*, at length, at last. For *tamen demum*, or *tam demum*. ¶ Al. for *dandem* fr. δῆν, a long time, Dor. δάν; *dem* added, as in Pridem. ¶ Al. from *tam* and δῆν; or τάν (whence *Tam*) and δῆν.

*Tango*, I touch. For *tago*, as Pango for Pago. *Tago* fr. τᾱγῶ fut. 2. of τάζω, I stretch out, I stretch out my hand, I stretch out my hand to touch or take. Homer has ποδὸς τᾱγῶν, laying hold of by the foot. From *tago* is *tetāgo*, *tetīgo*, (as μάχῃν, machina,) whence *tetigi*. ¶ Others suppose *tago* put for *tigo* fr. θίγω. Then *tetigi* is for *tethigi*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *tekan*," says Tooke. Whence our *take*. Wachter refers to Suec. *taga*, which is near to *tago*. He refers also to Gr. δέχομαι, I take. The fut. 2. of δέχω might be δαχῶ, which might produce *tago*. But the sense of touching is prior to that of taking.

*Tango*, I steal. *Tango* is here to take. (See above.) Hence to take away, carry off.

*Tango*, I trick one out of, chouse. Plautus: "Istis te *tetigi* triginta minis." Perhaps from *tango*, I steal, steal from, rob. After the Greek construction ἀφαιρῶμαί σε. Forcellini deduces this sense from the expression *Tangere* aves. Petronius: "Volucres quas tectis arundinibus peritus artifex *tetigit*." Secondly from *tango* in



the sense of Ferio. Ovid has *tangere* chordas, to strike or sweep. That is, *tango*, I sweep one out of. Somewhat like Emungo. Or, as Forcellini explains *tetigit* in the passage of Plautus, "*Tetigit calicem clanculum*," by Exhaustit, *tango* may be here to drain or empty.

*Tanquam*, just as, as it were, just as if. That is, *tam*, so, *quàm*, as.

*Tantisper*, for so long. For *tantis* temporibus. *Per* added as in Parumper, Nuper. So Paulisper.

*Tantopere*, so earnestly, to such a degree. Plautus: "*Hoc erat quod me vir tanto opere orabat meus*."

*Tantum*, only. Sallust: "*Tantum illud vereor ne*," &c. That is, I fear so much and no more.

*Tantus*, so great. For *tam-tus* fr. *tam*. As *Quam*, *Quantus*.

*Tāpanta*, a factotum. *Tā πάντα*.

*Tāpes*, *Tāpētum*, tapestry. *Tάπης*, *ητος*.

*Tāpīnōma*, a sinking or lowering expression. *Ταπίνωμα*.

*Tarandus*, a Scythian animal. A Scythian word.

*Tārātalla*, a pun in Martial on Homer's words *Μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα*.

*Tardus*, slow. Fr. *βραδύς*, whence *τραδύς*, (as vice versâ. *libra* from *λίτρα*: and somewhat as *Trans* is perhaps for *Prans*.) transp. *ταρδύς*. ¶ Al. from *τάρδην*, in a tired manner; from *τίταται* pp. of *τείρω*. See *Tar-Etym*.

*mes*. ¶ Al. from *ταρβώδης*, dismayed, timorous, from *τάρβος*, as *Τάραχος*, *Ταραχώδης*. *Ταρβώδης* cut down to *τάρδης*. Gr. *ὄκνος* is both timidity and sluggishness.

*Tarmes*, a woodworm. Fr. *τέταρμαι* pp. of *τείρω*, to wear out, fret. So Gr. *τεγηδών*.

*Tartārus*, Tartarus. *Τάρταρος*.

*Tasconium*: See Appendix.

*Tata*, papa, daddy. *Τάτα*. "The Germ. *tatte* is, pater, tutor, nutricius." W.

*Tatæ*, strange! wonderful! Imitated from *babæ* and *papæ*, *βαβαί* and *παπαί*.

*Taura*, a barren cow. *Ταύρα*.

*Taurea*, a leathern thong. As made from the hide (*tauri*) of a bull.

*Taurii*, *Taurilia*: See Appendix.

*Taurōbōlior*, I make a (*ταυροβόλιον*) sacrifice of bulls.

*Taurus*, a bull. *Ταῦρος*. Also, a bull-fly or bull-bee.<sup>1</sup>

*Tax*, the sound of a stroke with a whip. Plautus: "*Tax tax tergo meo erit: non euro*." Formed from the whim of the poet. "*Vox fictitia*," says Forcellini. ¶ Al. from *tari* pf. of *tago*, whence *tango*, to touch or strike. Horace: "*Sublimi flagello Tange Chloen*."

*Taxillus*, ———

<sup>1</sup> "*Taurus* est item pars ea quæ est inter podicem et scrotum, Gr. *ὄρρον*. Vel ipsum *αἰδοῖον*." F. "*Ἀταύρωτος*, expers viri. Rectè Heinsius notavit virginem sic vocari, quia *ταῦρος* est *αἰδοῖον ἄνδρός*." Blomfield.

*Taxim*, softly, gently, gradually. Fr. *tago* (whence *tango*), *taxi*. "Quasi, sensim *tangendo*." F.

*Taxo*, I reproach, tax. Fr. *tago*, (whence *tango*), *taxi*, *taxum*. Johnson: "To Touch: to censure, to animadvert on. Hayward: Parker, in his Sermon before them, TOUCHED them for their living so near that they went near to touch him for his life."

*Taxo*, I fix the value of a thing, rate, tax. Pliny: "Talentum Atticum denar. sex mill. *taxat* Varro." Vossius: "Budæus refers it to *τάσσα*, *τάξω*. For among the Greeks a seller is said *τάσσειν τὴν ἀξίαν* *τῶν ὀνίων*, to fix the price of what he sells. So Thucydides has *τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ*, *cum taxassent argento multo sive pretio ingenti*."

*Taxus*, the yew tree. Fr. *δάκω*, *δάξω*, which Donnegan translates "to corrode;" and whence *δακτρὺν*, which he translates "an animal whose bite is VENOMOUS." This tree bears poisonous berries. ¶ "From Hebr. *tacsa*." Tt. ¶ Galen has *τάξος*, which Stephens asserts to have been taken from the Latin.<sup>1</sup>

*Te*, accus. of *tu*. From *σέ*, Æol. *τέ*.

*Techna*, a trick. *Τέχνη*.

*Tectōrium*, plastering or plaster for a wall. Fr. *tego*, *tecum*. As covering it.

*Tectum*, a roof; a house. Fr. *tego*, *tegtum*.

*Tēda*: See *Tæda*.

*Tēges*, a mat or rug made of sedge, rushes, &c. Fr. *tego*. As used to cover with.

*Tegmen*, a covering, shelter. For *tegimen* fr. *tego*.

*Tēgo*, I cover. Fr. *τέγω*, (same as *στέγω*), whence *τέγος* and *τέγη*.

*Tēgula*, a tile. Fr. *tego*, As *Rēgo*, *Rēgula*.

*Tēla*, a web of cloth; thread for weaving. Fr. *texo*, whence *texela*, as Tutor, Tutela. Then *tela*, as Vexillum, Velum.<sup>2</sup>

*Tēlāmōnes*, figures of men supporting cornices in buildings. From *τελαμώνες*, which was doubtless used in this sense. As Vossius observes, *τελάω* existed as well as *ταλάω*, to support; then from *τελάω*, pp. *τετέλαμαι*, was *τελαμών*.

*Tēlānæ* ficus, —

*Tēlētu*, an initiation. *Τελετή*.

*Tēlis*, fenugreek. *Τήλις*.

*Tēlēnæ* trica. Arnobius: "Tergiversari; tricas, quemadmodum dicitur, conduplicare *Tellenas*." Heraldus: "Taken perhaps from the Greek proverb, *Τὰ τοῦ Τέλλονος ἀεῖδειν*, for repeating again and again the same song." Others read *Atellanas*.

*Tellus*, the earth. "The Anglo-Sax. *tilian*, Belg. *teelen*, is to generate. *Τέλα* means the same. Hence Gr. *τέλα*, femi-

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *τόξος*, a bow. As if bows were formed from it.

<sup>2</sup> Hemsterhuis refers *tela* to *τεῖλα*, *τήλα*, from *τάω*, I extend: "ΕΚΤΕΝΣΙΜ linum."

nine; and Lat. *tellus*, the common parent of all." W. *Τέλλω* is explained by Donnegan, "to make, to cause to exist, to produce." From *τέλλω* then is *tel-lus*. Perhaps through *τέλλουσα* (*τέλλουσ'*) i. e. γῆ. Some refer it to *θῆλυς*, (*θῆλλως*,) fruitful. And Joseph Scaliger refers *tel-lus* to *τελάω*, *τελῶ*, (whence *τελαμαῖν*,) same as *ταλάω*, to sustain, bear up: as it sustains everything. Somewhat as Atlas from *α*, much, and *τλάς*, sustaining. ¶ Tooke: "*Tellus* is that which is tilled, from Anglo-Sax. *tilian*." The Greek *τίλλω* is to pluck up or out, and might have been transferred to tilling. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *thalloo*. ¶ "From the Punic *tall*." Caninius.

*Tēlōnium*, a toll-booth. *Τελώνιον*.

*Tēlum*, a missile weapon. "Fr. *τῆλε*, afar," says Festus. ¶ But *telum* is used also for arms employed in close combat, as a sword, dagger, &c. Whence it is referred to *tegulum* fr. *tego*, i. e. *protego*. ¶ Or to Gr. *κῆλον*, which seems capable of being used of any weapon; Æol. *τῆλον*, as *Τῆνος* for *Κῆνος*, that is, *Κήνος*, *Κῆνος*. ¶ Or to *τάω*, to extend, whence *τάελον*, *τῆλον*. "From *τῆλον* i. e. *βέλος* was *telum*, jaculum in longum *EXTENSUM*." Hemsterb.

*Tēmērius*, rash. Fr. *temere* or *temerus*.

*Tēmēre*, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, without reason, rashly. Carelessly, confusedly, here and there. Lightly, readily,

easily. Plautus: "*Rapidus fluvius est hic: non hac temere transiri potest.*" Fr. *ἀθεμέριος*, unsteadily, imprudently. Hesychius: *Θέμαρον· σεμνόν, βέβαιον, εὐσταθές. Θαιμερόφρων· συνεπές, σώφρων.* From *ἀθεμέριος* was *athemerus*, *atemerus*, whence *temerus*, as *Lamina* for *Elamina*, *Stella* for *Sterula* for *Asterula*. ¶ Al. from *θυμερός*, ardent, hasty, from *θυμός*. But why *ū* into *ē*?

*Tēmēro*, I profane, violate, pollute. That is, *temerè tracto*, I act towards, so as to betray lightness of thought where consideration and care are greatly necessary.

*Tēmētum*, wine. Soft for *tmētum* from *τμητόν* fr. *τμέω*, to cut. As *Merum-vinum* is from *Μερώ*, *Μεῖρω*, to divide. That is, pure.<sup>1</sup>

*Tēmno*, I despise. Fr. *τῆμνω*, I cut, that is, I cut off from my acquaintance. We say commonly "To cut a person," in the same sense.

*Tēmo*, the pole of a carriage. From a word *τῆμων* formed fr. *τίτμημαι*<sup>2</sup> pp. of *τάω*, to extend: Forcellini explains *temo* "*lignum longum et EXTENSUM*." So Wachter: "*Temo est lignum longum.*" Or *τάω* (through *ταίνω*) is here the same as *τιταίνω*, which is used of horses drawing a carriage. For *temo* is the draught-tree.

*Tempe*, pleasant spots or

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *τὸ μέθυ*.

<sup>2</sup> So from *τίτμηται* are probably *τμητός* and *ἀτετῆτος*.

places. From *Tempe*, τὰ Τίμπερι, a pleasant spot in Thessaly.

*Tempĕrans*, temperate. Participle of *tempero*, to refrain.

*Tempĕries*, a mixing of different things in due proportion. A due proportion of heat and cold in a climate; a temperate climate. Fr. *tempero*.

*Tempĕro*, I mix things in due proportion, I temper, qualify, modify, mitigate, soften. I govern or regulate in a due manner, "quod fit non uno eodemque semper modo, sed varias rationes miscendo, et nunc hac, nunc illâ utendo, pro temporum et rerum varietate." V. Also, I moderate, check, restrain; I restrain myself, refrain. From *tempus*, *eris*, season, opportunity; whence *temperi*. That is, I deal with things according as it is seasonable and meet, I adapt one thing to another as it suits. Or *tempus* (as being from τέρμνω,) was in its primitive sense "quantitas divisa et discreta;" then *tempero* is "divido et discerno," or "quantitates divisas et discretas commisceo."

*Tempestas*, time, season. Fr. *tempus*, or *temper*, whence *temperis*. Compare *Majestas*. The time of the year, a fair or bad season; the state of the weather at a given season or time, calm and serene, or bad and stormy weather; calm or tempest. Lucretius: "Cum tempestas arri-det, et anni Tempora conspergunt viridantes floribus herbas."

*Tempestivus*, seasonable,

timely, in season, ripe. Fr. *tempestas*.

*Templum*, a quarter or portion of the heavens cut off or marked out by the augurs. A portion of ground cut off and marked out for a temple. Fr. τμήω, to cut; whence *temulum*, *temlum*, for softness *templum*, as *Exemo*, *Exemulum*, *Exem-lum*, *Exemplum*. Or for *temipulum*, (like *Disco*, *Discipulus*,) whence *tempulum*, *templum*. Or fr. τέρμερος, whence *temenulum*, *temulum*. ¶ Al. from *tempto*, to try, explore: whence *temptulum*, *templum*.

*Tempōri*, *Tempĕri*, in good time, seasonably. Fr. *tempus* and *temper*.

*Tempus*, space or portion of time, season, day, hour; time in general; time, occasion, opportunity. As B is added in *morBus* from μόρος, so P appears to be added in *tempus* fr. τμήω, to cut, divide into portions. That is, a division of time.

*Tempus capitis*, the temple of the head. So called, it is said, because the temples indicate the time or age of man.

*Temulentus*,<sup>1</sup> given to wine. For *temetulentus* fr. *temetum*, like *Lutum*, *Lutulentus*. Compare *Abstemius*.

*Tēnax*, holding fast, firm, &c. Fr. *teneo*. As *Rapio*, *Rapax*.

*Tendiculæ*, tenter-hooks for stretching cloth. Fr. *tendo*.

<sup>1</sup> Prudentius shortens the E, I suppose for the metre.

Also, nets, snares, gins. The Latins say *tendere* retia, plagas, &c.

*Tendo*, I stretch out, extend. Also, I advance towards, direct my course towards, tend to, aim at. "Eo, pergo, quod fit pedes gressusque extendendo." F. *Tendo* is from *τένδην* formed fr. *τέννται*, the regular perf. pass. of *τείνω*. So from *Ἀμαίρω*, *Ἀμαίρων* is *Ἀμέρδω*. Or from *εἶδην* (from *τάω*, *τήνται*), thence a verb *τηδέω*, *τηδῶ*, and *tedo*, *teNdo*. ¶ Al. from *τενῶ* fut. of *τείνω*: D being added. Or for *tenno*, fr. *τίνω* Æolic form of *τείνω*.

*Tēnēbræ*, darkness. Fr. *teneo*, to keep back, restrain. As *Lateo*, *Latebræ*. ¶ Rather, from *δνοφραι*, dark; transp. *δνοφραι*, *denophra*, *denobra*, (as *ἀμφο*, *ambo*), *denebræ*, *tenebra*.

*Tēnellus*, delicate. For *tenerulus*.

*Tēneo*, I hold, hold fast, occupy, hold back, restrain, detain; hold fast, bind, engage, captivate; &c. Fr. *τενίω*, *τενῶ*, fut. of *τείνω*, I stretch out, stretch out my hand to take and hold. Plautus: "PORRIGE brachium, PREHENDE. Jam *tenes*? — *Teneo*. — *Tene*." So from *τάω*, I stretch out, is *Τῆ*, take, lay hold of. So from *τάζω* is *Τεταγών*, having laid hold of. Donnegan: "τάω, properly, to stretch out the hand to take hold of any thing." Again: "Ὁρέγομαι, to stretch forth the hands and take." ¶ Al. from *τείνω*, in the sense of

*Tendo*, I aim at, come up to, get, &c.

*Tēner*, tender. For *tenerus*, (whence *tenera*) fr. *τίπερος* gen. of *τίπην*; transp. *τίπερος*. Or *tener* is *τίπην*, transp. *τίπερ*.

*Tēnesmus*, a bloody flux. *Τενεσμός*.

*Tēnor*, accent, tone. Fr. *τενῶ* fut. of *τείνω*, to stretch. "Quia per *tenorem* vox *TENDITUR*." F. So Gr. *τόνος*. Quintilian says that *tenor* was anciently written *tonor*, which would come from *τόνος*, Æol. *τόνορ*. *Tenor* is also a *tenor*, continuance, course. Said properly of things *EXTENDING* in a row to some distance.

*Tensa*, *Thensa*, a chariot used in processions. Dacier: "Quia statum Deorum, quæ *tensis* ferebantur, velarentur circumquaque linteis ad cubiculi seu delubri speciem *tensis*." Compare *Tentorium*. ¶ Wachter refers it to Belg. *teesen*, Franc. *thinsen*, to draw, because in the coins of the Emperors these cars are drawn by mules. If such is the drift of the word, it may be referred again to *tendo*, *tensum*. For from *τάω* (same as *tendo*), *ταίνω*, is *τιταίνω*: and the Greeks use *τιταίνειν ἄρμα* for drawing a chariot.

*Tentigo*, ubi τὰ αἰδοῖα *tenduntur*. A *tendo*, *tentum*. Sic Orior, Origo.

*Tento*, I explore by touching, feel, examine, prove, try; I try by bribes, bribe. Fr. *tendo*, *tenditum*, *tentum*. I stretch out my hands to grope. See *Te-*

peo. ¶ Al. from *teneo*, *tentum*. "Est diu et multum *tenere* et tractare, ut solent quippiam exploraturi." F. ¶ Al. for *temto* from *temno*, *temtum*, to despise, make light of, and so venture upon, as in *Tentare pericula*. Some write *tempto* from *temptum*.

*Tentorium*, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. "Extensis velis contra solem coelique injurias excitatum." F.

*Tenuis*, thin, slender, fine. Fr. *τενῶ* fut. of *τείνω*, to extend, and so make thin as metal lengthened out into plates. *Tenuis*, something like *Mutuus*.

*Tenus*, a net, snare. Fr. *τενῶ* fut. of *τείνω*. As *Tendicula* from *Tendo*.

*Tēnus*, as far as, usque ad. Fr. *τενῶ* fut. of *τείνω*, to stretch out, stretch as far as. ¶ Al. from *teneo*. Butler: "Its signification is that of contiguity or holding on to a certain limit, and no farther."

*Tēpeo*, I am lukewarm, tepid. "Fr. *τενίω* fut. 2. of *τέπω*," says Haigh. Rather, from *τενίω* or *τεπίω*, *τεπῶ*, whence *τίφρα*, cinders. Lennep: "*Τίφρα*, from *τέπω*, perhaps the same as *τέπω*." Though *τέπω* is rather to burn, than to heat gently. ¶ Al. for *tepreo*, *tephreo* fr. *τίφρα*. That is, to be lukewarm like ashes. Somewhat as from *σπληνός*, ashes, is *Splendeo*. ¶ "From Arabic *DPY*, hot." V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *deben*, to burn.

*Ter*, thrice. Fr. *τετς*, transp. *αίρς*, *τίρ*. ¶ Or from *tres*, *ters*.

¶ The Armonic *tri*, Sues. *træt*, three; may be mentioned.

*Terdeni*, thirty. For *terdeceni*.

*Tērēbinthus*, the turpentine tree. *Τερήβινθος*.

*Tērēbra*, a gimlet. Fr. *tero*, as *Saño*, *Salebra*. So Gr. *τέραρον* fr. *τελέω*, *τερῶ* i. e. *τερίω*.

*Tērēbro*, I bore. Fr. *terebra*. *Tērēdo*, a wood-worm. *Τερήδων*. *Tēres*, lodg. round, and smooth; tapering. Fr. *tero*.

That is, worn away and rounded by a turning-wheel. Virgil: "Hinc radios *TRIVERE* rotis." Here Forcellini explains *terere* "tornare, torno polire, quod sit abradendo." So fr. *τελέω*, *τέρω*, is *τόρνος*, a turner's wheel, and *τερνύω*, *torno*, I turn.<sup>1</sup>

*Tergeo*, *Tergo*, I scour, wipe, clean. Fr. *τελέω*, I. rub; pf. *τέτερα*, whence a new verb *τίρω* or *τίρω*, *tergo*, *τερχέω*, or *τερχία*, *tergeo*. So from *τέρω*, *τέτρακα*, we have *τρώγων*.

*Tergum*, the back, —

*Tergus*, *Tergum*, the skin or hide of an animal. As *Tergo* is from *τίρω*, to rub, &c.; so from the same *τίρω* seems to come *tergus*, a skin well rubbed or bruised, "*pellis confecta et subacta*." As *μάστιγς* is fr. *μάσσω*, *μάσθην*. ¶ Or the Lat. *tergo* may have been capable of the same application. ¶ Or *tergus* is fr. *δέρω*, to strip off a skin, whence *δέρας* and *δέγμα*, a skin. From pf. *δέδεκα* is a new verb *δέρω*, *δέγω*, *δέγω*, whence

<sup>1</sup> Stephens thinks *terēs* shortened from *κυκλωτέρης*, round.

*dergus, dergum, and tergus, tergum*, as from *Δειμος* is *Timor*. ¶ *Al.* from *τίγφος*, a skin; changed to *τέρχος*, *terchus, tergus*. Rather, there was a word *τίγχος* allied to *τίγφος*.

*Termentum*, the same as *De-trimentum*. For *terimentum* *fr. tero*.

*Termes*, the bough or branch of a tree, particularly the olive. Gellius applies it to the palm, whence Becman refers it to Hebrew *TMR*, the palm; by transposition *TRM*. ¶ But it is perhaps from *δίδερμαι* pp. of *δέρω*, to strip off; whence (through pf. mid. *δίδωρα*) is *δέρυ*, timber. That is, a bough peeled or having its bark stripped off. So we have *Timor* for *Dimor*, *Tesqua* for *Desqua*. ¶ It may be allied to *τέρχος*, a branch or bough.<sup>1</sup>

*Terminus*, a boundary, end. *Fr.* *τίρμος* gen. of *τίρμων*.

*Tero*, I bruise, rub, wear; wear away; rub away, round, turn. *Fr.* *τερό* fut. of *τέρω*.

*Terpsichörē*, one of the Muses. *Τερψιχόρη*.

*Terra*, the earth; a land, territory. From Celt. *tir*. Drummond mentions the Sanscrit *tir*, a land or region. ¶ Or from *τίλλω*, to cause to exist, to produce. (See *Tellus*.) Hence *telhera*, (like *Ἑστίρα*, *Patera*, *Arcera*), then *telra, terra*. ¶ *Al.* from *τέρσω*, to dry; *Æol.*

*τίρρω*. Wachter explains the Earth "elementum ARIDUM;" Forcellini "elementum SIC- CUM." ¶ *Al.* for *therra* from *χέρρα*, waste, uncultivated; whence *χέρρος* is a continent and land. X changed to TH, as *κάλχα* became *κατῆα*. So K was changed to T, as in *Τήνος* for *Κήνος*. ¶ *Al.* from *τῆ ἔρῃ*, the earth.<sup>2</sup>

*Terreo*, I frighten. *Fr.* *τέρω*, *Æol.* *τίρρω*, I harass, perturb, So from *τέρω*, fut. 2. *ταρῶ*, is *ταράω*, whence *ταράσσω*, to terrify; whence also *ταράττω*, fut. 2. *ταραβῶ*, *ταρβῶ*, I fear. And from *τέρω*, fut. *τερῶ* or *τερῶ*, is *τρίω*, I fear; whence (from pp. *τίτρεμαι*) is *τρίμω*, tremo. Correct then is the observation of Valckenaer: "Latinorum *ΤΡΕ- ΜΕΡΕ*, et Poëtarum *ταρβῆν*, et Atticorum *τερρεμαλνῆς*, Latinum etiam *terrere*, manarunt ex eodem fonte."

*Territorium*, a territory. *Fr.* *terra*. Compare *Meditullium*.<sup>3</sup>

*Tersus*, clean, neat, nice. *Fr.* *tergo, tergum, tersum*, to scour, clean.

*Tertius*, third. *Fr.* *ter*. ¶ *Al.* from *τεῖρος, τίπος*.

*Teruncius*, a small coin of

<sup>1</sup> Scaliger deduces *terra* from *Δαίμα*, Proserpine; *Æolic* *Δαφφα*, whence *δαρ- ra, derra, terra*, as *Timor* from *Δειμος*. But Proserpine was not the Earth. In Lycophron, *Ἰδα καλὸν τεῖρον*, Harman proposes *τίρρον, terram*.

<sup>2</sup> Sículus Flaccus: "Ab his populis, qui sedes in aliqua regione constituerant eorumque agros occupaverant, præmen- sum quod universalis suffecturum videbatur solum, *territis* fugatisque inde civibus, *territoria* dixere."

<sup>3</sup> *Al.* from *τίρμος*, a boundary, end. As placed to mark the boundaries of fields, or as plucked from the extremity of a tree.

three ounces. Fr. *ter* and *uncia*.

*Tesca*, *Tesqua*, explained by Forcellini "loca umbrosa, aspera, inculta, deserta, inamœna." Fr. *δάσκια*, very shady; whence *dasquia*, *dasqua*, and then *desqua* (as gr̄Assus for gr̄Assus, d̄Eensus for d̄Ansus,) whence *tesqua*, as Timor from *Δῆμος*. Dacier: "Festus interpretatur agrestia et deserta loca, sed quæ tamen Dei alicujus sunt. Revera erant *tesca* illa loca undique nemorosis collibus cincta; quæ quia prærupta et aditu difficilia, inde quævis alia loca præcipitia et aspera *tesqua* etiam dicta."

*Tessella*, a square piece of stone, brick, wood, &c. for making checker-work. For *tesserula* fr. *tessera*.

*Tessera*, a cube, die; broad square paving tile; a square tally, ticket, watchword, &c. Fr. *τέσσαρα*, Ionic form of *τέσσαρα*, four. ¶ Al. from *πισσός*, Æol. *τεσσόρ*.

*Testa*, an earthen vessel; a brick or tile; a fragment or piece of a broken pot, brick, &c. For *tosta*, baked. As vEster for vOster. *Testa* is also the shell of a fish, being hard and brittle as a tile. Also, shell-fish. And the shell of the head, the scull. Also, a jingling of shells or earthen vessels, resembling perhaps the castanets.

*Testamentum*, a testament or will. Fr. *testor*. As witnessed by the seal of the testator.

*Testiculus*, à *testis*, unde *testes*. Nam *testatur* virilitatem.

Juvenalis vocat sobolem "argumenta viri."

*Testimōnium*, a testimony. Fr. *testis*. As Patrimonium.

*Testis*, a witness. For *testis* from a word *τίσταις* formed from *τίθεσται* pp. of *τίω* or *τίθημι*. For the Greeks said *θέσθαι μάρτυρα* and *μάρτυρας*.<sup>1</sup> Or *testis* answers to our expression "one who DEPOSES" from Pono.

*Testor*, I witness. Fr. *testis*.

*Testu*, an earthen vessel; an earthen cover for a vessel. See *Testa*.

*Testudo*, a shell-crab, tortoise. As covered (*testā*) with a shell. Also, a shell, crust, covering. A lyre. So we use *Shell*. Collins: "The Passions, oft to hear her *SHELL*" &c. For the first lyre was said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. Lucian of Mercury: *Χελώνην που νεκρὰν εὐράν, ὄργανον ἀπ' αὐτῆς συνεπήξατο*. The Greeks use *χέλος* in the same way. *Testudo* is said also of the shields of soldiers held so as to form a shell or covering in making an attack, like Gr. *χελώνη*. Also, like *χελώνη*, a machine used in sieges to cover soldiers while sapping or making breaches. Also, an arched or vaulted roof, as resembling a shell.

*Tētānus*, a kind of cramp. *Τέτανος*.

*Tēter*, *tētra*, hideous, ugly,

<sup>1</sup> Hesiod: Καὶ τε κασιγνήτην χελώνας ἐπὶ μάρτυρα θέσθαι.



foul, noisome. Fr. *τητέρα* or *θητέρα* from ἐπὶ τῇ ἐτέρᾳ, on the left hand: in allusion to portents which appeared on the left hand and therefore were unlucky, as Gr. *ἐπιδέξιος* (from ἐπὶ τῇ δεξιᾷ) was lucky. The word Abominable is similarly taken from unlucky Omens. *Tē* *ἐτέρα* will produce *tÆter*, as it is sometimes spelt. ¶ Al. from *tædeo*, *tæditum*, whence *tæditer*, *tæter*. That is, wearisome, offensive, &c.

*Tētra*—. Words beginning with *tetra*—are from the Greek, as *Tetrarches*.

*Tētrans*, *antis*, the fourth part. Fr. *τετράς*. N seems to be added, as in *Quadrans*.

*Tētricus*, hideous, grim, &c. Fr. *teter*, *tetra*. So *Unus*, *Unicus*.

*Texo*, I weave. Hence, I put together generally, frame, build. Forcellini; “A *tego*. Quia *tramā* *stamen tegitur*.” That is, from *tego*, *tegum*, *texum*. Scaliger: “*Invicem tegimus tramam et stamen: unde et texo*.” Perotti: “Quia, in opere quod *texitur*, *filum filo tegitur*.” ¶ Or for *taro* fr. *τάξω* fut. of *τάσσω*, I arrange, dispose. We have *grÆssus* and *dÆnsus* for *grAssus* and *dAnsus*. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *τεύχω*, I make, I build.” That is, from fut. *τεύξω*. Or fr. *τίξω* fut. of *τίκω*, same as *τεύχω*. *Texo* is used of building. Cicero: “Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam pæne *texuit*.” But the sense of weaving does not flow naturally from these senses.

*Etym.*

*Thälāmēgus*, a large pleasure boat. *Θαλαμηγός*.

*Thälāmus*, a chamber, bed-chamber; room, repository. *Θάλαμος*.

*Thälassicus*, of the color of the sea. *Θαλασσικός*.

*Thālīa*, one of the Muses. *Θάλεια*.

*Thallus*, a sprout. *Θάλλος*.

*Theātrum*, a theatre. *Θέατρον*.

*Thēca*, a case, sheath, box, &c. *Θήκη*.

*Thēma*, an argument. *Θέμα*. Also, the (*θέμα*) position of the planets at one's birth.

*Thēmīs*, the Goddess. *Θέμις*.

*Theōgōnia*, *Theōlōgia*, *Theōria*: Greek words.

*Thēriāca*, medicines against the bites of poisonous animals. *Θηρίακα*.

*Therma*, hot-baths. *Θερμαί*.

*Thermōpōlium*, a place where hot drinks were sold, tavern. *Θερμοπόλιον*.

*Thēsaurus*, a treasure, treasury. *Θήσαυρος*.

*Thēsis*, a topic, thesis. *Θέσις*.

*Thesmōphōria*, rites of Ceres. *Θεσμοφόρια*.

*Thēta*, Greek name of TH. *Θῆτα*. *Theta* is the title of capital conviction, because it is the initial of *Θάνατος*, death.

*Thētis*, a sea nymph. *Θέτις*.

*Theurgus*, a magician. *Θεουργός*.

*Thōes*, certain wolves. *Θῶες*.

*Thōlus*, a cupola, dome; a round building. *Θόλος*.

*Thōrax*, the breast; a breast-plate. *Θώραξ*.

*Thrax*, *Thrācis*, a sword-

fencer, gladiator. As most of them were Thracians.

*Thrēnus*, a funeral song. *Θρήνος*.

*Threx*, the same as Thrax. *Θρήξ*.

*Thrōnus*, a throne. *Θρόνος*.  
Thus: See Tus.

*Thya*, the life-tree. *Θύα*.

*Thyādes*, Bacchanals. *Θυάδες*.

*Thyāsus*, a dance in honor of Bacchus. *Θύασος*.

*Thymbra*, savory. *Θύμβρα*.

*Thymēlici*, stage-singers. *Θυμελικοί*.

*Thymum*, the herb thyme. *Θύμον*.

*Thynnus*, the tunny. *Θύννος*.

*Thyōneus*, Bacchus. *Θυωνεύς*.

*Thyrsus*, a sprout, stem, stalk; a staff or spear surrounded with garlands of ivy carried by the Bacchanals. *Θύρσος*. Also, frenzy. So *θυρσοκλήξ* is explained by Donnegan "seized by a Bacchanalian frenzy."

*Tiāra*, a turban. *Τιάρα*.

*Tibi*, to you. Fr. *τοί*, whence *τοῖφι*. Matthiæ: "In the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. the poets annex the syllable *φι*." *Τοῖφι* seems to have been shortened to *τίφι*, whence *tibi*, as *ἀμφω*, *ambo*. Or fr. *τοῖφι*, *τοῖβι*, is *tibi*. See *Mihi*.

*Tibia*, the shin-bone, the shank. Also, a flute, pipe. From flutes being made from the *tibia* of cranes, stags, or asses. *Tibia* is fr. *στυφός*, hard, rough; whence *stiphus*, (whence *Obstipus*,) *stiphia*, (like *Gloria*, *Persia*,) then *stibia*, (as *ἀμφω*, *ambo*,) and *tibia*, as *Torus* for

*Storus*, *Tego* or *Τέγω* from *Στέγω*. ¶ Turton: "For *tubia*, from *tuba*, [or *tubus*,] a tube." From the shin-bone resembling a tube in its shape. But *Tu* in *tubus* and *tuba* is short, *Ti* in *Tibia* is long.

*Tibicen*, a piper. For *tibicen*, *tibiicinis*, from *tibia* and *canō*. Compare *Fidicen*. *Tibicen* was also a pillar, prop, or buttress. Festus: "A similitudine *tibiis* CANENTIUM, qui ut canentes sustineant, ita isti ædificia." Can any better reason be suggested?

*Tigillum*, a little rafter. For *tignillum* from *tignum*, as *Signum*, *Sigillum*.

*Tignum*, a rafter, beam, board. Fr. *δέχω* or *δέκω*, (whence *δέχομαι*,) to receive; whence *δεχανός* or *δεκανός*, ἡ, ον, (like *Στέγω*, *Στεγανός*,) whence *δεκνόν*, *degnum*, *tegnium*, (as *Timor* for *Dimor*, *Tesqua* for *Desqua*,) then *tignum*, somewhat as *τεγγω*, *tingo*. So *δοκός*, a beam, is derived by Lennep from *δέδοκα* pf. mid. of *δέκω* or *δέκομαι*, and explained, "qui excipit sc. pondus ædificii, trabs, adeoque *tignum*." ¶ Al. from *tego*, whence *teginum*, *tegnum*. As used in covering houses. But this is not its exclusive or prevailing meaning.

*Tigris*, a tiger. *Τίγρις*.

*Tilia*, the lime tree. Martini: "Fr. *τίλον*, a feather. From its white leaves being like feathers."

¶ Fr. *πέλεα*, (*τέλεα*,) an elm, says Ainsworth. But these trees are very dif-

*Tīmeo*, I fear. Fr. δῖμα, fear. As *Tæda* from Δαῖδα. *Tesqua* for *Desqua*. ¶ *Al.* from τιμάω, to honor. Or from a verb τιμέω.

*Tinctus*, for *tingtus* fr. *tingo*.

*Tinea*, a tape-worm, moth-worm. "Fr. ταινία, τινία, a tape-worm." F. Or, as *Schneider* has τινία, the same as ταινία, transposed we have τινέα. *Claudian* uses *tinea* for a louse. Perhaps as adhering to and eating like the moth-worm.

*Tingo*, I wet, dye, tinge. Τίγγω.

*Tinnio*, to tinkle, tingle, clink, ring; to chirp, chatter or prate in a shrill tone. "Said properly of metals sounding when struck, and formed from the sound, tin tin." F.

*Tinnuncūlus*, a castrel, a kind of hawk. "Fr. *tinnio*. Named from its noise." Tt.

*Tintinnābūlum*, a bell. Fr. *tintinno*, to ring.

*Tintinnacūlus*, "he who makes a ringing, he who beats slaves till they tingle again, or from the noise of the jerks; or perhaps a hangman who used bells when he went to do execution." *Ainsw.* "Quia cædendo loris corpora tinnitum quendam excitabant." F. From *tintimo*.

*Tintinnio*, *Tintinno*, *Titinio*, *Titinno*, I tingle, ring. Formed from the sound, like *Tinnio*.

*Tinus*, —

*Tippula*, *Tipula*, a water-spider, water-spinner. Fr. τῖρος, a marsh. As frequenting marshes. *Varro*: "Levis *Tippula* lymphæων frigidos transit *LACUS*." ¶ *Quayle* refers to Celt. *tiopail*.

*Tiro*, a raw recruit, a novice. Fr. τείρων, taken in the sense of training or practising. Τρίβω, which is from τείρω, has this meaning.

*Tirōcinium*, the state of a *tiro*. Like *Leno*, *Lenocinium*.

*Tisiphōnē*, one of the *Furies*. Τισιφόνη.

*Tītānes*, the *Titans*. Τιτᾶνες.

*Tithymālus*, *Tithymallus*, milk-thistle. Τιδύμαλος, τιδύμαλλος.

*Titillo*, I tickle; hence, I flatter, entice. Fr. τίλλω, I pluck out hair. That is, I slip gently. Redupl. τιτίλλω.

*Titio*, a fire-brand. Fr. τίθυται pp. of θύω, to smoke: whence (fr. τέθυμαι) is θυμαλῶψ, a fire-brand. Hence a word θυτιῶν, *thitio*, *titio*. ¶ *Al.* from a word δειτιῶν, allied to δειτή and δέτις,<sup>1</sup> a torch.

*Titicillitium*, —

*Titūbo*, I stumble, reel; I stumble in speech, stammer. Fr. τετύφω, (as ἄμφω, *amBo*) a verb formed from τέτυφα pf. of τύπτω, I strike; considered as meaning, I strike against. Or fr. τυπέω, τυπῶ, *tupo*, redupl. *titupo*, (as *Titillo* from Τίλλω), *titubo*. ¶ "From τυττὸν βᾶω, parum eo," says *Martini*. Rather from τυτθὰ βῶ, τυττὰ βῶ,

ferent. ¶ *Al.* from τιλία, which *Hesychius* explains by ἄγειρος, a poplar. These trees are different also.

<sup>1</sup> *Donnegan* ad Δαῖτις.

or τυτὰ βᾶ. *Tutà* is "with difficulty" in Od. M, 388. We have *crapUla* from *κραπῦλα*. ¶ Al. from τυφῶ, τυφῶ, I bewilder, stun, used in a passive sense. Redupl. τιτυφῶ.

*Titulus*, an inscription, superscription, title, properly as placed on the statue or tomb of a great man, and marking his dignity, honor, character, &c. From τίτται (τίται) pp. of τίω, to honor. Hence any inscription, label, scroll. Also, title, nobility. Also, a cause, reason, pretext. Here *titulus* is nota, index. ¶ "From Hebrew TLH, to hang up." Parkh. - *Töculio*, *Töcullio*, a little usurer. Τοκυλλίων.

*Töfus*, a sand or gravel stone, a rotten stone. As παφῶς, δρεπάξ, are from κέπτω, κίκοφα, and δρέπω, δέδροπα; so *töfus* may be from a word τῶφῶς; from τίτοφα pf. mid. of τέφω, (whence τέφρα), to burn. "Lapis combustus et cinereus." Isaac Voss.<sup>1</sup>

*Töga*, a loose flowing robe which covered the whole body. Fr. τογή, a word formed fr. τέτογα pf. mid. of τέγω, to cover. Or for *stoga* fr. στογή formed from στέγω, ἱστογα. The *toga* was worn in the city, and opposed to the *Sagum*

which was worn in war. Whence *toga* was put for peace.

*Tölero*, I bear, support, suffer; I support, maintain. Fr. *tolo* (whence *tollo*, *tuli*), inf. *tolere*, whence *tolero*, as *Recipere*, *Recipero*; *Desidere*, *Desidero*.

*Töles*, a disease of the *töla*, which is contracted from *ton-silla*.

*Tölleno*, an engine to raise weights or water. Fr. *tollo*.<sup>2</sup>

*Tollo*, I lift up, take up; I lift up and take away. For *tolo* (whence *tuli*) fr. τέτολα pf. mid. of τέλλω, which seems to have meant the same as *tollo*. For ἀνατίλλω is said of the sun rising i. e. lifting himself up; and of one holding up a torch. Or fr. τέτολα pf. mid. of τελάω. Hesychius explains τελάσσαι by τολμῆσαι. Damini says: "Τελαμῶν, fr. τελάω, ἄ being changed to E." Scheide says better: "Fr. τελάω, same as ταλάω." I must add that the verb τολμάω comes from τέτολμαι pp. of a verb τέλω or τόλλω, the same as τελάω and ταλάω. Or *tollo* is at once fr. ταλάω, ταλῶ, as δαμῶ, dOmo. ¶ Or *tollo* is from *tolero*, *tolro*. ¶ Tooke says: "From the Anglo-Sax. *tilian*. *Tollo* being anciently written with only one L." If from the North, some nearer roots than *tilian* will be found in *Doleo*.

*Tölätim*, with an ambling pace. Fr. *tolo*, *tollo*. "Pedes molliter *tollendo*." F.

<sup>1</sup> "From Hebr. *toph*." Tt. "From Hebrew *TPS*, to seize. From its imbibing moisture." V. ¶ Some refer it to a Greek word τέφος. But Schneider asserts that no Greek authority has been adduced for it. Donnegan says: "Τοφῶν, a stone quarry, is in *Tabula Heraclensis*; from τέφος."

<sup>2</sup> Al. from κήλων, κήλωνος, ἔολ. τέλωνος, τραπ. τέλωνος.

*Tōmūcūlum*; a sausage. Fr. *τομή*, a cutting. As made of hog's flesh or entrails cut up small. Gr. *κόμμα*.

*Tōmentum*, all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds. For *tondimentum* fr. *tondeo*, I cut. Martial: "*Tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur.*" ¶ Al. for *tumentum* for *tumentum* fr. *tumeo*. Martial: "*Leuconicis agedum tumeat tibi culcita lanis.*" ¶ Al. from *τομή*, a cutting. But O is long in *tomentum*.

*Tōmix*, a cord. Fr. *τόμυξ*, *τόμιξ*.

*Tōmus*, a piece of paper; portion of a book; a book. *Τόμος*.

*Tondeo*, I clip, shear, mow, lop, crop. For *tondeo* (as princeps for primiceps) fr. *τομήν*, (*τόμην*), fr. *τομέω*, same as *τίμνω*, I cut. Compare *Mordeo* and *Tendo*. ¶ Al. from *τίδω*, I eat, gnaw, as *Spondeo* from *Σπίνδω*. But these senses do not suit *tondeo*.

*Tōnītru*, thunder. Fr. *tono*, *tonitum*.

*Tōno*, to thunder. "A *τόνος*, sonus intentus et vehemens." F. That is, from *τονώω*, *τονᾶω*. ¶ Wachter refers Germ. *ton*, sound, to *τείνω*, to strike. That is, from pf. mid. *τίδονα*. He mentions Celt. *tōn*, sound; Anglo-Sax. *dynan*, Scand. *dona*, to utter a sound.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Explained by the Delphin: "*Tomentum Circense appellatur ex concisis arundinibus paludis.*"

<sup>a</sup> Al. from *τορσέω* or *τορσέω*.

*Tonsa*, the blade of an oar; an oar. For *tunsa*, (somewhat as *Soboles* for *Suboles*), fr. *tundo*. Quā aqua *tunsa* est. As *χώρη* from *χώρω*, *κοπᾶω*. ¶ Or *tonsa* is a branch of oak, &c. lopped off and made into an oar. Horace: "*Duris ilex tonsa bipennibus.*" ¶ Or some understand *tondeo* here to cut, and *tonsa* "*quā aqua tonsa est*" i. e. secta.

*Tonsillæ*,—

*Tonsor*, a barber. Fr. *tondeo*, *tondsum*, *tonsum*.

*Tonstrīna*, a barber's shop. Fr. *tonstrum*, and this from *tondeo*, *tonsum*, as *Claudo*, *Clausum*, *Claustrum*.

*Tōnus*, a tone, accent. *Τόνος*.

*Tōparcha*, the governor of a district. *Τοπάρχης*.

*Tōpāzon*, a topaz. *Τοπάζιον*. Arab. *topaz*.

*Tōper*, *Topper*, immediately. And, like *τάχα*, perhaps. *Toper* i. e. *tope*, from *toto opere*: as *Magnopere* is *Magno-opere*. Hence also we have *totper*, *topper*.

*Tōpia*, figures cut in trees. Whence *topiarius*, one who makes such figures and devices, one who makes pictures with trees. Vossius: "Some derive *topia* fr. *τόπος*, a place: as representing certain places or spots. But others refer it better to *τόκια*, cords; for shrubs, after being plaited or braided to represent figures, they bound together with cords. Some think that the figures represented cords." ¶ Perhaps in this word there is an Æolic change of K

to *T*, as *Τῆρος* was the same as *Κεῖνος*. Then *topia* was from a word *κόπια* or *κοπία* fr. *κόπτω*, fut. 2. *κοπῶ*, to cut. ¶ Or *K* is changed to *P*, as in *luPus* from *λύκος*. Then *topia* is from a word *τέκια* or *τεκῖα*, fr. *τίκω*, *τίττω*; whence *τίκω*, to create, frame, invent.

*Tōpica*, topics. *Τοπικά*.

*Tōpicē*, the art of finding arguments on any question. *Τοπική*.

*Tōral*, the furniture (*tori*) of a bed, a blanket, &c.

*Torcūlum*, *Torcūlar*, a wine or oil-press. A large vat in which the grapes or olives to be pressed were laid. For *torquulum* fr. *torqueo*. As *Quum*, *Cum*.

*Tōreuma*, a vase chased or embossed. *Τόρευμα*.

*Tormentum*, a machine for hurling stones, darts, &c. For *torquimentum* or *torsimentum* fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*, I hurl. Also, the dart thrown. Also a twisted rope or cord, fr. *torqueo*, I twist. Also, the punishment of the rack, torture; and the machine of torture. Fr. *torqueo*, I put on the rack. Hence any torture, torment, or violent pain.

*Tormīna*, a painful wringing or griping of the bowels. Fr. *tormentum*, for *torquimen* or *torsimen*, (like *Momen*, *Nomen*,) fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*.

*Torno*, I turn round with a lathe, turn, polish. *Τορνῶ*, *τορνῶ*.

*Tornus*, a lathe or turner's wheel. *Τόρνος*.

*Tōrōsus*, muscular, sinewy,

strong. Having strong (*toros*) sinews.

*Torpēdo*, the cramp-fish, which benumbs those who touch it. Fr. *torpeo*.

*Torpeo*, I am torpid, motionless. *Torpeo* is to have the blood curdled and stiff, and is fr. *τροπέω* (transp. *τορπέω*) fr. *τρέφω* pf. mid. of *τρέφω*, to coagulate, whence *τροφαλῖς*, curd, cheese. ¶ Al. from *ταρβέω*, I am dismayed. Properly, I am stupefied with fear. Hence *tarpeo*, then *torpeo*, as *pOrrus* fr. *παῖρον*, and perhaps *cOrris* from *καρδία*. ¶ Some consider *torpeo* to mean properly to be motionless through extacy of pleasure, and to come fr. *τέτορπα* pf. mid. of *τέρπω*, to delight; whence *τορπέω*, I am delighted. Horace: "Vel cūm Pausiacā torpes, insane, tabellā."

*Torqueo*, I turn, bend, twist, wind; turn round, whirl round, whirl. I twist the limbs of another on a rack, rack, torture, afflict, torment. I throw, hurl, properly said of whirling round a sling and then throwing from it. Fr. *τροπέω*, I turn; Æol. *τροκίω*, transp. *τορκίω*. As from *λείπω*, *λείκω*, is *liQUi*. ¶ Or fr. *τροχός*, a wheel; whence *τροχίω*, I whirl as a wheel; transp. *τορχίω*.

*Torquis*, a chain for the neck, a collar; a collar to yoke oxen with; a wreath. Fr. *torqueo*, to twist, twine. So Gr. *στρεπτός* fr. *στρέφω*, *στρεπταί*.

*Torrents* fluvius, unda, and *torrens* simply, a torrent. Fr. *torreo*. Dacier: "Quodd prop-

ter rapiditatem exæstuat." As Fretum is from Ferreo.<sup>1</sup>

*Torreo*, I dry up, parch. As *θαῤῥέω* is for *θαρώω* from *θέρω*, *τέθαρσαι*; so *torreo* is for *torseo* fr. *τίρω*, *τίτορσαι*, to parch. ¶ Al. from *θέρω*, *τέθορσαι*, to make hot. ¶ Al. from *τίρω*, *τέρρω*, as *pOndus* from *pEndo*, extOrris from tErra. ¶ Wachter mentions Belg. *dor*, *dorre*, Sæc. *torr*, Germ. *durr*, dry.

*Torris*, a firebrand. Fr. *torreo*. As scorched or dried up.

*Tortuōsus*, intricate, perplexed. Fr. *tortus*. As having many windings. Or as having many folds, as Complicated from Plico.

*Tertus*, twisted. Fr. *torqueo*, whence *torqsi*, *torsi*, *tortum*.

*Torus*, a rope or cord. A small cylindrical ornament about the base of a column, round and oblong like a rope. A fibre, sinew, muscle which is a small thread or string. So Gr. *τόνος* is a rope, and a sinew or muscle. Hence, like Nervus, *torus* is put for strength. *Torus* is fr. *τέρεα* pf. mid. of *τέρω*, whence *τορός*, which might mean anything round. See Teres. ¶ Or for *tonus*, (as *μόνα*, *moRa*; *διδύμος*, *diRus*) fr. *τόνος*, a rope.

*Torus*, a couch, mattress, bed; the marriage bed, marriage. "Fr. *torus*, signifying anything round, and specially grass or

reed twisted into rope on which the ancients strewed skins or coverlets." Ainsw. See *Torus* above. "Quia lecti tenderentur toris i. e. funibus." V. ¶ Or for *storus*, (as *Σφάλω*, Fallo,) fr. *στερίω*, *στορῶ*, to strew. Juvenal: "Sylvestrem montana torum cūm STERNERET uxor Frondibus et culmis vicinarumque ferarum Pellibus."

*Torvus*, grim, stern. Fr. *taurus*, whence *taurivus*, (as Cadi-vus,) *taurvus*, *torvus*, as Caudex, Codex. Having the countenance of a bull. The Greeks say *ταυρηδὴν ἐπιβλέπειν*. ¶ Al. from *torsum*, whence *torsivus*, *torvus*. Having the countenance distorted and unnatural. ¶ Al. for *tervus* for *terrivus* fr. *terreo*. As *pOndus* from *pEndo*.

*Tot*, so many. Fr. *τόσσα*, *τόττα*, *τόττ'*. See Quot.

*Tōties*, so often. Fr. *tot*. So Quoties.

*Tōtus*, as many, as great. Fr. *tot*. Or contr. from *τοσούτος*.

*Tōtus*, whole, entire. Fr. *tot*. That is, so much as there is of anything. Cæsar: "Naves totæ factæ ex arbore." That is, quantum fuit navium, tantum factum est ex arbore. ¶ Or from *τοσούτος*, contr. to *τούτος*. ¶ Al. from *τὸ αὐτὸ*, *ταὐτὸ*, the thing itself, the very thing, undiminished, unmutilated. AT into O, as in Caudex, Codex.

*Toxicum*, poison. *Τοξικόν*.

*Trābālis*, as large as a beam. Fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

*Trāhea*, a kind of toga, adorned with stripes of purple which ran across it like (*trabes*) beams.

<sup>1</sup> *Torrentis* has been deduced fr. *τροχάει*, whirling as a wheel; gen. *τροχούεντος*, *τροχούεντος*, transp. *τορχούεντος*, *τορβούεντος*, whence *torrentis*, as *Placenta* from *Πλακεντήντος*.

*Trabs, trābis*, a beam, rafter. A meteor in shape like a beam, like Gr. δορός. *Trabs* for *trabes*, which Ennius has. *Trabes* fr. τράπεζ, *traphes*, (as ἀλώπηξ, vulpeS,) *trabes*, as ἀμφω, amBo.

*Trūchia*, the windpipe. *Traxia*.

*Tracta*, a handful of spun wool. Fr. *traho* (*tractum*) lanam, to spin.<sup>1</sup>

*Tractābilis*, which may be handled, managed; manageable, tractable. Fr. *tracto*.

*Tractātus*, a tract. Fr. *tracto*, to discourse of.

*Tractim*, without intermission. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. By perpetually drawing on.

*Tracto*, I drag. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. See *Traho*.

*Tracto*, I touch, feel, handle; I take in hand, undertake, manage, have the management of, busy myself about. I practice, exercise a profession. I discourse of, speak or write concerning a topic, as we say To HANDLE a subject. I cultivate the soil, i. e. manage it. I tease or dress wool, i. e. manage it. Also, I treat, behave to. Cicero: "Me summā simulatione amoris invidiosissimè *tractavit*." So we say To handle. Shakespeare: "Talbot, my life, my

joy, again return'd! How wert thou HANDLED, being prisoner?" *Tracto* is referred to *traho*, *tractum*. That is, *traho* ad me, tango. Or *traho* is here to draw the hand backwards and forwards on a surface. Or is *tracto* for *dracto* fr. δράσσω, δίδρακται, I take hold of? *Tracto* is also to move or affect. Cicero: "Hujus eloquentiæ est *tractare* animos." That is, to manage them, direct them, *tractabiles* facere. Or *tracto* is *traho* ad me et allicio.

*Tractus*, a serpent's drawing on of its length of body. Also, any thing drawn out long or fine. A protraction. Any spot of ground of long or wide extent, a spot, place, tract, region. The extent or space occupied by anything. Claudian: "Cœlitibus ordine sedes Prima datur: *tractum* proceres tenuere secundum Æquorei." See *Traho*.

*Tractus*. *Tracta* oratio, a smooth fluent style. "Continuata et extensa æquabili cursu." F.

*Trādo*, I give over, consign, deliver. For *transdo*. Cæsar: "Parte jam obsidum *transditā*." So *Traduco*.

*Trūdūco*, I expose to ridicule or contempt, traduce. For *transduco*. Criminals were led through the Forum, bearing the causes of their condemnation written on their necks.

*Trāgānus*, a pig resembling (*τράγον*) a goat.

*Trāgēmāta*, sweetmeats. *Τραγήματα*.

*Trāgicus*, pertaining to trage-

<sup>1</sup> "In panificio *tracta* sunt partes farinæ manibus bene agitatae et subactae et in longum *tractae* in modum membranarum, ut ea agitatione melius fermententur. Nam *trahere* panem apud Plinium est subigere. Apud Apicium *tracta* est genus quoddam placentæ in modum membranae factæ, deinde concisæ." F. *Traho* here is to draw out.



dy; sublime, lofty; cruel, atrocious, as forming a good subject of tragedy. *Τραγικός*.

*Trägädia*, a tragedy. *Τραγῳδία*.

*Trägædus*, a tragic actor. *Τραγῳδός*.

*Tragopan*: See Appendix.

\* *Trägûla*, a kind of javelin. Fr. *trajicio*, *traicio*, whence *traicula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. Cæsar: "Neque ullum TELUM per pactiones colloquentium *transjiciebatur*." Or *trajicio* is to transfix.

*Trägûlu*, a dragnet. Fr. *traho*, whence *trahicula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. See above.

*Trägus*, the smell of the arm-pits. Fr. *τράγος*, a goat.

*Träha*, *Trähea*, a sledge. Fr. *traho*.

*Träho*, I draw, drag. For *traveho* for *transveho*. *Traxi* for *traxi*; *Tractum* for *travectum*. ¶ Or from *δραγῶ* fut. 2. of *δράσσω*, I seize. Or from a verb *δραχέω*, *δραχῶ*, formed from *διδραχα* pf. of *δράσσω*.<sup>1</sup>

*Träjicio*, I cast or throw over. For *transjicio*. Also, I ferry over, make to pass over. Here *jacio*\* has the sense of *Mitto*.

*Träma*, a web. "Quodd inter stamen et subtemen *trameat*." F. "Quodd *trameat* inter filum et filum mutuâ superequitatione." Scaliger. ¶ Or for *trahima*, fr. *traho*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. The Latins say *trahere* lanam.

*Trämes*, *itis*, a cross-way, by-path; any path. Fr. *trameo*. Qui *trameat*, i. e. *transmeat*. *Trans* is over, across, then cross-wise, as in *Transversus*. ¶ Al. for *trahimes* fr. *traho*. As *Ἀγνιά* from *Ἀγῶ*, and somewhat as *Οἶμη* from *Οἶω*, *Οἶσω*, *Οἶμαι*. Virgil: "Quà te ducit via." Compare *mes* in *Fomes*.

*Träno*, I swim over. For *transno*.

*Tranquillus*: See Appendix.

*Trans*, over, across. Fr. *τί-pav*, says Haigh. As Obs for Ob. Rather, from *τίσαν* *ἐς*, whence *πᾶνς*, then *τᾶνς*, as vice versâ *ἈΤΡα* became *ΛΙΠΡα*, whence *liBRa*. From *σπυδῖω* was *studeo*. ¶ Al. from *τρεῖν*, to perforate.

*Transcribo*, I copy. That is, I write so as to bring over from one surface to another.

*Transenna*, lattice-work, trellis. Vossius: "Fr. *transeo*." Because the woodwork crosses itself. *Trans*, as in *Transversus*. Or because we see through it, contrarily to what we do in a solid surface." Nonius takes *transenna* to be a window. He means, says Vossius, not any window, but a trellised one. "Transenna is also a net, snare. As made of cross string or rope. Hence deceit, treachery. Per *transennam* aspicere, is to look at in a cursory manner, and seems taken from vendors who expose their goods

<sup>1</sup> The Anglo-Sax. *dragan*, Suec. *draga*, to drag, draw, Wachter refers to *traho*.

*Etym.*

\* "From *τρεῖν*, I perforate; *τραπῖω*, *τραπῶ*, *τράνω*, (as *ὄρω*, *ὄρω*) whence *τραπιστός*." Scheide.

through a lattice-work, to avoid their being handled by every one who passes by." F.<sup>1</sup>

*Transgressor*, one who (*trans-greditur*) goes beyond the limits of the law, a transgressor.

*Transigo*, I complete. That is, I drive right through. Or *ago* is here to perform, and *trans* is used metaphorically.

*Translātītie*, negligently. "Quasi ut vulgo et passim solet." F. See *Translatitius*.

*Translātītius*, copied out and brought over from one surface to another; borrowed, not new. Hence, common, ordinary. Fr. *translatum*.

*Transtrum*, a cross-beam extending from wall to wall, joist. Fr. *transeo*, *transitum*, whence *transitrum*, *transtrum*. Also, a bench in a ship for rowers, which extends from side to side. Some derive *transtrum* in this sense from *θράνος*, a bench; whence *θρανήζω*, *θράνισται*, *θράνιστρον*, *θράνιστρον*.

<sup>1</sup> In a fragment of Sallust quoted by Macrobius, *transenna* is of dubious meaning: "Præterea cum sedenti in *transenna* demissum victoriæ simulacrum cum machinato strepitu tonitruum coronam capiti imponebat," &c. Nonius supports his interpretation of window by this passage. He omits "in;" and so does Servius, who understands *transennâ* to mean here "extenso fune." Forcellini thus accounts for this meaning: "Ductâ fortasse similitudine a *transennâ*, quâ rete significat, quæ funibus extensis tendebatur." But Vossius thus: "Fateor *transennam* esse ostium circi unde quadrigæ emitterentur. Sed hoc eò factum quòd esset cancellatum. Hæc circi *transenna* dimittebatur fune. *Transenna* est *καταχρηστικῶς* funis ille quo demisso *transenna* aperiebatur."

*Transversus*, athwart. *Trans*, over, across, whence cross-wise.

*Trāpētum*, an oil-press. *Τραπέτον*.

*Trāpēzīta*, a banker. *Τραπεζίτης*.

*Trāpēzōphōrum*, a statue supporting a table. *Τραπεζοφόρον*.

*Traulīzī*, she lisps. *Τραυλίζει*.

*Trebar*, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning. *Τρίβαξ*.

*Trēchēdipna*, a word of various interpretation occurring in Juvenal 3, 67. See Ruperti and Gifford. It is the Greek *τρεχιδίπνα*.

*Trēdecim*, thirteen. *Tres decem*.

*Treis*, *Tres*, *Tris*, three. *Τρεῖς*.

*Tremissis*, a coin worth a third part of a golden *solidus*. "Casaubon rightly observes that the word is formed without analogy from *tres* and *assis*: while *semis* preserves its analogy, formed from *semi* and *assis*." F.

*Trēmo*, I tremble, fear. *Τρέμω*.

*Trēpīdo*, I hurry through fear. Fr. *trepidus*.

*Trēpīdus*, hastening with fear and alarm, alarmed. *Trepidae* res, things full of fear and alarm. Fr. *trepo*, as *Frigidus*, *Gelidus*. Festus: "*Trepit*, vertit. Unde *trepido*, *trepidatio*, quia turbatione MENS VERTITUR." Or fr. *τρέπω*, to turn; whence *τρέπομαι*, to flee in battle; then to flee, hurry away in confusion.

*Tres*, three. *Τρεῖς*.<sup>1</sup>

*Tressis*, the weight or value of three asses. From *tres asses*.

*Triarii*, old soldiers of approved valor who formed the third line in battle. Fr. *tres*, *tria*.

*Tribas*, fricans *scæmina*. *Τριβάς*.

*Tribon*, a thread-bare cloak. *Τριβων*.

*Tribrächys*, a foot like *tribulus*. *Τριβραχυσ*.

*Tribulatio*, anguish. Pun-  
gent as a (*tribulus*) thorn.

*Tribulum*, a threshing-machine. Fr. *tero*, to bruise; whence *teribulum*, *treibulum*, *tribulum*. ¶ *Τριβολος* also is a kind of threshing-machine.

*Tribulus*, a kind of thorn. An instrument with spikes used in war to impede the progress of cavalry. *Τριβολος*.

*Tribunal*, the seat (*tribuni*) of the tribune where he gives sentence. Any seat where sentence is given. Any high place.

*Tribunus*, a tribune, a magistrate who first was set over each (*tribus*) tribe. But Pomponius gives as a reason that the tribunes were created by the vote (*tribuum*) of the tribes. The term was afterwards widely extended to any president or officer, as in *Tribuni ærarii*, *Tribuni militares*, *Tribuni plebis*, &c.

*Tribuo*, I assign, bestow.

Forcellini: "Fr. *tribus*. For it was formerly said of those things which were given to the people (a *tribubus*) by the tribes." But Forcellini thus derives *Tribus*: "Either because Romulus divided the people into three parts, or because the Tribes paid tribute." So here is the circular argument. If *Tribus* is from *tribuo*, *tribuo* is probably from *τριβα*, fut. 2. *τριβῶ* or *τριβίω*, I triturate, and so split and divide. Cicero has "rem universam *tribuere* in partes."

*Tribus*, a tribe. Fr. *tribuo*, whence dat. *tribui*. From paying tribute. ¶ Or fr. *τριττός*, the third part of an Athenian tribe: Æol. *τριπτός*, *τριπτός*, whence *tribus*. As *λιτρα* through *λιτρα* became *libra*. Or fr. *τρίτος*, third; whence *τρίπος*, *tribus*. ¶ Al. from *τριφυής*, divided into three parts; whence *τριφύς*, *tribus*, as *ἀμφω*, *ambo*.

*Tributum*, money levied on the people. Fr. *tribuo*. That is, a levy of money divided among the people, *tributum* in capita. Cicero: "Omnis vis loquendi in duas *tributa* est partes." The Greeks say *φόρος* fr. *φάω*, *πέφορα*. ¶ Some derive it from *tributum*. Quod datum est per *tribus*.

*Trica*, trifles, fooleries, toys. Martial joins *trica* with *Apinæ*: "Sunt *APINÆ tricaque* et si quid vilius istis." Pliny thus derives both: "Diomedes ibi delevit gentes Monadorum Dardorumque, et urbes duas quas

<sup>1</sup> "Armor. tri, Anglo-Sax. *thry*, &c." W.

IN PROVERBII LUDICRUM  
VERTERE, APINAM et *Tri-*  
*cam.*" *Trica* are also hin-  
drances, embarrassments. "Be-  
cause trifles impede one who is  
seriously engaged." F. But  
Nonius says that *trica* are hairs  
or threads which entangle the  
feet of cocks. And thus *trica*  
is referred to *τρίχες*, hairs. ¶  
Or from a word *τρυχαί* same as  
*τρίχια*, rags, shreds. Or from  
*τρύχω*, to annoy. ¶ Wachter  
refers *trica* to the Northern  
*trega*, to delay. ¶ What, if  
*trica* is for *terica*, i. e. *res te-*  
*rica*? *Terica* being formed  
from *tero*, as *Amica* from *Amo*.  
And *tero* being taken for *tero*  
*tempus*, to wear away the time,  
delay. As *διατρίβω* is to loiter,  
to put off, to retard.

*Tricēni*, thirty. Fr. *triginta*,  
whence *triginteni*, *trigeni*, *tri-*  
*ceni*. So *Viceni*.

*Tricēsimus*, thirtieth. For  
*triciesimus* fr. *tricies*. Or for  
*trigesimus* for *trigintessimus* fr.  
*triginta*. We have *Vicesimus*  
and *Vigesimus*.

*Trichila*: See Appendix.

*Trichilum*, a vessel with three  
spouts. Fr. *τρίχειλον*, the E of  
the second syllable being neg-  
lected.

*Trichōrum*, a house divided  
into three apartments. *Τρίχω-*  
*ρον*.

*Tricies*, *Trīgies*, thirty times.  
Fr. *triginta*, whence *triginties*,  
contracted *trigies*, soft *tricies*.  
Or from *triginties* is *trities*, *tri-*  
*cies*.

*Triclinium*, a couch which  
held three persons, for reclining

on at supper. A room for sup-  
ping in. *Τρικλίσιον*.

*Trīco*, a shuffler, rogue.  
"One who invents (*tricas*) hin-  
drances to paying his debts." F.  
But *trico* seems to mean  
rather a contentious person, one  
who quarrels (*de tricis*) about  
trifles.

*Tricōlum*, a period consisting  
of three members. *Τρίκωλον*.

*Trīcor*, I make use of (*tricas*)  
hindrances, evasions, subter-  
fuges. Or *trīcor* is *tricas*  
loquor, I speak silly things,  
make silly and trifling excuses  
and evasions. ¶ Wachter re-  
fers to Germ. *triegen*, to de-  
ceive.

*Trīdens*, a three pronged  
fork or spear, a trident. Fr.  
*tres*, *tria*, and *dens*.

*Trīdium*, for the space of  
three days. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and  
*dies*. See *Biduum*.

*Triens*, the third part of any-  
thing. The third part of an  
As, four ounces. Fr. *tres*, *tria*.

*Triēris*, a trireme. *Τριήρης*.

*Triētēris*, the space of three  
years. A triennial festival.  
*Τριετηρίς*.

*Trīfur*, a great thief. Fr.  
*tres*, *tria*. So the Greeks said  
*Τρίλλιστος*, *Τρικυμία*, *Τρισάθλιος*,  
*Τριμάκαιρα*. So the French  
*Très* is very.

*Trīga*, a chariot drawn by  
three horses. So *Biga*.

*Trigesies*, thirty times. Ap-  
parently for *trigintiesies* fr. *tri-*  
*ginta*.

*Trīgēsīmus*, same as *tricesi-*  
*mus*, and put for it, or for *tri-*  
*gentesimus*.

*Trigies*: See Tricies.

*Trīginta*, thirty. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *ginta*. See Viginti.

*Trigon*, *ōnis*, a ball tossed by three persons forming a triangle. From a Greek word *τρίγων*, or from *trigōnus*.

*Trigōnus*, triangular. *Τρίγωνος*.

*Trigonus*, *Trigon*, *ōnis*, a fish called otherwise *pastinaca marina*. "Fr. *τρίγων*, *όνος*. From its noise: fr. *τρίγω*, (fut. *ε. τριγῶ*), *strido*." F. "For *trygonus* fr. *τρίγων*, *όνος*." V.

*Trīmus*, of three years. See *Bimus*.

*Trīnus*, three. Like *Binus*.

*Trīones*, ploughing oxen. For *teriones* fr. *tero*. Or fr. *τρίων* participle of *τρίω*, whence *τρίβω*. Also, the greater and the lesser Bears. For each Bear represents a waggon and oxen.

*Triplex*, *icis*, three-fold. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *plico*.

*Triṗudio*, 1 leap, dance. For *terripudio*, *terripedio*. *Terram pede percutio*. ¶ Al. from *tres*, *tria*, and *pedis*. Horace: "Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor *Terpede terram*." ¶ Al. for *tripuvio* for *terripuvio*, *terram pavio*.

*Tripudium*, a dancing, leaping. See *Tripudio*. Also, a rebounding of the food dropt by birds in taking the omens. Some understand it merely of the food dropping to the ground, for *terripuvium*, fr. *terram pavio*, to strike the ground.

*Tripus*, *ōdis*, a three-legged stool. *Τρίπους*, *ὀδος*.

*Triquetrus*, triangular. Ainsworth: "For *triquadrus*, [fr. *quadrus*, square], i. e. *quadratus*

in *tres angulos*." Rather, from *τρίχα*, in three parts; and *ἔδρα*, a base. As being as it were divided into three parts which are bases.

*Triscurria*, great buffooneries. Fr. *tri*, as in *Trifur*; and *scurra*.

*Tristis*, sad. Fr. *τρυστός*, (as *φρίγω*, *frigo*), afflicted; formed from *τέρπυσται* pp. of *τρίω*, to vex, afflict. Donnegan explains *Τρῆσις* by affliction. So *tristis* is also vexed, angry. In an active sense *τρυστός* might mean one who distresses or afflicts, and *tristis* is noxious, baneful; cruel, hard, severe. Hence grave, serious. Applied to the taste, *tristis* is painful, disagreeable, harsh, bitter, &c. As *Lupines* are derived from *Λυκίω* from their bitter taste. Applied to the touch, *tristis* is rough, shaggy.

*Trītāvus*, a great-grandfather's great-grandfather. Fr. *τρίτος*, third. As Gr. *τρίπαππος*.

*Trītīcum*, wheat. Varro: "Quodd *tritum* est ex spiciis." But, as the termination is Greek, perhaps it is from a word *τρυτιχόν* formed fr. *τρίω*, *τέρπυται*, in the same sense.

*Trītōn*, a sea god. *Τρίτων*.

*Trītōnis*, Pallas. *Τριτωνίς*.

*Trītūra*, threshing. Fr. *tero*, *tritum*. So *Natura*.

*Trītus*, bruised. Fr. *trio*, whence *trivi*. *Trio* fr. *τρίω*, whence *τρίβω*. *Τέγω*, *τερίω*, *τερίω*, *τρίβω*.

*Trīvīa*, Diana. As presiding over (*trivia*) the high ways. So in Greek *Τριόδιτις*.

*Triviālis*, common. As appertaining to (*trivium*) a place where three ways met, and so common.

*Triumphus*, a triumph. Fr. *θρίαμβος*,<sup>1</sup> whence *thriamphus*, (as *Fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*); *triamphus*, *triumphus*. Or *θρίαμβος* was first changed to *θρίαμβος*, as *θρασὺς*, Æol. *θροσὺς*. Then we have *thriombus*, *triombus*, *triumbus*, *triumphus*.

*Trirāgo*, *Trissāgo*, —

*Trōchæus*, a trochee, a foot like *τρεῶν*. *Τροχῆος*.

*Trōchilus*, a wren. *Τροχίλος*. Also, a round ring in the juttings of pillars. Doubtless from *τρόχιλος*, fr. *τρέχω*, *τρέχω*, to run, to run round.

*Trōchlea*, a pulley, windlass. Fr. *τροχιλία* or *τροχιλάλα*.

*Trōchus*, a hoop. *Τροχός*.

*Troja*, a kind of exercise supposed to have resembled our tilts and tournaments. Virgil: "Hunc morem; hos cursus, atque hæc certamina primus Ascanius, longam muris cū cingeret Albam, Retulit et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos, Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes, Albani docuere suos: hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, et patrium servavit

honorem. *Trojaque* nunc, pueri *Trojanum* dicitur agmen."

*Trōpai*, winds blowing from the sea. *Τροπαῖοι*. "*Tropæus* is one who does a shrewd turn, and runs away when he has done." Ainsw. From *τροπαῖος*.

*Trōpæum*, *Trōphæum*, a trophy. *Τρόπαιον*.

*Trōpîcus*, tropical. Metaphorical. *Τροπικός*. *Tropica*, changes. *Τροπικά*.

*Trōpis*. "Gr. *τρόπις* is the sink of a ship. Hence *tropis* is taken for the bottom of a flagon, and hence for. vapid wine at the bottom of a flagon." F.

*Trōpus*, a rhetorical figure. *Τρόπος*.

*Trossulus*. Dacier: "The old Glosses on Persius say: '*Trossulum* was a town of Etruria, which was taken by the Roman Equites or Knights without the aid of the infantry. Hence the Equites were called *Trossuli*.' Pliny says the same, and adds that the *Trossuli*, as a name for the Equites, did not remain in use much after the time of Gracchus. For the ambiguity of the word, which signified also delicate and soft, became felt as a term of disgrace. From the Greek *τροσσός*, delicate, soft, as Salmasius well observes. Seneca: '*Idem quod faciam quod trossuli isti et juvenes*.' Here *trossuli* are not the knights, but delicate and luxurious men. Nonius says they were named from *torosuli*. The Glossographer explains *trusulus* *ὁ ἐν μικρῇ παχύς*." Forcellini un-

<sup>1</sup> Plutarch has τοὺς προσαγορευμένους παρ' αὐτοῖς (the Romans) θριάμβους. Parkhurst hence concludes that *θρίαμβος* was formed from *triumphus*. The Reader will determine this. In the mean time *θρίαμβος* may, I conceive, be derived from *τρίπτω*, (taken in the sense of *τρίψω*,) fut. 2. *τρίαβῶ*, whence *τρίαβος*, *τρίαμβος*, *θρίαμβος*. Compare *ἱαμβος* from *ἰδπῶ*, *ἱαβῶ*.

derstands the passage in Seneca "de jactantibus nobilitatem et divitias, Trojugenis, Troiadibus, delicatam et mollem vitam agentibus." The words "Trojugenis, Troiadibus" may lead us to think that *Trossuli* is a diminutive of *Tros*, Trojan: i. e. paltry fellows who aped nobility, and wished to trace their genealogy to the Trojans. And in truth many of these stories about towns and battles, with which the old etymologists abound, are greatly to be suspected.

*Trua*, a ladle. Fr. *τέρας*,<sup>1</sup> to rub or wear. So from *τορύω* (allied to *τέρας*) is *τορύνη*, a ladle.

*Trūcido*, I massacre. Fr. *truciter cado*, whence *trucædo*, *trucido* like *Occido*. ¶ Al. from *trucis* simply.

*Tructa*, a trout. Fr. *τράκτης*, a trout; properly, a ravenous eater. *Τράκτης*, says Schneider, is not found in this sense in ancient authors.

*Trūcilentus*, savage, grim. Fr. *trux*, *trucis*. As *Lutulentus*, *Turbulentus*.

*Trūdis*, a stake or pole for pushing or thrusting. Fr. *trudo*.

<sup>\*</sup> *Trūdo*, I thrust, shove. Fr. *τρώδην* formed fr. *τρώω*, to vex, molest. Hence, to jostle, shove.

*Trulla*, a ladle, spoon; a trowel. Fr. *trua*, whence *truulla*, *truilla*, (as *Turtur*, *Turturis*, *Turturula*, *Turturilla*), *trulla*. *Trulla* was also an earthen cup

or mug. Perhaps, as being in its form. Forcellini describes *trulla*, a ladle, as "concha manubriata." Donnegan says: "*Τρυβλιον*, a small bowl or dish; dimin. of *τρυβς*, *τρυβδς*, a drinking-cup." From *τρυβδς*, then might have been *trubula*, *trubla*, *trulla*. *Trulla* is used also for a pan to put fire in, and a chamberpot. From the form.

*Trulleum*, a bowl or basin. As being in the form of a *trulla*.

*Trullisso*, I lay on plaster (*trullā*) with a trowel.

*Tranco*, I maim, mangle. For *truco*, (as *Lingo*, &c.) fr. *τρέχω*, I afflict. Hesychius explains *τρέχων* by *φθείρειν*. Or *τρέχω* is here to perforate, from *τρύω*, whence *τροπήω*, *τρύμα*, *τρυμαλία*. And hence to wound, like *τρώω* which is allied to *τρύω*: and so *τραύω*, whence *τραῦμα*.<sup>2</sup> ¶ Al. from *trux*, *trucis*. *Truciter* tracto.

*Truncus*, maimed. Fr. *trunco*.

*Truncus*, a tree (*truncus*) dismembered of its roots and branches, the stump, stock, trunk. So the body without the limbs. Also, a branch cut off from the trunk. And a dolt, dunce, as senseless as a stock. ¶ "From *τρέχνος*, (*τρένχος*), which in Hesychius is the same as *truncus*," says Vossius. But *τρέχνος* is explained by Donnegan "a bough, twig, branch, shoot."

<sup>1</sup> Whence *τρέχω*, *τρώεις*, &c.

<sup>2</sup> See Donnegan on *Τέρας*.

*Trūsus*, pushed. Fr. *trudo*, *trudsum*.

*Trūtina*, a steelyard, balance. Fr. *τρυτάνη*. As *μαχάνα*, machine.

*Trux*, *trūcis*, cruel, savage, severe; of a savage countenance, grim, fierce. Fr. *τρύχω* fut. of *τρύχω*, to distress, afflict. See *Tristis*.<sup>1</sup>

*Trŷblum*, a dish. *Τρύβλιον*.

*Tu*, you. Fr. *τὸ*, Æolic form of *σύ*. "Pers. *tu*, Dutch and Germ. *du*." W.

*Tūba*, a trumpet. Fr. *κτύπος*, a sound; or *κτυπῶ*, to sound. ¶ Al. from *tubus*, a pipe, tube. In Vitruvius *tuba* is the pipe of an hydraulic machine.

*Tūber*, a swelling; a knob, hard excrescence; a truffle or mushroom. Fr. *tumeo*, whence *tumiber*, *tuber*. As *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*. So *Verber*. ¶ "From Hebr. *tabur*." Tt.

*Tūber*, —

*Tūbīcen*, a trumpeter. Qui *tubā canit*. As *Fidicen*.

*Tuburcīnor*, I eat greedily. Fr. *τύβαρις*, a dish served at dessert. Like *Sermocīnor*. Al. for *tubercīnor* fr. *tuber*, a mushroom. That is, I feast greedily on the *τύβαρις* or on mushrooms.

*Tūbus*: See Appendix.

*Tūcētum*, a kind of sausage. For *tudicetum* fr. *tudo*, *tundo*, whence *tudes*. As being brayed or pounded. Compare *Face-tus*.

*Tūdes*, a mallet. Fr. *tudo*, *tundo*.

*Tūdīto*, I thump, strike. Fr. *tundo*, *tunditum*, *tuditum*.

*Tueor*, I look at steadfastly, gaze on. Also, I look to, attend to, watch over, guard, preserve. *Tuor* still exists, and is fr. *τύω*, whence *τύσσω*, *τιτύσσω*, whence *τιτύσκομαι*, I aim at an object. Schultens: "*Τιτύσκεισθαι* was with the ancient Latins *tui*, *intui*, and afterwards *tueri*, *intueri*." *Τύω* is allied to *τάω*, *τέω*, *τείνω*. Virgil: "*Oculos pariter telumque tetendit*." From *τύω* is also *τυγχάνω*, I aim at, hit, hit upon, light upon. So from *βλέω*, I aim at, is *βλέπω*, I look at. ¶ Al. from *θεάομαι*, *θεῶμαι*.

*Tufa*. Forcellini: "*Legitur tanquam nomen signi militaris apud Vegetium*. Sed profecto barbariem sapit, et est a *Latio amandandum*." Facciolati: "*Erant tufa*, Gr. *τοῦφα* vel *τουφλα*, apices cassidi vel galeæ inserti, ex Indicorum boum caudis facti, ut probat Ducang. At Lydus nos docet lanceas fuisse promissis jubis ornatas, quas Romani *jubas*, Barbari autem, nonnihil corruptâ voce, *tufas* vocant." After noticing the Anglo-Sax. *top*, Icel. *topper*, Engl. *top* and *tuft*, Wachter observes that the Byzantine writers call the tuft of a helmet *τοῦφα* from the Saxon, and adds: "*Inde Latino-barbaris tufa genus vexilli ex confertis plumarum globis*."

*Tūgūrium*, a cottage, hut. For *togurium*, (as *nūmidæ* from

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *τραχὺς*, rough; whence *τράχς*, *τράξ*; or *τρυχς*, *τρυξ*. ¶ Al. from *Θρηξ*, a Thracian. See *Tum*.



τομάδες, &c.) fr. τέγωα pf. mid. of τέγω, to cover. See Toga.

*Tui*: See Sui.

*Tuli*, I bore; I bore up, raised. Fr. *tolo*, whence *tetoli*, *tetuli*, *tuli*. See *Tollo*.

*Tullianum*, a part of the common prison at Rome, as added, says Festus, by Servius *Tullius*.

*Tum*, then; besides, and. From τὸν, (as δόλον, *dolum*), i. e. κατὰ τὸν (i. e. τοῦτον) χρόνον. So Donnegan explains τῷ to mean "then" in Il. η, 158, and Od. μ, 501. Compare *Tam*. ¶ Al. from τῆμος, τῆμ'.

*Tumba*, a tomb. Fr. τύμβος, or rather fr. τύμβα which is in the Glosses.

*Tumeo*, I swell; I am proud. Fr. κύω, pp. κέκυμαι, whence a verb κυμῶ, Æol. τυμῶ, as Κεῖνος is in Æolic Τῆνος, and as many derive *Telum* from Κῆλον, Æolic Τῆλον. From κέκυμαι in fact κύμα, a wave, is derived. ¶ As τύω (See *Tueor*) existed in the sense of extending, it might have meant also to expand; then from pp. τίτυμαι might be τυμῶ, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from φῦμα, a swelling; whence θῦμα, (as vice versa ὄθρ becomes Φθρ,) hence *thumeo*, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from θυμός, anger. But *tumeo* in the sense of swelling with anger is metaphorical.<sup>1</sup>

*Tumicla*, a little rope. Fr.

*tomix*, whence *tomicula*, *tomicla*, *tumicla*.

*Tumulo*, I bury. In *tumulo* condo.

*Tumultuarius*, done on the occasion, unpremeditated. Fr. *tumultuor*. Taken from the milites *tumultuarii*, who were enrolled at a moment's notice to defend the state.

*Tumultus*, a tumult, uproar. Fr. *tumeo*. Cicero: "Ne desereret videret hunc rerum *tumorem*." Virgil: "Ille etiam cecos instare *tumultus* Sæpe monet, fraudemque et operta *tumescere* bella." So fr. κύω, to swell, is κύδος, pride, insult, outrage; whence κυδοιμός, uproar.

*Tumulus*, a little hill, mound; a tomb. Fr. *tumeo*.

*Tunc*, then. For *tumque*, *tumq'*, *tumc* (as Neque, Neq', Nec,) for softness *tunc*.<sup>2</sup>

*Tundo*, I beat, strike. For *tudo*, whence *tutudi* and *tudittans*. If τύπτω is fr. τύω, as δάπτω from δύω; then from τῶδην, formed from τύω, may be *tudo*. And in reality τύω did exist, (as appears under *Tueor*), in the sense of aiming, hitting, striking. ¶ Al. from τύπην, formed from τίτυπται; whence τύπδην. Or fr. τύπτω, τύπτω, τύπδω. ¶ Al. from δεινώ, whence τίθενται and τίθονται, θένδην and θένδην.

*Tunica*, a tunic; metaph. a coat, membrane. Fr. χιτῶνα accus. of χιτῶν; transp. τῶνχιτῶν.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from οἰμῶς, transp. δομῶς, whence *damico* (as pUnio from ποῖνή), *tumeco*, as *Timeo* from Δείμα. ¶ Muller says that some etymologists derive τύμβος from τυμῶν, *tumeco*: as *Tumulus* from *Tumeco*. Donnegan under Τόφω gives a different derivation of τύμβος.

*Etym.*

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *tum* and *ye* or *γ*, as *Nunc*. But *Nunc* is from two Greek words Νῦν γ'. ¶ Al. from τυνίκα, τήνκ'.

whence *tunica*, as *φαρὶς*; became *fūris*. ¶ Al. from *δύνω*, to put on; fut. *δύνῃ*; whence *dunica*, (as Manus, Manica,) and *tunica*, as Timeo from *Δῖμα*. ¶ The Germ. *tunch* Wachter refers to *tunica*.

*Turba*, a crowd, uproar. *Τύρβη*. Boxhorn mentions the British *tyrfa*.

*Turbidus*, muddy, thick. Fr. *turbo*, to disturb. Also, angry, displeased, rebellious. "Com-motus irâ quæ maximè omnium *perturbat*." F. Also, full of trouble, confusion, and disorder: i. e. *turbæ plenus*.

*Turbīnātus*, conical. That is, in the shape (*turbīnis*) of a top.

*Turbo*, a whirlwind, hurricane. Apuleius: "*Turbo* dic-itur, qui repentinis flatibus pro-siluit atque universa *pertur-bat*." Wachter: "Quod om-nia *turbet* et summa inis mis-ceat." But *turbo* is also a whirl or reel, and a top which whirls. Whence *turbo* would be better referred to *στροβίων*, *στροβῶν*, whirling; transp. *στροβῶν*, whence *torbo*, (as *Σφάλλω* be-comes Fallo,) then *turbo*. The explanation by Vossius of *turbo*, a top, seems frigid: "Nam actus flagellis venti instar *turbat* ac strepit."

*Turbo*, I disturb, confound. Fr. *turba*. ¶ Or from *στροβίω*, *στροβῶ*, I whirl; transp. *στροβῶ*.

*Turbulentus*, troubled, dis-turbed. Fr. *turba*, i. e. *plenus turbæ*. So Luculentus. Or fr. *turbo*, *inis*. Or fr. *turbo*, *avi*.

*Turdus*: See Appendix.

*Turgeo*, I swell. Fr. *κυρτώω*, *κυρτώ*, (whence *κύρτωμα*, a round tumor,) transp. *τυρκῶ*, (as *Μορφῆ*, *Forma*,) whence *turgo*, and *tur-geo*, as we have *Tergo* and *Ter-geo*. ¶ Or from *ταραγίω*, (as from *Κάλαμος* is *Culmus*,) fut. 2. of *ταράσσω*, I disturb; in a neuter sense, I am disturbed. In allusion to flour swelling by mixing leaven. Jones, in de-ri-ving *turgeo* from *ταραγῶ*, ob-serves that its primary sense must hence have been to be agitated or to swell with anger. But this last sense seems naturally to follow and not to lead that of swelling in general.<sup>1</sup>

*Turio*,<sup>2</sup>—

*Turma*, a squadron of horse. Damm: "Ἰλη, agmen milium, turma equitum. Ab εἰλέω, vol-vo, condenso, conglobo." Ra-ther, Ἰλη is from ἰλέω, and εἰλη from εἰλέω. Similarly, *turma* appears to come from *torqueo*, which is the same as εἰλέω and ἰλέω, whence ἰλιγξ, a whirlpool. Fr. *torqueo* is *torquima*, *torma*, (as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*,) for softness *turma*. ¶ Al. from *τίτορμαι* pp. of *τίρω*, whence *Teres*, round. See *Torus*. So Scaliger from *τόρμος*, *rotunditas*. ¶ Al. from *δρομή*, *cursus*; transp. *δορμή*, *dorma*, whence *torma*, as Timeo from *Δῖμα*. Gloss,

<sup>1</sup> Donnegan: "Τύρω, fut. τύρω. [pf. τέτυρκα,] to swell, to rise. This form has been assumed from analogy, and to it are referred *θύρσος*, *τύρσις*, *τύρσος*, as well as the Latin *Turio*, *Turgeo*, *Turris*." I fear all this is mere assumption.

<sup>2</sup> See the Note on *Turgeo*.

Philox.: *Turma*, λόχος, διαδρομή. ¶ Al. from τὺρβη, a crowd. B changed to M. Or fr. τὺρβη, whence *turbima*, *turma*. Isaac Vossius: "*Turba* and *turma*, as *Globus* and *Glomus*."<sup>1</sup>

*Turpis*: See Appendix.

*Turris*, a tower; a moveable tower used in besieging cities. Fr. τὺρρις, τύρρις.

*Tursio*, a sturgeon or porpoise, porcopiscis, a sea pig. "From its pig's-beak. In Welsh *turch* is a pig. Hence also this fish is called *Hicca* from *Hwch*, which means a sow in the same dialect; and *Hysca* from *ῥς*, a sow; and *tursio* from *turch*, a sow. It is therefore not a Gothic word, as Scaliger writes: but a Celtic word." W. Its beak is spoken of by Pliny.

*Turtur*, a turtle-dove. "Hebr. *thor*, *thur*, Lat. *turtur* by reduplication. Anglo-Sax. *turtle*." W. So Ainsworth: "From the Hebrew doubled *tur-tur*." ¶ Or from τρύομαι, to be afflicted; pp. τέρπεται, transp. τέρυγται. Virgil: "Nec GEMERE aeris cessabit *turtur* ab ulmo." ¶ Or from τρύζω, to coo like a dove (whence from fut. 2. τρυγῶ is τρυγῶν, a turtle-dove), pp. τέρπεται,<sup>2</sup> τέρυγται.

*Turunda*, a small ball of bread; a roll of lint put into a wound. For *terunda*, *terendu*,

fr. *tero*; somewhat as *Gerunda* from *Gero*. Offa *tritā* et subacta manibus. Sonne form *tUguriū* immediately from *tEgo*. ¶ Or from τερῶω, τερῶ, or τερῖω, τερῶ, to make round. Compare *Teres* and *Torus*. ¶ Al. from τυρός, made with cheese as a cake; acc. τυρόντα, τυροῦντα, whence *turunta*, *turun-da*.<sup>3</sup>

*Tus*, *Thus*, incense. Fr. θύος, θυς, as Πύος, Pus.

*Tussilāgo*, the herb coltsfoot. Pliny: "Nomen habet a *tussi* sanandā." So Gr. βήχιον fr. βήξ, βηχός.

*Tussis*, a cough. Fr. πτύσις or πτύσσις, a spitting. Catullus: "Malamque pectore *EXSPUI tussim*."

*Tūte*, yourself. Τύ τε.

*Tūtēla*, a defence, protection; guardianship, wardship: &c. Fr. *tutor*, as Luo, Luēla.

*Tūtor*, I defend. Fr. *tueor*, *tuitum*, *tutum*.

*Tūtūlus*: See Appendix.

*Tutūnus*, —

*Tūtūs*, guarded, kept safe; safe. Fr. *tueor*, *tuitus*.

*Tuus*, your. Fr. *tui*, as *Sui*, *Suus*.

*Tympānum*, a drum, timbrel, tabret. Τύμπανον. In Virg. Georg. 2, 444, Quayle explains *tympāna*, "solid wheels resembling drums." Donnegan: "*Τύμπανον* was any thing made of wood, and resembling a drum more or less in form.

<sup>1</sup> Varro: "*Turma* factum e *terma*: quod ter deici equites ex tribus tribubus sechant."

<sup>2</sup> For, as τρύζω makes τρύζω as well as τρύξω, so τρύξω probably made τρύξω as well as τρύξω.

<sup>3</sup> If a verb τέρω, to swell, really existed, (See the Note on *Turgeo*,) *turunda* might be referred to it.

Hence in architecture, a pediment, Vitruv. 4. 6, 7. The form of the ancient drum was that of a kettle-drum, viz. flat on one side, and convex on the other, as appears from the form of certain natural objects compared to it by Pliny and Varro."

*Týphon*, a hurricane, tornado. *Τυφών*.

*Týphus*, arrogance. *Τύφος*.

*Typus*, a stamp, impression, image. *τύπος*.

*Týrannis*, regal power; tyranny. *Τυραννίς*.

*Týrannus*, a king, prince; a tyrant. *Τύραννος*.

*Týrianthínus*, of a bright violet color. *Τυριάνθινος*.

*Týrōtārichus*, a kind of meat made of salted flesh and cheese. *Τυροτάριχος*.

## U, V.

*Vacca*, a cow. "From Hebr. *vakar*." 'Tt. Rather, *bakar*. "From the Syriac *baccara*." V. ¶ Others from *βοῦς*, *βοῦς*, a cow; whence they form a word *boacca*, but apparently without analogy.

*Vaccinium*, *Vācīnium*, a hyacinth. At least, says Forcellini, it is certain that it is a flower of a dark violet color. Martin: "The *vaccinium* mentioned by Virgil is not different from what in other places he calls Hyacinthus. The Æolians, who affected to change the *v* into *ov*, as *θυγάτηρ* into *θυογάτηρ*, wrote *ὀυακίνθιον* and *ὀυακίννιον* for the

diminutive *ὀακίνθιον*: and *ὀακίννιον* in Roman letters is *vaccinium*. The line in Virgil, 'Et nigrae violae sunt et vaccinia nigra,' is a literal translation of a line of Theocritus: *Καὶ τὸ ἰὸν μίλαν ἐντὶ, καὶ ὁ γράκτα ὀακίνθος*. Here Virgil himself translates *ὀακίνθος* *vaccinium*."

*Vacerra*: See Appendix.

*Vacerrōsus*, used by Augustus for Cerritus. That is, silly, stupid as a (*vacerra*) stake or post.

*Vācillo*, I move to and fro, waggle, reel. From the North. Wachter: "Anglo-Sax. *wagian*, Suec. *hweka*, Germ. *wacken*, vacillare. Properly to fluctuate, as taken from a wave, which in all the dialects is called *woge*. Allied is Hebr. *puk*, *titubavit*. For W and P are interchanged." Elsewhere he notices "Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *wag*, Iceland. *vag*, a wave;" which he compares with *αγες*, waves. To *vag* *vacillo* seems nearly allied. ¶ Or for *vagillo* from *vago*, (which was formerly used for *vagor*), as Scribo, Scribillo. Forcellini explains for their first meaning *vacillo* "modo huc, modo illuc inclinator," *vagor* "huc atque illuc feror." Cicero: "Quorum *vagetur* animus errore, nec habeat unquam quid sequatur." That is, fluctuates, wavers. ¶ Al. from *bacillus*, a stick. A metaphor taken from infirm men, leaning on a stick, and tottering.

*Vāco*, I am empty, void; I am free from; I am free from business, am disengaged, have leisure,

am idle; I have leisure to apply to anything. Bona *vacant*, are without a possessor, are vacant. Fr. *χάω*, or *χαίω*, *χαῶ*, *χαFῶ*, (whence Cavo), transposed *Fα-χῶ*, whence *faco*, *vaco*. ¶ "From Hebrew BKK, evacuate." V.

*Vācūna*, the Goddess of the idle. Fr. *vaco*.

*Vācūus*, empty; disengaged; vacant. Fr. *vaco*.

*Vādīmōnium*, a recognisance, bail. Fr. *vas*, *vadis*. So *Patris*, *Patrimonium*.

*Vādo*, I go. Fr. *βάδω*. Eustathius: 'Ο βάδος ἐκ τοῦ βάδω, οὗ παράγωγον τὸ βαδίζω. Or from a verb *βαδία*, *βαδῶ*. Or, as A is long in *vādo*, it is fr. *βάω*, *βέβηται*, *βήδην*, Dor. *βᾶδην*, whence *βᾶδῶ*, *βᾶδῶ*, *vado*. ¶ Al. from *βατία*, *βατῶ*. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *vadan*."

*Vādum*, *Vādus*, a ford, shallow, shoal of the sea; the bottom of the sea; and of a well; the sea in general. "Ubi aqua brevis est, ac pedibus *vadi* ac transiri potest." F. But, as A is short, *vādum* is better referred to *βατὸς*, *βατὸν*, passable, or *βάδος*, a passage.<sup>1</sup>

*Væ*, alas. Fr. *οὐαι*. So Virgilius was written by the Greeks *Οὐργίλιος*. So Strabo writes the Gallic Vates *Οὐάταις*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wæ*, *wa*, Dan. *væ*, Goth. *wai*, Welsh *gwæ*.

*Vāfer*, crafty, knowing. Fr.

*ἀφερὸς*, formed fr. *ἀφῆ*, fr. *ἦφα* pf. of *ἄπτω*, necto. As the Latins say Necto dolos. So from *ἄπτω*, *ἦφα*, *ἄφα*, is *ἀπάφα*, to deceive. From *ἀφῆ*, as *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα*. ¶ Al. from *βαφῆ*, a dyeing, coloring, and so tricking, deceiving. ¶ Al. for *vaber* fr. *facio*, whence *faciber*, *vaciber*, *vaber*, whence *vāfer*, as *ἀμΦω*, amBo. That is, dexterous, expert. See *Faber*. ¶ Al. from *φᾶω*, to speak, whence *vaber*, *vāfer*. Dicendi peritus et decipiendi verbis. ¶ Al. for *varifer*. "Qui *varia* semper affert quibus norit se extricare." V.<sup>2</sup>

*Vāgīna*: See Appendix.

*Vāgio*, I cry as a child. Fr. *βίβᾱγα* pf. mid. of *βάζω*, same as *βαβάζω*, to speak inarticulately. Hence *bagio*, *vāgio*. ¶ Al. from *ἄχίω*, Doric of *ἰχίω*, I utter a loud sound. Hence *vacheo*, *vageo*, which seems to have produced *vagor* (same as *Vagitus*) in Lucretius. ¶ Al. for *valgio* from Germ. *balg*, an infant.

*Vāgor*, I go to and fro, wander, rove. From *ve*, much, and *agor* (whence *Agitor*), I am driven about. ¶ Al. from *ἄγομαι*, *Fάγομαι*, I am driven, or I drive myself. Hence *fagor* or *vagor*. Or from *ve* and *ἄγομαι*. ¶ Wachter notices Goth. *wagan*, to move, and Germ. *wegen*, "movere, sive id fiat in loco, sive de loco ad locum."

*Vāgus*, wandering. Fr. *vagor*.

<sup>1</sup> "Germ. *waden*, *wadden*, *watten*, Anglo-Sax. *wadan*, Belg. *wadden*, Engl. to *wade*, Lat. *vado*. All from *vādum*." W.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *ve*, very, and *Afer*. From the crafty disposition of the Africans.

*Vah*, ah! An interjection of grief, joy, admiration, wrath. From *v*; *V* prefixed as in numerous words, and *H* added as in *Oh* from ὦ. ¶ Or for *vaha*, which occurs in Plautus. And this from *v* *h*. ¶ “From Hebrew *HAH*.” Ainsw. ¶ Or from the sound.

*Valde*, very much. For *validè*, strongly. So Gr. *κάρτα* fr. *κράτος*, *κάρτος*.

*Väle*, farewell. Fr. *valeo*.

*Väleo*, I am in sound health and strength; I am well or strong. Fr. *θαλίω*, I flourish; Æol. *φαλίω*, (as *θήρ*, Æol. *φῆρ*.) whence *valeo*, as *Vates* for *Phates*. ¶ Al. from *ούλίω*, whence *vuleo*, as in *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*; *εὐδ valeo*, as in *κτῆνος*, *cAnis*; *κτλιξ*, *cAlix*.

*Välētūdo*, health good or bad. Fr. *valeo*, *valetum*.

*Valgus*, bow-legged. Fr. *falx*, *falcis*, whence *falcus*, *falgus*, *valgus*, bent as a scythe.<sup>1</sup>

*Välidus*, in sound health, strong, powerful. Fr. *valeo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

*Vallis*, a valley. Fr. *θάλλω*, to be verdant; whence a word *θάλλος*, Æol. *φάλλος*, (as *θήρ*, *φῆρ*.) in the sense of *tallis*. So Helvigijs derives Germ. *thal*, *dahl*, (whence our *Dale*.) from *θάλλω*: “Est enim locus ἀμφιθαλής, undique virens.” ¶ Al. from the preceding *thal*. ¶ Al. from *vallo*. “Quod hinc atque hinc vallata est.” Ainsw.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ἄλγος*, pain, calamity.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *αὐλῶτος*, (gen. of *αὐλῶν*.) *αὐλῶτος*, whence *vauinis*, *calnis*, *vallis*, as *Κολωνός*, *Kolōnós*, *Colnis*, *Collis*.

*Vallo*, I fence or fortify (*vallis*) with stakes.

*Vallum*, a fortification round a camp or besieged town, made of earth dug from the ditch, and (de *vallis*) of sharp stakes stuck into it. ¶ Al. from *βάλλω*, to cast, cast up an entrenchment.

*Vallus*, a stake. Fr. *varus*, whence *varulus*, *vallus*, as *Puella*, *Puella*.

*Vallus*, a little fan. Fr. *vannus*, whence *vannulus*, *vandus*, *vallus*.

*Valvæ*, folding doors.<sup>3</sup> For *volvæ*, fr. *volvo*. “Quia in aperiendo *volvuntur* et compllicantur.” F. Somewhat as *lAncea* from *λογγχη*. Or from *volveæ*, changed to *volveæ*, and then to *valvæ*, somewhat as *tAlpa* from *ττράλ*, *ττράλά*. So *Culcita* from *Calco*, *Lubricus* from *Labor*.

*Valvölus*, ———

*Vanga*, ———

*Vannus*, a fan, corn-van. From the North. Sax. *fann*. “Germ. *wanne*. Lat. *vannus*. From Celt. *benne*, a hurdle. For it is an instrument woven from wicker rods, like a hurdle.” W. So *Wachter* elsewhere explains *tannus* “instrumentum vimineum quo frumenta ventilantur.” ¶ Al. for *ventulus*, a little wind; whence *venlus*, *vennus*, then *vannus*, as *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*.

*Vānus*, unsubstantial, vain;

<sup>3</sup> “*Valvarum* nomine significatur etiam ipsum *χῶσμα*, cavitās, lumen januæ [*valvarum*] aut fenestræ: sibiāntque maximè in tricliniis amplā ac patētes, ut cernantibus latè prospectus esset in omnes partes.” F.

futile ; false. Fr. *πίθηνα*, Dor. *πίθᾱνα*, pf. mid. of *φαίνομαι*, to appear ; whence *φᾱνός*, apparent, i. e. apparent but not real. *Sis quod videris*, is a well known precept. ¶ “ From Germ. *wan*, deficient.” W.

*Vāpidus*, mawkish, vapid. Fr. *vapor* or *vapeo*. “ Qui *vaporem* emittit.” F. Rather, qui *vaporem* ΤΕΤΡΥΜ emittit, as the Delphin Editor explains it on Persius, 5, 148. Some seem to understand it, qui *vaporem* emisit suum, qui *vapuit*, et est nil nisi liquor. But I doubt that *vapidus* can be thus analogically explained.

*Vāpor*, exhalation, steam ; smoke, mist. Also, warmth, heat, for exhalation supposes these. Fr. *vapeo*, whence *vapidus*. *Vapeo* fr. *καφέω*, to exhale ; whence *καφέω*, (as *λύκος*, lupus,) *papheo*, transp. *phapeo*, *vapeo*. ¶ Al. from *κάπος*, Æol. *κάπορ*, whence *κάπορ*, *vapor*.

*Vāpōro*, I heat (*vapore*) with hot steam, fumigate. I send out (*vaporem*) hot steam.

*Vappa*, palled or insipid wine. Hence, an abandoned fellow : “ *Probrosūm hominum nomen*,” says Pliny, “ *cūm degeneravit animus*.” Or *vappa* is useless like palled wine, and hence bad, as the Greeks expressed a good man by *χρηστός ἀνὴρ*, a useful man. Fr. *vapida*, whence *vapda*, *vappa*. ¶ “ As for *ῥμμα* the Æolians said *ῥμμα*, so for *βάμμα* they said *βάμμα*, whence was *vappa*. Nor does the meaning of *βάμ-*

*μα* oppose this derivation. Properly indeed it signifies ‘intinctum :’ but vinegar in particular was used in the *ἔμβαμμα* ; and Hesychius states that the Syracusans said *βάμμα* for *ἔμβαμμα*. Hence *βάμμα* was used simply for vinegar. And hence the Æolic *βάμμα*, and Latin *vappa*, was used for wine becoming acid.” V.

*Vāpūlo*, I am beaten or whipped. Fr. *ἀπαλός*, tender ; whence *ἀπαλόω* ; *ἀπαλῶ*, I make tender by beating : used intransitively. Compare *Mulco*. V, as in *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα* : and U, as in *crapula* from *κραυάλη*. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαλόω*, *ἀπαλῶ*, I thresh. ¶ Or from *παίπαλῶ* fut. of *παίπαλλω*, I shake. Used like *Percutio* from *Quatio*.

*Varæ* seem to mean erect stakes on which others called *Vibiæ* are placed to stand upon and build. Ausonius : “ *Sequitur varam vibiam*.” Some however read “ *Sequitur vara vibiam*.” And *vara* is used by Vitruvius for the whole erection. It seems allied to *varus*, a stake on which hunting-nets are placed. And indeed in Lucan 4, 439, *varis* is taken by Forcellini as coming from *tara*. Or these *varæ* were placed obliquely in regard to one another, from *varus*, crooked. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bæren*, to raise up, bear up.

*Vāria*, a panther. From its various colors.

*Varicus*, straddling. Fr. *varus*, as *Teter* or *Tetrus*, *Tetri-*

cus. When the legs are bent inwards, they are straddling.

*Vārius*, of divers colors; various in general; versatile; various in action, fickle. Fr. βαλός, whence *valius*, *varius*. So σφαλία, serifia.

*Vārix*, a swollen or dilated vein. Fr. *varus*. Nonius: "Quia venæ in cruribus tumentes inflexæ sunt et obtortæ." ¶ Or fr. *varus*, which Forcellini explains "tuberculum exiguum et durum in facie."

*Varo*: See Baro.

*Vārus*, having the legs bent inward; crooked, hence wrong, opposed to Rectus. Also, unlike, dissimilar. In this sentence of Bp. Hall, "If we walk perversely with God, he will walk crookedly towards us," Johnson explains Crookedly "untowardly, not compliantly." *Varus* is fr. βαιβός, βαβός, transp. βαγός, *barus*, *varus*. So Baro and Varo are interchanged. ¶ Al. from κηρός, Dor. κῆρος, injured in any part of the body.

*Vārus*, a little fork with which hunting-nets are set up. Fr. βαιβός, crooked. That is, a crooked stake. See Varus above. ¶ Al. from Germ. *baren*, to raise up, bear up.

*Varus*, a speckle on the face. "Quia varum corpus facit et inæquale." Ainsw. *Varus* is dissimilar, unequal, uneven.

*Vas*, *vādis*, a bail, surety. Fr. φάς, participle of φημι, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) to affirm, assure, promise. Or *vas* is for *vads*, *vadis*, and this is fr. φάτης, from φάω, πί-

περαι. "Qui promittit suo se periculo aliquem iudicio stitutum." V. ¶ Al. from βάς. Qui vadit seu it in jus. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wetten*, spondere, stipulari. "The Anglo-Sax. *bad*, *wed*, is a pledge." W. ¶ Spelman mentions the Turkish *bassa*, sponsor.<sup>1</sup>

*Vas*, *vāsis*, a vessel. From Germ. *fassen*, to take, hold, receive, whence our adverb Fast. Or from Germ. *fass*, explained by Wachter "omne receptaculum ventrosus." ¶ Or from βάω, βάσω, to support. Thus βαμύς, an altar, is for βάωμος fr. βάω; and from pp. βέβαοται is βαοτάζω, to bear, carry. ¶ Or, since CH is commutable with PH or F, (See Fames,) *vas* or *fas* is fr. χάζω, χάσω, I hold, contain. Thus *vasis* or *phasis* will be for *chasis*. ¶ "From Hebr. *vasah*, ample." Tt.

*Vascus*, —

*Vasto*, I lay waste. Fr. *ātorāw*, *ātorāw*, *ātorāw*, I destroy. V, as *Idēw*, Video, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *vestan*." ¶ Al. from *vastus*, waste. That is, *vastum* reddo. "Vastus pro inani, vacuo, deserto, vastato. Nam quæ vacua sunt loca *vasta* et majora videntur." F.

*Vastus*, vast, ample. Fr. *ātorv*, a city. Vast as a city. Festus explains Oppidū, much,

<sup>1</sup> Wachter in Vassil.

<sup>2</sup> "Gr. *aloveiv*, Lat. *vastare*, Franc. *oster*, Angl. *to waste*, Ital. *guastare*, Gall. *gaster*, *gâter*." W.



“Quantum vel oppido satis esset.” Compare Ingens. ¶ Al. for *phastus*, and this for *chastus*, (See Fames,) fr. *χάω, χέχασται*, to hold, contain. That is, capacious.

*Vastus*, waste. See *Vasto*.<sup>1</sup>

*Vates*, a prophet, diviner. Fr. *φάω, πέφηται*, to say, declare; whence *φήτης*, Dor. *φᾶτης*. Compare Gr. *προφήτης*. Donnegan: “*Φάτης*, a prophet. Literally, one who announces. Hence *vates*.”<sup>2</sup>

*Vatius*: See Appendix.

*Uber*, a teat, dug. Fr. *οὔθαρ*, Æol. *οὔφαρ*, whence *upher*, (as *μΟΤσα*, mUsa,) *uber*, as *ἄμΦω*, amBo. *Uber* is also fertility, as *οὔθαρ* also is used. The “*ubere glebæ*” of Virgil is taken from the *οὔθαρ ἀρούρας* of Homer. Hence *uber* is fertile. Some refer *uber* in this sense to *εὐφορος*, or to *εὐπορος*.

*Ubertas*, fertility. Fr. *uber*. As Liber, Libertas.

*Ubi*, where. Fr. *ῥθι*, Æol. *ῥφι*, whence *uphi*, as *ῥΟτι*, Uti; and *ubi*, as *ἄμΦω*, amBo. Compare *Uber*. Or, as *φι* was a formative as well as *θι*, *ubi* might come at once from a word *ῥφι*. ¶ Al. from *ῥῖ*, *ῥῖ*, *ui*, whence *ubi*, as B is added in *Bibo* for *Bio*. ¶ Al. from *ῥπου*.

*Ubique*, everywhere. For *ubicunque*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *παύω*, made to cease.

<sup>2</sup> Wachter notices the Irish *faidh*, a prophet, and the statement of Strabo that the *Obdræis*, that is, *Vates*, among the Gauls, were employed in sacrificing and contemplating the nature of things.

*Etym.*

*Udo*, —

*Udus*, wet, moist. For *uvi-*  
*dus*.

*Uē*, or. From *ῥ*; the V prefixed, as in *ῥIs*, Vis. ¶ Or for *vel*, somewhat as A for Ab.

*Ve*—, a negative prefix, as in *Vecors*, *Vesanus*. From *ῥ*—, as in *ῥπυρος*. V, as *ῥIs*, Vis.

*Ve*—, an intensitive prefix, as in *Vescus*. Contracted from *valde*. Whence possibly arises the writing *væ*. ¶ Or from *ῥ*, undoubtedly. ¶ Or contracted from *ῥλιθα*, abundantly. So *Se*— is cut down from *Seor-*  
*sim*.

*Vēcors*, *vecordis*, without mind, frantic, foolish. *Cor* is here the seat of intelligence. Or *vecors* is one who wants feeling, insensible, stupid.

*Vectigal*, money paid for freight or carriage, ob res *vec-*  
*tas*.

*Vectigālis*, subject to pay (*vectigalia*) taxes or tribute.

*Vectis* seems properly to mean a bar used by porters in carrying weights; fr. *veho*, *vectum*. Hence a bar used in raising weights; a bar or bolt. Though it may be referred to *πηκτός*, fastened; so that *vectis* is that by which doors are fastened. Virgil: “Centum ærei claudunt *vectes*.”

*Vedius*, Pluto. From *Δις*, *Διός*, Jove. See *Vejovis*.

*Vēgeo*, I excite, move, quicken. For *veceo* from *ve* and *ceo*, from *κέω*, whence *κέλ-*  
*λω*, I impel. Thus *κέω* would be allied to *κίω*, I go, whence *κινέω*, I move, and Lat. *cio*,

*cio*. ¶ Al. for *vecio*, whence *veceo*, *vegeo*. ¶ Al. from a verb *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*. Lennep: “*Ἐπείγω*, I urge, impel. It seems compounded of *ἐπὶ* and *ἔγω*, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*.” Again: “*Ἐγείρω*, I excite, from *ἔγω*, as *ἀγείρω* from *ἄγω*.” Donnegan: “*Ὀγμος*, a furrow. Some derive it from *ἄγω*.” Rather, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*; from pp. *ὄγμα*, or from pf. mid. *ὄγα*, whence *ὄγιμος*, *ὄγμος*. Theocritus: *Οὔτε τὸν ὄγμον ἄγειν δύνα' αἰς τὸ πρὶν ἄγεις*. V is thus added in *Vegeo*, as in *Video* from *ἰδία*. Or it is *ve*, much. ¶ Al. from *ve* and *ἀγέω* (whence *ἀγῆμα*), same as *ἄγω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wegen*, to move. ¶ Al. soft for *vegreo* from *ἔγω*, *ἐγρέω*, I rouse. ¶ Al. from *ἀξία*, same as *ἀκάζω*, I sharpen, stimulate. Hence *vageo*, then *vegeo*, as *brevis* from *βραχύς*. We say To edge on. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *ecge*, an edge, may be compared.

*Vēgēto*, I make (*vegetum*) strong, invigorate, refresh.

*Vēgētus*, quick, active, lively, vigorous. Fr. *vegeo*, I quicken.

*Vehēmens*, vehement, violent. “From *ve*, an intensive particle, and *mens*. The aspirate inserted, to give briskness and strength to the sound.” F. *Vēmens* would easily fall into *vēmens*, and then the *H* was added, as in *aHenum*. ¶ Al. from *veho* and *mens*. Quem *mens vehit*. Ovid: “Quæ te, germane, furem *Mens* AGIT in facinus?” ¶ Al. from *vehor*, somewhat as *Alimentum*

through *Alimens*, *Alimentis*, from *Alo*. *Vehor* being taken in the sense of *incehor*, to assault, assail. ¶ Al. from *ve*, and *αἷμα*, blood. By a metaphor somewhat allied we say Sanguine from *Sanguis*. *Al* into *ē*, as *ἔλαλον*, of *Eum*.

*Vehes*, a waggon; waggon-load. Fr. *veho*.

*Vehiculūm*, a carriage, &c. Fr. *veho*.

*Veho*, I carry; hence convey, draw. Curtius: “Currum *vehant* equi.” *Veho* is for *vecho*, whence *vechsi*, *vexi*. *Vecho* is from *ἔχω*, I hold, bear, and so carry. ¶ Or from *ἐχέω*, *ἐχῶ*, I carry. We have *γεῖν* from *γῶν*.

*Vējōvis*. “Some understand the little or infant Jove, because *ve* diminishes. Others the bad Jupiter, as having the power not of helping, but of injuring. So *Vesanus* is male-sanus.” F.

*Vel*, or. From ἢ *ἄλλο*, or else; whence ἢ *ἄλ'*, *el*, *vel*, as *Ver* from *ἦρ*. ¶ Al. from *velis* or *si-velis*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Iceland. *ella*, else, otherwise.

*Vēlāmen*, a garment. Fr. *velo*.

*Vēlārium*, a covering to keep off rain or heat. Fr. *velo*. Like *Dono*, *Donarium*.

*Vēlīficor*, I exert myself to procure or gain. From the phrase, *Ago velis* remisque. Also, I endeavour to gain the favor of, make court to.

*Vēlītes*, light-armed soldiers, skirmishers. Facciolati: “Quia sub *velis* seu vexillis militabant,

non sub aquilis legionum : unde et Vexillarii postea dicti.”<sup>1</sup>

*Vēlitor*, I skirmish. Fr. *velites*. Also, I quarrel, wrangle. “Nam a verbis sæpe ad manus venire solet, sicut a *velitibus* ad gravis armaturæ milites.” F. This is too refined. Festus gives a simpler account: “*Velitatio* dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectio, ab exemplo *velitaris* pugnæ.”

*Vellico*, I twitch, nip. Fr. *vello*. As Medeo, Medico; Fodio, Fodico.

*Vello*, I pluck or pull up; I pull, twitch. Fr. *verto*, whence *vertillo*, (as Scribo, Scribillo,) *vello*, somewhat as Vexillum becomes Velum. Verto is to turn up from the bottom. Horace: “Bacchæ valentes Proceras manibus *vertere* fraxinos.” So *vertere* terram is to turn up, to plough the earth. ¶ Al. for *vexillo* fr. *vexo*. ¶ Al. from ἄλλω or εἰλλω, to turn round. ¶ Al. from ἔλω, εἶλον, to take up. Or from ἀφέλω, φέλω. ¶ Al. from τίλλω, Æol. πῖλλω, whence *villo*, as Veru from Περῶ.

*Vellus*, wool; wool with the hide; the hair of any animal with the hide. If the proper meaning is the hide with the wool or hair, then *vellus* is allied to the Celt. *fell*, Gr. φελλός, and Lat. *pellis*. See Pellis. ¶ If not, it is from *vello*. Because, says Pliny, it was once

the custom not to shear but to pluck off the wool of sheep: and he says it remained in some places in his day: “Oves non ubique tondentur: durat quibusdam in locis *vellendi* mos.”

*Vēlo*, I cover, veil; clothe. Tego *velo*. Wachter compares Goth. *filhan*, to hide; and Hebr. *bala*, he covered.

*Vēlor*, swift. Fr. *velum*, a sail; as Fera, Ferox. As swift as a sail. Sails give swiftness to ships. The Latins speak of anything being done “*velis* pedibusque.” See Velificor. ¶ Al. from volo. How ē for ò?

*Vēlum*, a sail; hence, a curtain, veil. From *vexillum*, a flag, which was hence transferred to a sail. So Palus from Paxillus.<sup>2</sup>

*Vēlut*, *Vēluti*, like us. *Vel* here is even. That is, even as. Cicero: “Per me *vel* stertas licet.” Virgil: “*Vel* Priamo miserranda manus.”

*Vēna*, a vein; artery; a vein in metals. Fr. ἴς, ἰνός, a sidew, fibre; acc. ἴνα. Hence *vena*, *cena*.

*Vēnābūlum*, a hunting spear. Fr. *venor*.

*Vēnālis*, to be sold. Fr. *veneo*.

*Vendito*, I expose to sale, wish to sell; hence, I set off for sale, recommend, praise, brag of. Fr. *vendo*.

*Vendo*, I sell. For *venundo*.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from ψιλῆτης, ψιλῆς. ¶ Al. from Δα, a troop.

<sup>2</sup> Al. from λαῖφος, a sail; transp. φαῖλος, (as Μόρφα, Forma,) whence *phelum*, *velum*.

*Vēnēficus*, one who makes or uses poisons or drugs, a sorcerer. Also, poisonous. For *venenificus*.

*Vēnēnum*, a poison, poisonous drug. For *phenenum* fr. φένω, to kill; whence a word φερνόν, like ἀμεννόν. But such drugs are prepared for medicinal uses, and hence *venenum* is sometimes, though rarely, taken in the sense of a medicine. Valerius: "Vulnus quod nullis . . . levet Medea *venenis*."<sup>1</sup>

*Vēneo*, *Vāneo*: See Appendix.

*Vēnēror*, I adore, worship; I pray to, beseech. Dacier: "Properly, I sacrifice (*Veneri*) to Venus, adore Venus. Hence it was transferred to adoration in general." So Hill: "*Veneror* comes from *Venus*, and denominates the worship paid to every deity by that which is addressed to one." But Scaliger explains it: "Observantiā prosequor ob *venerem* i. e. *venustatem*." ¶ Or perhaps, from ἐνοράω, ἐνοράομαι, ἐνορῶμαι, whence *venoror*, *veneror*. 'Evo-ráω, I look at, being taken like *Respicio*, I regard, respect. ¶ Al. from *vereor*, whence *verinor*, *verenor*, *veneror*. ¶ Al. from ἐνος, a year. "Annorum rationem habeo," says Scheide.

*Vēnētus*, sea-green. Properly, Venetian. Madan: "This color is said to have been first

used by the Venetian fishermen." Vossius: "This color was probably in use among the Venetians."

*Vēnia*, indulgence, pardon, favor, kindness; permission, leave. Fr. *venio*. "Quia facit *veniendi* potestatem." V. So ἐλεύθερος, free, is from ἐλεύθω, to go or come: "Free, independent to go and come as he pleases," says Ormston. ¶ Al. from ἀνίσταω, ἀνιά, remitto, permitto. Hence *vania* and *vania*, as brEvis from βραχύς.

*Vēnio*, I come, go. The perfect is *vēni*, and seems to come from βῆναι, to go. Or *venio* is from βαίνω, βαίω. ¶ Or *venio* is fr. ἀνίσταω, whence ἀνίσταμαι, I arrive at. As some refer *Venia* to Ἀνιῶ.

*Vēnor*, I hunt. Fr. θηράομαι, Æol. φηράομαι, φηρῶμαι, whence *pheror*, *phenor*, (as perhaps δῶρον, doNum; πλήρης, pleNus,) *venor*. Or whence *pheror*, *pherinor*, *phenor*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. φοινάω, [φοινάομαι, φοινῶμαι,] for φονάω, I desire to kill, i. e. to go in quest of slaughter." But it would thus have been rather *ϕœnor*. ¶ The northern *banā* was to kill, and *banē*, slaughter.<sup>2</sup>

*Venter*, the belly; the womb; the bowels. Fr. ἐντὸς, Æol. ἐντῶρ, within. ¶ Or fr. ἔντερα, the intestines. As being the place of them.

*Ventīlo*, I fan, blow. "*Ventum* excito in aliquam rem." F. Also, I expose to the wind, I

<sup>1</sup> Al. from βέλεμον, a dart; whence βέλενον, *telēnum*, *venenum*. Darts being tipped with poison. 'Idr is both a dart and poison. But why N for L?

<sup>2</sup> Wachter in Ban.

air. Also, I wave anything to and fro in the air. As properly said of the wind blowing anything backwards and forwards.

*Ventito*, I come often. Fr. *venio*, *ventum*.

*Ventus*, the wind. Fr. *ἀέρος*, gen. of *αἶς*, blowing. Hence *ventus*, as *ὄλος*, Vinum. ¶ Al. from the northern wind, "which," says Wachter, "is a very ancient word, and common to all the Celtic nations; and which Junius properly derives from Goth. *waen*, to blow."

*Vēnum*, for sale. Allied to *veneo*.

*Vēnundo*, I sell. *Venum do*.

*Vēnus*, the Goddess of beauty, charm, allurements, grace; and of desire. Jamieson: "As some read *Succoth-benoth*, i. e. the tabernacles of *Benoth*, in 2 Kings, 17, 30, it is said that under this name the Goddess of Love was worshipped by the Babylonians. By changing B into V, and supposing TH to be pronounced as S, *Benoth* will bear the form of *Venos*. It has also been supposed that *Binos*, mentioned by Suidas as *ὄνομα θεᾶς*, is the same Deity. But the Gothic supplies us with a more simple etymon. In various dialects of it *waen* or *vaen* signifies pulcher, elegans." Wachter: "*Fein*, that which is excellent in its kind. A Celtic word. In natural things it is fine, pure, like gold. In manners it is becoming, elegant, and with this signification agrees Lat. *venustus*, and *venus*, and in the opinion of many Gr.

*φαεινός*, shining." ¶ Wachter elsewhere mentions the Welsh *Gwener*, Venus. ¶ "From Hebr. *fonah*, concubitus." Tt. "A *venio* eâ notione quâ Gr. *βαλῶ*, inco, coeo." V. Others refer *Venus* at once to *βαλῶ* or *βιβάω*.

*Vēnustus*, fine, neat, elegant, graceful. From *Venus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. See *Venus*.

*Vēpres*, *Vēpris*: See Appendix.

*Vēr*, *vēris*, the spring. From *ἦρ*, *ἦρος*, *ἦρ*, *ἦρος*. So *ἡ*, *Vis*, &c.

*Vērācūlus*, a fortune-teller. Qui *veracia* prætendit. Qui *veracem* se esse jactat.

*Vērātrix*, a witch. Fr. *verus*, whence *vero*, *veratum*, to speak the truth. Tibullus: "Ut mihi *verax* Pollicita est magico saga ministerio." Or *vero* is here *vera* promitto. See *Veraculus*.

*Vērātrum*, hellebore. Fr. *vero*, *veratum*, as *Aro*, *Aratum*, *Aratrum*. "Quod eo purgetur unâ cum corpore mens, et *vera* purius et acutius perspiciat." F. See *Veratrix*.

*Verba do*, I deceive. That is, *verba* mera; I give mere words without deeds.

*Verbascum*, —

*Verbēna*, any sacred plant, as laurel, myrtle, olive. Servius: "*Verbena* is properly a sacred herb; the rosemary, as some think. Hence it was said improperly of all sacred leaves [or herbs], as the laurel, olive, myrtle." Acron: "*Verbenæ* sunt omnes *herbæ* frondesque festæ ad aras coronandas, dictæ quasi *herbenæ*." That is, from

*herba*. Or it is from *φάρβα*, which (coming from *φάρβω*) might mean a plant or herb, as *Βοτάνη* from *Βόω*, *Βίβοται*, *Φερβήνη*, like *Σελήνη*.

*Verber*, a scourge, whip; a rod, stick. A beating with them. Fr. *ferio*, whence *feriber*, *ferber*, *verber*. So *Tumeco*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*. ¶ Haigh: "As made of small cords, twisted and knit together. From *εἶρω*." Or *ἴρω*, whence *ἴρω*, whence *veriber*, *verber*.

*Verbëro*, a scoundrel. Qui *verbera* meretur.

*Verbum*, a word. From *εἶπω*, *εἶπῶ*, to say, whence (with the addition of *V*) *verivum*, *vervum*, (as *Aro*, *Arivum*, *Arvum*), and for softness *verbum*, as from *μόρος* is *morVus*, *morBus*.

*Verbum*, a verb. Black: "Verb is a word which distinctly marks the connexion which we wish to give to our ideas, or what we mean to SAY of anything. Under some one or other of its forms it is necessary for the development of the different parts of speech; without it, either expressed or understood, we can neither affirm nor deny; we can neither ask for information, nor communicate our desires."

*Vêrecundus*, bashful, modest. Fr. *vereor*. As *Iraor*, (*Irascor*), *Iracundus*.

*Vêredus*, a posthorse. For *veheredus*, fr. *veho*, and *reda* or *rheda*. It is sometimes written *verhedus*. Dacier: "Hoc confirmat quòd olim cursus publicus erat vehicularis. *Veredus*

primo dictus equus cum curriculo; deinde, cùm equis singulis ad cursum publicum uti cœperunt, equi *veredi* dicti."

¶ Al. from *φέρω*, or Germ. *bären*. ¶ Wachter compares Hebr. *pered*, a mule; and Germ. *perd*, a horse.

*Vêreor*, I respect, reverence, fear. Fr. *ve*, and *reor*. I think much of, I account much of. Compare *Rationes*, accounts. ¶ Todd adduces Teuton. *var*, fear; Norman French *fear*. Wachter compares Germ. *faren*.

*Vêrëtrum*, virile membrum. A *vereor*, *veritum* seu *veretum*. Ut rà αἰδοῖα ab αἰδώς, αἰδέος, αἰδοῖον. ¶ "A Germ. *bären*, parere." W.

*Vergilæ*,—

*Vergo*, I verge, tend; verge towards an end. Also, I pour out, i. e. facio liquorem ut *vergat*. From *versum ago*, I drive towards. ¶ Al. from *ἔρχω*, whence *ἐρχομαι*, I come towards, or draw towards; for *ἐρχομαι* is from *ἔρω*, I draw, pf. *ἔρξα*: as we say To withdraw.

*Vêritas*, truth. Fr. *verus*.

*Vermiculatus*, wrought in mosaic or chequer work, inlaid. "Quandam habens vermiculorum effigiem." F.

*Vermina*, gripings. Fr. *verto*, as *Torqueo*, *Tormina*. So Gr. στρόφος.

*Vermis*, a worm. Fr. *ἔρω*, to creep; pp. *ἔρμαι*, *ἔρμαι*. As *Ἑσπέρα*, *Vespera*. ¶ Al. from *ἔλμινς*, *ἔλμινς*, whence *velmis*, for softness *vermis*. ¶ Al. for *verto*, whence *vertimis*, *ver-*

*mis.* *Mis*, as *Men in Vermin*; *Vermina*. ¶ *Al.* from ὄμυς, a little rope. “*Ob manifestam similitudinem. Sic Gr. τρύπα.*” *W.* Or from ὄμυς, supposed the same as ὄμυς. Hence *wormis*, *vermis*, as *vOster*, *vEster*. ¶ *Al.* from the North. Anglo-Sax. *wyrm*, Germ. *wurm*, Belg. *worm*.

Verna, ———

**Vernacūlus**, born or produced at home, not foreign. Fr. *verna*.

*Vernilis*, scurrilous. "Quia vernas ad contumeliosas argutias erudiebant." F.

**Vernīlūtas**, servility, affected civility. Fr. *verna*, *vernilis*.

*Verno*, to bud, to be verdant.  
Fr. *vernus*. "*Verno tempore  
fiores emitto.*" F.

*Vernus*, pertaining to spring. From ἐαρινός, ἡρινός, ἡρνός, whence *vernus*, as *Ἡρ*, *Ver*.

**Věro**, the same weapon as **veru**.

*Verò*, but. *Fr. verus*. There seems to be an ellipsis: *Verò id potius dicam*, Nay rather.

*Verpa*, the same as *veretrum*; and, like *veretrum*, from *vereor*, whence *veriva*, *veroa*, *verpa*, pretty much the same as *épā*, *Vepā*, *Verivum*, *Vervum*, *Verbum*.

*Verpus, mutilatus verpam et circumcisis. Sic Gr. γυῖς est mutilatus κατὰ τὰ γυῖα. Verpus est etiam deditus verpæ.*

**Verres**, a boar-pig. From the North. "Sax. *ber*, Germ. *bær*, Longobard. *pair*. The Westphalians still call it *bær*." W. ¶ Al. pro *verpes*, (ut *berā* fit

ossa) à verpa. "A genitali quo  
pollet." V.

*Verricūlum*, a drag-net. Fr. *verro*. Silius: "Seu retibus æquor Verrere."

**Verro**, I draw, drag; I sweep, brush, clean. Fr.  $\xi\rho\omega$ ,<sup>1</sup> I draw; fut.  $\xi\rho\sigma\omega$ , (as  $\delta\rho\omega$ ,  $\delta\rho\sigma\omega$ ,)  $\text{\AA}$ ol.  $\xi\rho\dot{\rho}\omega$ , whence **verro**. ¶ Al. from  $\phi\theta\iota\zeta\omega$ ,  $\phi\theta\iota\rho\omega$  or  $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\sigma\omega$ ,  $\text{\AA}$ ol.  $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\dot{\rho}\omega$ , ( $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\dot{\rho}\omega$ ), I destroy, ravage.

*Verrūca* : See Appendix.

*Verrucaria*, the herb wartwort or turnsole. Pliny: "*Verrucas cum sale tollit succus e folio: unde nostri verrucariam herbam appellavere, aliis cognominari effectibus digniorem.*"

*Verrunco, Verunco*, I turn out. Accius: "Te invoco, Portenta ut populo, patriæ *verruncent* bene." Ἐρύξω is to drive away, to turn away. In a passive sense to disappear, and so to end, to turn out. Pacuvius: "Precor ut quæ egi *verruncent* bene." Livy uses it in an active sense: "Uti ea mihi populoque R. Dii bene *verruncent*." Make them turn out well. From ἱρύξω, lengthened to ἱρρύξω, we have *verruco*, and *verrunco*, as N is added in ciNcimus from *xlivnos*, in paNgo for pago, &c. Or from ἀπῆρύξω, whence ἀπῆρύξω, *verruco*, *verrunco*.

**Verso, I turn, turn over; I**

<sup>1</sup> Whence from πf. ἔρα is ἐρχομαι. (See Vergo.) Hence also ἐρως, I draw, ἐρως, drawn out wide, ἐρως, filth contracted. Hence also ἐρύω, I draw out, empty, evacuate; whence διέρυμα, and (from πp. ἔρημαι) ἔρημος, empty. See Lennep.

turn in my mind, revolve; I overturn; I perplex, harass, i. e. turn the mind upside down. Fr. *verto, veritum, versum*.

*Versor*, I frequent, haunt, dwell. Fr. *verso*. That is, I turn myself, go about, wander in a place backwards and forwards. "Qui in aliquo loco aut re immoratur, quodammodo in eo huc et illuc sese *versat*, et quasi volutatur aut corpore aut mente." F. So the Greeks use *στρίφομαι*, *στρωφάομαι*, *πολεύω*, and *πυλέομαι*. *Versor* is also to dwell among or have intercourse with; to dwell on a subject; to be employed or engaged about a thing.

*Versum, Versus*, towards. Fr. *verto, versum*. So as to be turned towards. Ad is sometimes added: *Versum* ad.

*Versura*. Donatus explains the phrase *versuram* facere, of changing a creditor, or of borrowing from one to pay another: "a *vertendo* creditore, quod debitor creditorem commutat." Forcellini explains the phrase otherwise: "*Versuram* facere, nihil aliud significat quam pecuniam mutuam cum fenore reddendam accipere. Hinc *versuram* facere ab aliquo, est simpliciter pecuniam ab aliquo sumere mutuam: *versuram* seu *versurâ* solvere est æs alienum ære alieno sive pecuniâ mutuo sumtâ solvere et expungere."

*Versus*, a line of writing going from the beginning to the end, from left to right or from right to left, and then (*versus*) turned the opposite way from right to

left or from left to right, in a manner called by the Greeks *βουτροφῆδόν*. Or *versus* may be understood of the stylus being turned back to the next line to the same side as that on which the first began. Hence *versus* is also a line of poetry, a verse: a song. Also a furrow made by oxen on the same principle. Hence a row, rank. And a kind of dance, from the rows of dancers, or from their turning in a particular manner.

*Versus*, towards. See *Versum*.

*Versutus*, quick, subtle, cunning, crafty. Properly, turning and shifting. "Qui facile mentem in quamlibet partem *versat*." F. "*Versutos* eos appello," says Cicero, "quorum celeriter mens *versatur*." Plautus has: "*Versutior* est quam rota figularis."

*Vertagus*, a greyhound. "From Germ. *fert*, a footstep," says Wachter. ¶ The Germ. *fertig*, explained by Wachter "promptus, expeditus," may be mentioned.

*Vertebra*, the joints of the spine. Fr. *verto*, as *Lateo*, *Latebræ*. Because they enable us to turn and bend the body.

*Vertex*, one of the poles. Fr. *verto*. For about them the heavens are said to turn. So Gr. *πόλος* fr. *πολέω*. Also, the crown or top of the head. Because the hairs turn there. Hence, the head, and the top of anything.

*Verticillus*, a whirl for a spindle. Fr. *verto*.



*Verticillæ*, joints. See *Vertebrae*. Also, screws in hydraulic machines. "Vincula quædam quibus pars una machinæ alteri adjungitur, ita tamen ut fleeti et verti possint." F.

*Vertigo*, a turning round; turning of the head, dizziness. Fr. *verto*.

*Verto*, I turn. Fr. *τρέπω*, transp. *τίγω*, whence *verto*, as *Veru* from *Πεῖω*. Or, if *vorto* is the more ancient word, fr. *τροπέω*, transp. *ποτρέω*, *ποπτῶ*. ¶ Al. from *πέγδα*, I destroy, overthrow, change its natural position. Hence *perto*, *verto*. Or fr. *πορδέω*, *πορῶ*, whence *vertho*, *vorto*.

*Vertumnus*, a God who (*vertebat*) changed himself into all kinds of forms like Proteus among the Greeks. Some suppose him to have been the God of merchandise, fr. *verto*, to turn goods into money. Others suppose him to have been the God of fruits: "quodd anni vertentis poma perciperet," F. Compare *Alumnus*, *Autumnus*.

*Vërū*, a spit. A short dart with a head like a spit. Also, from the form, a mark by which spurious or incorrect passages were noted. *Veru* is fr. *πεῖω* fut. of *πείρω*, to transfix. Homer has *πείραν ὀβελοῖσι*, *ὀβελοῖσι πεπαρμένα*. ¶ Wachter mentions *Welshker*.

*Vervactum*, fallow ground ploughed in the spring. Pliny: "Quod *vere* semel aratum est, a temporis argumento *vervactum* vocatur." Fr. *vervago*, *verFago*, from *vere ago*, *vere impello*.

*Etym.*

*Vervex*: See Appendix.

*Vërū*, true. "From the Teuton. *waer*, *weer*," says Isaac Vossius. "From Celt. *fir*," says Quayle. "War, true. A Celtic word. Fr. *waeren*, to be. That which is. [As Gr. *ἴσθαι*, true, is fr. *ἴσθαι* pp. of *ἴσθαι*, to be.] The same origin I attribute to Lat. *verus*, the origin of which is otherwise inexplicable. See only the silly trifling of the Latin Etymologists, and this will be evident." Thus Wachter.<sup>1</sup> However Haigh makes a tolerable attempt: "Fr. *σίγω*, to knit. Because connected together." That thing or story is generally true, the parts of which are well connected or hang well together. Scheide has stumbled on the same: "*Verus*, prim. *sertus*, *consertus*, *nexus*."

*Vërūtum*, a kind of javelin having an iron head formed like a spit. Fr. *veru*.

*Vescor*, I feed on, feed. Fr. *βόσκειμαι*, I am fed or feed; whence *voscor*, and *vescor*, as *vOster*, *vEster*. ¶ Or from *βίομαι*, whence *βίοσκομαι*. *Βίομαι* in Il. χ. 431, is translated by Matthiæ "I shall live." ¶ Al. from *esca*, or from *ve esca*, or from *vescus*.

*Vescus*, eating much. Fr. *ve*,

<sup>1</sup> Tookes, a great deceiver of the Latin from the North, here holds back: "*Verus*, i. e. strongly impressed upon the mind, is the contracted participle of *verreo*." That is, *veritus*, *veritus*, *verus*. But Tookes had his objects to serve, as well as others: and his derivation is not far from contemptible.

much, and *esca*. Also, eating little, and therefore lean, thin, weak. For *ve* diminishes as well as increases. "Edendi fastidio laborans; atque adeo minutus, gracilis, parvus." F.

*Vēsica*, a bladder; the skin of a bladder. Fr. φύσα, whence *phusica* or *physica*, (as *Amica*,) *phenica*, (as βημουλκᾶ, *remulco*,) then *vesica*. Wachter compares the Germ. *bausen*, to blow.

*Vespa*, a wasp. Fr. σφήξ, acc. σφήκα, Æol. σφήκα, (as λύκος, λύπος, whence *lupus*,) transp. σήσκα, whence *vespa*.

*Vesper*, *Vesp̄rus*, the evening star; the evening. Ἑσπερος.

*Vesp̄ra*, the evening. Ἑσπ̄ρα.

*Vespertilio*, a bat. Ovid: "Nocte volant, seroque tenent a *vespere* nomen." Also, a night-walker.

*Vesp̄rugo*, the same star as *Vesperus*.

*Vespillo*, one who carried out dead bodies in the night. For *vesperillo* fr. *vesperus*.

*Vesta*, the Goddess of the hearth. Hence put for fire. From Ἑστία. V prefixed, as in Ἑσπ̄ρα, *Vespera*. Ovid states that she is also the same as *Terra*. In this sense *Vesta* is referred to ἱστάω, ἱστᾶω, to stand, to stand firm.

*Vestāles*, priestesses consecrated to the service of *Vesta*.

*Vester*, your, plural. Fr. vos, whence *voster*, (as *Nos*, *Noster*,) which is used by the Comedians. ¶ Al. from σφέτερος, transp. φέστερος.

*Vestibulum*, a porch, court, entry.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps, because anciently it was usually decorated with a statue of *Vesta*, or because in the porch a fire was usually burning. Servius: "Quoniam *Vestæ* consecratum est." Ovid: "—Focus in primis ædibus antè fuit. Hinc quoque *vestibulum* dici reor: inde precando Dicimus, o *Vesta*, quæ loca prima tenes." *Vesta*, *Vestibulum*, as from *Thus*, *Thuris*, we have *Thuribulum*.

*Vesticeps*. "Qui ad pubertatem pervenit, i. e. quæ major est 14. annis, quodd *PUBE* *vestiri* incipiat. Cui opponitur *Investis*." F.

*Vestigium*: See Appendix.

*Vestigo*, I trace, trace out. "Per *vestigia* inquirō." F. At all events it is allied to *vestigium*.

*Vestio*, I clothe, cover. *Veste* tego.

*Vestiplīca*, a lady's maid. Fr. *plico*. As folding up and preserving the clothes.

*Vestis*, a garment. Fr. ἵσται pp. of ἵτω, to put on. ¶ Or fr. ἱσθής, whence *vesthis*, *vestis*, as λαθέω, *laTeo*.

<sup>1</sup> "Veterum de vestibulo dissensus facit ut suspicer, antiquitās, cū essent Romulæ casæ, idem fuisse Atrium et *Vestibulum*: postea autem, cū luxuries crevisset, non in atrio, sed arē inter viam et domum interjectā, homines, priusquam admitterentur, consistere solere: indeque Atrium et *Vestibulum* fuisse distincta, quamquam diu fuerit, ut multi, re quoque immutata, veterem retinerent loquendi consuetudinem." V.

*Vētērāni*, old or veteran soldiers. Fr. *vetus*, *veteris*.

*Vētērātor*, an old rogue, one who has grown old or is long practised in fraud. Fr. *vetero*, *veterasco*. "Veter in astutiā," says Festus.

*Vētērētum*, old fallow ground. "Senio incultum et incultu *vet*eratum." F.

*Vētērīnārius*, one who cures the diseases (*veterinorum*) of beasts of burden.

*Vētērīnus*, fit for bearing burdens or drawing carriages; appertaining to a beast of burden. For *vehiterinus* fr. *veho*, *vehitum*. *Æternus* (from *Ætas*) seems to be short for *Æterinus*. ¶ Al. for *veceterinus* fr. *veho*, *vectum*. ¶ Al. from *ἔραι* pp. of *ἵω*, pono, impono.

*Veternus*, a lethargy. For *veterinus* fr. *vetus*, *veteris*. "As being an attendant on old age." Tt. "Quod senibus potissimum contingit." Ainsw. A medical gentleman assures me that it attacks the old in proportion to the young as 10 or even 20 to 1. *Veternus* is used also of filth long contracted, de situ diu collecto ac *veterato*. And for antiquity. ¶ Al. from *veto*, from its preventing exertion. Ovid: "Quem quoniam PROHIBENT anni bellare, loquendo Pugnāt."

*Veto*, I forbid, prohibit. Fr. *ἄφροτος*, dismissed, rejected; whence a verb *ἀφαιρέω*, *ἀφαιρῶ*, *ῥηφῶ*, I dismiss or reject an application. A omitted, as in Rarus and Rus. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *ἰρός*, in vain; whence *ἑτάω*, *ἑτῶ*, I render in vain,

frustrate." ¶ "From *οὐ*, not, and *ἰρόν*, permitted." V. As OT becomes V in Væ from *Οὐαί*.

*Vetus*, old. Fr. *ἔτος*, a year. That is, full of years. As Senex from *ἔνος*, a year. So Annosus.

*Vetustas*, antiquity. Fr. *vetus*, as Liber, Libertas. Or fr. *vetustus*, and this from *vetus*, as Venus, Venustus.

*Vexillum*, a flag. Fr. *veho*, *vexi*. Hence, a troop under one flag.

*Vexo*, I drive up and down, agitate, push, disturb, molest, annoy. Fr. *ve*, and *axo* from *ago*, *axi*, I drive. So Agito is used. ¶ Al. from *veho*, *vexi*. Gellius: "Factum a *veho* videtur, in quo inest jam vis quædam alieni arbitrii: non enim sui potens est qui *vehitur*. *Vexare* autem vi atque motu proculdubio vastiore est: nam, qui fertur et rapitur, atque huc illuc distrahitur, is *vexari* propriè dicitur." *Φίρω* was similarly used in a vehement sense in *ἄγω καὶ φέρω*. Brasse translates *ῥυστατὸς*, (from *ῥύω*, *ἔρρυσται*, to drag,) vexation, annoyance. ¶ Al. from *πήγω*, *πήξω*, I drive in as a nail; hence punch, push, Lat. *fodico*.

*Via*, a way, road; a mode, method, which is the way by which we go through a thing. Fr. *ἵω*, to go. V, as *ἴς*, Vis. Or *via* is from *vio*, to go, and this from *ἵω*. ¶ Or fr. *οἶη*, *οἶα*, which (though it means a village) may perhaps have meant a road, like *οἶμη* fr. *οἶω*, *οἶσω*, *οἶμαι*. ¶ Al. for *veha*, (*vea*), fr. *veho*.

*Viaticum*, a provision for a journey. Fr. *via*.

*Viator*, a traveller. Fr. *via*, whence *vis*, *viavi*, which is in use.

*Vibex*, *icis*, a weal, mark or print of a blow or stripe. Fr. *ἰπτω*, to hurt, injure, a. 2. *ἰβον*. ¶ Or fr. *ἰβουξ*, a print, mark. Hesychius: *ἰβουξ* στυγμᾶλ. ¶ Our word *whip* is allied.

*Vibia*, a stake. Fr. *ἰβύω*, to strike. Properly, a stick to strike with, *fustis*.

*Vibra*, I brandish, move with a tremulous motion; hence, to glitter, flash. Also, I hurl, throw. Fr. *ῥιπῶ*, (fut. 2. of *ῥίπτω*, I throw,) transp. *ῥιπῶ*, (Compare *Vinco*,) whence *vipéro*, and *vibro*, as *ἀμφο*, *amBo*. *ἰπῶ* (from *ῥίπτω*) is applied to the twinkling of the stars, and has every where, observes Blomfield, the notion of vibration. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *ὑβρῶ* for *ὑβριζῶ*, to behave with insolence. It might also mean to brandish a weapon in an insulting manner."

*Viburnum*, the wayfaring tree. For *viurnum* fr. *vico*, as *Dies*, *Diurnum*. Turton: "The pliant mealy tree. So called from its use in making bands." Forcellini explains it "genus fruticis lentum imprimis et flexibile." B may be added as in *biBo*. ¶ Al. from *ἰβύω*, to strike. "Quodd aptum sit ad cædendum." F.

*Vicarius*, one who supplies the place of another, qui *vicem* alicujus gerit.

*Viceni*, twenty. Fr. *viginti*,

whence *viginteni*, *vigeni*, *viceni*. So *Triceni*.

*Vicesimus*, *Vigēsimus*, twentieth. For *vigintēsimus*, whence *vigesimus*, *vicesimus*.

*Vicia*, a vetch, tare. "From the Greek. Galen says it was called *βίκιον* by the Asiatics." V. ¶ "*Bixla*, from *βίλος*, a pitcher; from the shape of its pods." Tt. ¶ Quayle refers it to Celt. *pishean*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *wicke*, and refers to *παχή*, a lentile.

*Vicies*, *Vigies*, twenty times. Fr. *viginti*, whence *viginties*, contracted *vigies*, soft *vicies*. Or from *viginties* is *vities*, *vicies*.

*Vicinus*, neighbouring. Fr. *vicus*. As being of the same village or street as another. So *γείτων* (for *γείτρων* or *γείτρων*) is one of the same country or region. We say, He is a countryman of mine.

*Vicis*, a reciprocal succession, turn. *Vicibus*, by turns. Reddere *vicem* or *vices*, to return like for like. A nominative *vir* formerly existed, and seems to come from *εἶκω* fut. of *εἶκα*, to be like. Or *vicis* is from *ἰκῶ* fut. 2. of *εἶκα*, whence *ἰκελος*, like, and *ἀ-αἶλα*, *αἶλα*, unseemly treatment. *Vicis* implies the likeness or suitableness of one thing to another. Or *vicis* is from *εἶκα*, besitting: but then *VI* should be long. ¶ Jones: "Fr. *εἶκω*, to yield. That gives way to another coming in order, turn." ¶ Wachter notices the Goth. *wik*, ordo.

*Vicissim*, by turns. Fr. *vicis*.

*Vicissitudo*, vicissitude. Fr. *vicissim*.

*Victima*, a victim. For *ictus* fr. *ico*, *ictum*, to strike. ¶ Or fr. *vinco*, *victum*. As killed on account of victory. Ovid: "*Victima*, quæ recidit dextrâ *victrice*, vocatur." ¶ Or soft for *vinctima* fr. *vincio*, *vinctum*.

*Victor*, a conqueror. Fr. *vinco*, *victum*.

*Victoria*, victory. Fr. *victor*, *oris*.

*Victoriatus*, a silver coin. Pliny: "Est signatus *Victoriâ*, inde nomen."

*Victus*, food. Fr. *vivo* is *vixi*, *vixi*, then *viri*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. Or *viri* is for *vixi*, as *niX* for *niVS*. From *viri* i. e. *vixi* is *victum*.

*Vicus*, a street. Fr. *οἶκος*, a house: as consisting of several houses joined together. So *Οἶκος*, *Vinum*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wic*.

*Videlicet*, the fact is, the case is, the truth is, that is to say; hence, truly, for certain. For *videre licet*. We say, To wit, i. e. to know.

*Video*, I see. Fr. *ἰδῆα*, (whence *ἰδέα*, aspect, form,) *ἰδῆ*, fut. 2. of *ἰδῆα*, I see.

*Videor*, I seem, appear. That is, I am seen by another in a particular light.

*Vidēsis*, you may see. *Vide si vis*.

*Vidua*, a widow. Fr. *viduus*.

*Vidulus*, a leathern bag in which travellers carried their money and provisions. From the North. "Belg. *buidel*,

Sax. Inf. *bydel*, Germ. *beutel*. From *beiten*, to hold, to take."

W. ¶ Al. from *φείδω* or *φίδω*, whence *φείδομαι* and *φίδωμι*, to spare, hence save. Ainsworth has I short.

*Viduo*, I bereave, deprive. Fr. *ἰδέω*, *ἰδῆ*, I appropriate to myself, and so take from another. So bidUum for bidlum. ¶ Macrobius states that in the Etruscan language *idare* is to divide, and thither refers *vidui*. But *iduo* was perhaps nothing but *ιδῆα*: *viduo* nothing but *ἰδῆα*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ieder*, unus per se ab aliis separatus.

*Viduus*, bereft. Fr. *viduo*.

*Vieo*, I bind with twigs, hoop. Fr. *βιάω*, I force, constrain. Or perhaps *βιάω* existed in the same sense. ¶ Or from *ἰς*, force; which perhaps made *ἰῆς* as well as *ἰδῆς* in the genitive.<sup>1</sup>

*Viotor*, a hooper, cooper. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*.

*Viētus*, soft, flaccid, putrid. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*. That is, capable of bending with, and so soft and flexible. Donnegan translates *λογώδης*; "resembling (*λόγος*) osier, pliant, flexible." Donatus explains *vietus* "*πλακ-ἰβίλις* corpore." But, as it seems irregular that *vietus* should mark a capacity, Dacier seems more correct: "*Vietus* de virtutis dicitur quæ marcida sunt et flaccida, POSTQUAM *vientur* ut fanium usum præsent. Glos-

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ἰδῆα*, *ἵημι*, mitto, committo. The Latins say *Commissura*, a joining.

see: *Vietum*, μαμαρασμένον, marcidum."

*Vigeo*, I am brisk, vigorous, strong, I thrive. For *vegeo*, as Iiber on the authority of Quintilian was formerly IÉber. Varro explains *veget*, "agilis, promptus, alacris est." ¶ Al. from ισχύω, I am strong; whence ἰχύω, *Vichýw*, *viguo*.

*Vigies*: See *Vicies*.

*Vigil*, watchful. Fr. *vigeo*, to be brisk, fresh, lively. "Qui non est torpens, quales sunt dormientes, sed in *vigore* et actu suo est." F. So Ago, Agilis. ¶ Or *vigilis* is from *ve agilis*, whence *veigilis*, (as Ago, Exigo,) *vigilis*. Very active.

*Viginti*, twenty. For *biginti* from *his* and *ginti*. Or for *duiginti*, whence *biginti*, as DUellum, Bellum. *Ginti* seems of the same origin as *ginta* in Triginta, Sexaginta. Triginta was for Trigonta from the κοντα in τριάκοντα. So Imbris was from Ὀμβρος, and cluis from κωνις. ¶ Vossius supposes that *viginti* is from the Æol. βίκατι for εἴκοσι. Thus it will be put for *vicati*, *vigati*, *viganti*: N being inserted, as in Mando, &c. Or it may be still for *vigonti* fr. εἴκοσι.

*Vigor*, vigor. Fr. *vigeo*.

*Vilis*, cheap, of little value, vile. Fr. φαῦλος, whence φῦλος, *philis*, (as φρῦγω, frlgo,) then *vilis*, as we say Vial for Phial. A may be omitted in φαῦλος, as O is omitted in Musa from Μῦσα; Μῦσα. Our Fist is in German Faust.

*Villa*, a country-seat; a farm-

house with its appurtenances. From *vicus*, whence *vicilla*, *villa*. *Villa* was a number of buildings joined together and belonging to one person. Hence it was a little *vicus*. ¶ Al. from οἶα, a street; whence *oiula*, *oiilla*, *villa*, as Οἶνος, Vinum. ¶ Al. for *vehilla*. "Quòd in eam fructus ex arvis *convehuntur*." F. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *baillé*.

*Villicus*, the overseer (*villæ*) of a farm, steward. Also, rustic, rural.

*Villum*, small wine. Fr. *vinum*, *vinulum*.

*Villus*, a tuft of hair, tufted or shaggy hair. Forcellini: "Non propriè pilus, sed multorum pilorum collectio, et quidam quasi floccus." Fr. ἴλλω, to roll or twist together. "Pilus convolutus." V. ¶ Al. from πιλόω, πιλῶ, to stuff close. Whence a word πῖλος, *pilulus*, *pillus*, *villus*. ¶ "A *vinnus*, cincinnus, molliter flexus," says Isidorus. Hence *vinnulus*, *vil-lus*. But whence this *vinnus*?

*Vīmen*, a wicker rod. "Flexile et aptum. ad *viendum* i. e. ligandum." F. *Men*, as in Nomen.

*Vīnāceum*, a grape-stone. That is, acinum. *Vinaceus* is pertaining to (*vinum*) wine or that which makes wine. *Vinacea* are also the husks of grapes which have been squeezed to make wine.

*Vinca pervinca*, the herb periwinkle. Pliny: "Herba topiaria, perpetuo virens, humi serpens, et in modum funiculi

sese porrigens, tenuibus sarmentis quæque vinciens, veteribus inopiam florum supplere solita. Ita dicta quia semper vi-reat, aerisque injurias vincat et pervincat." Turton: "Fr. vincio. From its usefulness in making bands." The words above "tenuibus sarmentis quæque vinciens" may confirm this last.

*Vincio*: See Appendix.

*Vinco*, I conquer, prevail. Also, I show, prove. That is, I conquer my adversary by argument, and so succeed in proving what I want. Plautus: "Vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam?" *Vinco* is from *νικάω*, *νικῶ*, transp. *ινκῶ*, *inco*, *vinco*. ¶ Al. for *vico*, (the perfect is *vici*), from *εἰκω*, whence *ico*, I strike, beat.

*Vinculum*, a chain. Fr. *vincio*.

*Vindemia*, a gathering of grapes to make wine. Also, of other things. That is, quā *demimus* de vineā. Or quā *demimus* vineas; for *vinea* is used of a vine as well of a vineyard. ¶ Some explain it, quā *demimus* ut *vinum* faciamus. ¶ Al. for *vit-demia* i. e. quā *demimus* vites.

*Vindex*, *vindicis*, an avenger. Fr. *vindico*.

*Vindiciæ*, a claim of possession, litigation to claim a right, actual possession. Fr. *vindico*.

*Vindico*, I avenge, punish. Also, I lay claim to. From a word *ἐνδίκηω*, *ἐνδικῶ*, same as *ἐκδικέω*, *ἐκδικῶ*, which is used in all the above senses. Hence *vendico*, *vindico*. *Vindico* is

also to rescue, liberate, protect. Those, whom we avenge, we protect and rescue from oppression. *Vindico* aliquem in libertatem, is to rescue from slavery and bring into liberty.

*Vindicta*, revenge. For *vindicata* fr. *vindico*. Also, a deliverance. Also, a rod which the lictor placed on a person's head in order to make him free. See *vindico*.

*Vinea*, a place planted with vines, a vineyard. Also, a vine. Contracted from *vitiginea*. ¶ Al. from *vinum*. As pertaining to wine. As *οἶν* from *οἶνος*.

*Vinea*, a shed or mantlet under cover of which soldiers besieged towns. For *viminea*; as made of osier twigs. Cæsar: "Tanta erat multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullæ contextæ viminibus vineæ sustinere possent." ¶ Al. from *vinea*, a vine. "Ad similitudinem vitis compluviatæ." F. It is called *Vitis* by Lucilius.

*Vinitor*, a vinedresser. *Vinea* cultor.

*Vinnulus*, *Vinulus*: See Appendix.

*Vinolentus*, given to wine. Fr. *vinum*. As *lutulentus*.

*Vinum*, wine. Fr. *οἶνος*. V, as in *ἴς*, *Vis*. Vossius notices the Hebrew and Punic *jain*. Todd the Saxon *win*.

*Vio*, I go. Fr. *via*. Or fr. *ἴω*.

*Viola*, a violet. A diminutive from *ἴω*. Somewhat as *Parva*, *Parvula*.

*Violens*, violent. Fr. *βία*, force; whence *biolens*, as *Opis*,

Opulens. ¶ Al. from *vis*. Or say from *is*, gen. *is*, and perhaps *is*.

*Violo*, I injure, mar, spoil, defile. Fr. *βία*, force; as *Violens* is from *βία*. ¶ Or, if *Violans* is from *Vis*, then *violo* can be from *vis*. “*Vi illatā quæ integra sunt corrumpo.*” F.

*Vipera*, a viper. Fr. *ἰσπερ*, *ἰσπερ*, to hurt. ¶ Or for *viripera*: quodd *parit virus*. Or for *vifera*: quodd *fert virus*. ¶ Al. for *vivipara*. “*Quia sola e serpentium genere dicitur parere vivum animal.*” F.

*Vir*, *viri*, a man in opposition to a woman; a husband in opposition to a wife. The male of other animals. A man of bravery or other excellence. Fr. *is*, strength; Æol. *is*, whence *vir*, as *is*, *Vis*. ¶ Or *vir* is to be sought elsewhere. Wachter: “*Germ. wer*, Lat. *vir*. A very ancient word, disseminated by the Scythians and Celts in Asia and Europe. That the Scythians called a man *cor* appears from the compound *αἰοργαταί* in Herod. 4, 110.” Baxter says that the Armenians call a man or male *air*. The Celts call a man *ur*. The Welsh *gwr* is *vir*, *mas*. That the Germans in the most ancient times called a man by the same or a similar word, is manifest from the most ancient dialects. In Goth. *vair*,

Anglo-Sax. *wer*, Irish *fair*, *fear*.” Quayle mentions the Celtic *ferr*.

*Virago*, a woman having the qualities of a man. *Quæ virum agit*.

*Vireo*: See Appendix.

*Vireo*, a witwal. See Galbanus.

*Vires*, *ium*, strength. From *vis*, as *Mus*, *Mures*; *Flos*, *Flores*. ¶ Al. for *vines*, (as *ἰσπερ*, *dirua*.) from *is*, plural of *is*, strength. ¶ Or perhaps *is* made in the genitive *is*, as well as *is*, and in the plural *is*, whence *Vires*, as *vires*, *nuRus*.

*Virga*, a young or small branch, whether attached to a tree or not; a switch, rod; a staff, wand. Hence a stripe or streak, like Gr. *ῥάβδος*. The *virga* was carried by the lictor, and was hence used for magistracy. *Virga* is fr. *vireo*, whence *virica*, *virca*, *virga*. As from *θάλλω* is *θάλλος*, a sprig or branch. ¶ Al. from *ἔργω*, to drive or keep off.

*Virgo*, *inis*, a virgin or damsel. Sometimes, though very rarely, it is said of one married, as in *Virg. Ecl. 6, 47*. As we say *Spinster*, that is, *Spinning-woman*, for *damsel*—so the Greeks might say a working woman under the same idea. From *ἔργω* might be *ἔργανις*, (same as *ἔργανη*,) which could produce *verginis*; (as *μαχλῆνα*, *machluna*,) *virginis*. Or *ἔργων* might be used as both masculine and feminine, and from *ἔργων* could be *vergo*, *virgo*. Homer: *Κούρη δ' οὐ γὰρ ἄνδρα Δγαμέμ-*

<sup>1</sup> Τὸς δὲ Ἀμαζόντας καλεῖσιν οἱ Ἰσθμιοὶ Οἰόματα· δύναται δὲ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο κατὰ Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν Ἀνδροκτόνοι. Οἷον γὰρ καλεῖσιν τὸν ἄνδρα, τὸ δὲ Πατὴρ, κτείνων.



νοτος, οὐδ' εἰ ἔργα Ἀθηναίη γλαυκῶπιδι ἰσοφαρίζοι. And in Il. I, 128, some editions read, Δώσω δ' ἐπὶ γυναικας ἀμύμονας, ἔργ' εἰδυίας.<sup>1</sup> ¶ Al. from *vireo*, whence *virigo*, *virgo*. Ob *virentem* ætatem. "*Virgo* interdum dicitur de eâ quæ virum passa est. Notat enim non tam integritatem quàm *viridem* ætatem." F.

*Virgultum*, a shrub. For *virguletum*, fr. *virgula*. So *Salicis*, *Salicetum*, *Salictum*. Forcellini defines *virgultum* "*multitudo virgarum pullulantium*."

*Viria*, a bracelet. Pliny: "*Viriola* Celticæ dicuntur: *viria* Celticæ." Hence *viria* seems to be a Spanish word. And Isidorus will be wrong who deduces it fr. *vir*, *vir*: as being a reward to the brave. And those who refer it to *εἶρω*, to weave, entwine. And others who refer it to *vireo*, as made of green precious stones.

*Viriculum*, —

*Viridis*, green; fresh. Fr. *vireo*, to be verdant.

*Virilis*, manly. Fr. *vir*, *vir*.

*Viritim*, severally. In *viros*, per singulos *viros*.

*Virtus*, bravery; any excellent quality. Cicero: "*Appellata est a viro virtus: viri autem propria maxime est fortitudo*."

*Vir* is here used in a sense of eminence. Cicero: "*Te oro*

*colligas circumque præbeas*." From *vir* is *viritus*, (as *Servus*, *Servitus*,) *virtus*. The Greeks say *ἀνδρεία* for bravery.

*Virus*, vital juice, sperm. Applied to the juice of serpents, it means poison, and is referred to any poisonous juice, taste, or smell. Fr. *vires*, power, vigor, or from the same origin as *vires*. Nagel: "*His omnibus rebus significatio quædam roboris seu principii vitalis inest*." Essential vigor. ¶ Al. from *ιδς*, poison; V prefixed as in *Vis*, and R inserted as in *nuRus*, *uRo*. But the first senses of this word do not easily follow from hence.

*Vis*, force, might. Fr. *ις*, as *Idem*, *Video*.

*Viscum*, *Viscus*, the mistletoe; birdlime made from it. Fr. *ιξδς*, i. e. *ιχδς*, transp. *ισκδς*, whence *viscus*, as *\*Is*, *Vis*.

*Viscus*, *ēris*, a bowel or entrail. *Viscera*, the entrails; the belly; the womb. An offspring, proceeding from the womb. Fr. *ισχω*, to contain. Or from *φύσκη*, considered the same as *φύσκη*, which is used for the lower belly and also the larger intestine. But *viscera* is also the flesh. Servius: "*Sunt quicquid inter ossa et cutem*." As in Cicero: "*Spartæ pueri sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat*." In this sense *viscus* is referred to *ισχδς*, strength. Or to *ισχω*, to adhere. Others suppose it put for *vescus* from *vescor*.

*Viso*, I see, come to see. Fr. *video*, *visum*.

<sup>1</sup> I am obliged for the above derivation to my learned friend, Mr. Monck, of Reading.

*Visula*, —

*Visum*, a vision, apparition.  
Fr. *video*, *vidsum*, *visum*.

*Vita*, life. Fr. *vivo*, *vivitum*, whence *vivita*, *vita*, that which is lived. So *Voveo*, *Vovitum*, *Votum*. ¶ Al. from *βιωτή*.

*Vitellus*, a little calf. Fr. *vitulus*.

*Vitellus*: See Appendix.

*Vitex*, a kind of withy. Of the same origin as *Vitis* and *Vimen*.

*Vitilena*, a vile bawd. “*Vitiosa lena*. A *vitium* et *lena*.” F. See *Vitilitigo*.

*Vitiligo*, a cutaneous eruption called the morphew. Fr. *vitium*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, whence *Fuligo*; *Udus*, *Udiligo*, whence *Uligo*. ¶ “Fr. *vitulus*, veal. Because of the whiteness of the skin and flesh.” Tt. The Greeks, says Festus, call it *Ἀλφός*, we *Albus*.

*Vitilis*, good for tying or binding with; flexible. Hence *vitilia* are twigs or wicker work. For *vietilis* fr. *vico*, *vietum*.

*Vitilitigo*, I wrangle for vicious or base purposes; I detract basely. “*Vitilitigator*, qui solâ pravitate contentionem quærit, *vitiosus litigator*.” F.

*Vitio*, I spoil, mar. *Vitium* rei infero.

*Vitis*, a vine. Fr. *vico*, *vietum*, *vitum*. “Either because it requires to be tied or bound to something: or because it is easily bent and useful for binding with.” F. “*Quia comprehensa vincit, et ligamenti instar flexibilis est*.” Wachter, who

explains the old Germ. *biesten* “*cogere quocunque modo*.” *Vitis* was also a vine sapling carried by centurions, and therefore the office of a centurion.

*Vitium*, fault, blemish, wrong, vice, defect. Fr. *αἴτιον*, fault, guilt, used like *αἰτία*, and the neuter of *αἴτιος*, faulty, guilty. So from *ἄτιος* we have *Ventus*, from *Ὀλῶς* *Vinum*. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *witan*, to blame.

*Vito*, I beware of, shun. Fr. *φεῖδω*, whence *φεῖδομαι*, I spare, spare myself. *Parco* is used in much the same sense.

*Vitreus*, transparent or frail as (*vitrum*) glass.

*Vitricus*, a step-father. For *patricus* fr. *πατριός*. So some derive *Impidus* from *ἁπῶς*. ¶ Al. for *virigis*, and this for *vicepatrigis*, qui *vicem patris agit*.

*Vitrum*, glass. Also wood, as dyeing with a color like that of glass. Isaac Vossius refers to Hesychius: *ἄκρυον*, *ὑαλον*. From *αἴκρυον*, *αἴκρον*, will be *vitrum*, as from *ἄτιος* is *Ventus*, from *Ὀλῶς* *Vinum*. ¶ Or fr. *vireo*, to be green; whence *virutum*, *viritrum*, *vitrum*. ¶ Al. from *video*, *viditum*, whence *viditrum*, (as *Aratum*, *Aratrum*; *Rutum*, *Rutrum*,) then *vitrum*. As being seen through or transparent.

*Vitta*, a fillet, ribband. From *vico*, say most of the etymologists. If so, from *vico*, *vietum*, whence *vietica*, (as in *Manica*,) *vitica*, (as *Vitilis* for *Vietilis*,) then *vitca*, *vitta*. Or from *vi-*

fish, considered as meaning anything flexible; whence *vitica*.

¶ Or *vitta* is fr. *μίτρος*, explained by Hesychius *σινρά*, a chain. As *Vix* for *Mix*. ¶ Or from the North. "Germ. *wette*, *wied*, *weid*, a chain, band. Dan. *vidde* is a withy band. Germ. *wetten* is to bind, tie: allied to which is Engl. *wed*." W.

*Vitūlor*, I rejoice. Nonius: "Dictum a bonæ vitæ commodo: sicut, qui nunc est in summâ lætitiâ, vivere eum dicimus." Dacier: "*Vita* inter-dum lætitiâ et lubentiam signat." We have *Ustulo* from *Ustum*. Macrobius states that Hyllus said that *Vitula* was a Goddess who presided over pleasure. But *Vitula* would rather come from *vitulor*. ¶ AL from *vitulus*. That is, I skip about like a calf, and so exult, as *Exult* is from *Salio*. But I is long. ¶ Or from *ἱταλός*, a calf, was *ἱταλόμαι*, *ἱταλοῦμαι*, to leap like a calf; whence *vitulor*.

*Vitūlus*, a bull-calf; a bullock. A sea-calf. The young of other animals. Fr. *ἱτυλος*, which Hesychius explains *νέος*, *ἑπάλος*, young, tender. ¶ Or from *ἱταλός*, which Hesychius explains a bull. Forcellini says: "Ab *ἱταλός*, *bos*." Haigh says: "Fr. *ἱταλός*, from *ἱτης*, bold."

*Vitūpero*, I blame, censure. "For *vitium paro*." F. Somewhat as we say, To FIND fault.

*Vivārium*, a place where (vi-

va) live animals are kept, as a fish-pond, warren, park.

*Vicerra*, a ferret. For *viterra*, as living under ground.

*Vivīdus*, lively, vigorous. Fr. *vivo*, as Frigeo, Frigidus.

*Vivo*, I live. Fr. *βίω*, *βιῶ*, whence *vio*, and *vivo*, as *οἷς*, *οἷα*. So *Πιῶ*, *Bio*, *BiBo*. Wachter refers to Armor. *byw*, to live, and Wesh *'byw*, life.

*Vivus*, alive. Fr. *vivo*.

*Vix*, scarcely. From *μόγεις*, Æol. *μόγεις*, *μύγεις*, whence *μυγ* or *mix*, then *bix* or *vix*. Thus *Μολγός* became *Βολγός*, *Μύρμηξ* *Βύρμηξ*, whence Fornica. For M, B, F, V are letters of similar organic sound. ¶ As Gr. *μόγεις*, scarcely, is from *μόγεις*, with toils: so *vix* might be expressed by "*cunctis viribus*" or *viribus* alone, by exertions. Now, as perhaps from *viVS* is *viXi*, and as from *nivis*, *niVS*, is *niX*; so from *viribus*, cut down to *vids*, might be *vix*. "*Vix fit quod cum labore fit, ita ut summis anniti viribus oporteat*." V.

*Vixi*, I have lived. See *Victus*.

*Ulciscor*, I revenge. Fr. *ὀλλύκω*, I destroy; mid. *ὀλλύκομαι*, whence *ollucor*, *olcor*, *ulcor*, and *ulciscor*. "Vindictæ gratiâ aliquem PERDITUM eo." V. ¶ Or *ulciscor* is from *ulcus*, a sore. As we say to be sore about a thing, so *ulciscor* might mean to be sore against, and so to revenge. *Ulciscor* would take an accusative, after the Greek construction of *κόπτεσθαι*, *τύπτεσθαι*, "to bewail." So Plango, that is, Plango me,

takes an accusative. Ovid :  
"Deplanxere domum."

*Ulcus*, a sore, ulcer. Fr. ἔλκος, whence some read *Hulcus*. But the Æolians frequently dropt the aspirate, as in ἤλκος for ἔλκος.

*Ulex*,—

*Uligo*, the natural moisture of the earth. Fr. *udus*, whence *udiligo*, *uligo*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, *Fuligo*.

*Ullus*, any. Fr. *unus*, whence *unulus*, *unlus*, *ullus*. Thus *ullus* is any the least: They would not bear any the least insult.

*Ulmus*: See Appendix.

*Ulna*, the arm. Also, a cubit measure. Fr. ὠλήνη, ὠλή, whence *olna*, *ulna*.

*Ulpicum*, African garlic. Columella says that it is called by some *allium Punicum*. What if this should be its derivation? By cutting down we should have *allipunicum*, *alpunicum*, *alpicum*, then *ulpicum*, as from Ἀμβων is Umbo.

*Uls*, beyond. "It was formerly *ultis*, whence *ultra*," says Forcellini. Or *uls* was for *ulteris* (locis), from *ulter*. But rather, *uls* is from *ollis* i. e. in illis locis, opposed to "in his locis." Hence *olls*, *ols*, *uls*.

*Uliör*, further, further off. Fr. *uls*, whence *ulster*, as Sub, Subter; Præ, Præter. From *ulster*, *ulter*, might be formed *ulterus*, whence *ulterior*. So Inter, Interus, Interior.

*Ulimus*, furthest, last. Fr. *ulter*, *ulterior*, whence *ulterrimus*, *ultimus*.

*Ultio*, revenge. Fr. *ulciscor*, i. e. *ulcor* or *ulcior*, *ulctus*, *ultus*.

*Ultra*, on the further side. For *ulterâ* parte. See *Uterior*.

*Ultro*, voluntarily. For *vultro* from *volo*, *volutum*, *voltum*, whence *vultro*, *vultro*. ¶ Al. fr. ἐλευθέρῳ (τρεῖς), freely; cut down to εὐλθήρῳ, *ulthero*, *ulthro*, *ultro*.

*Ultro citroque*, on this side and on that, to and fro. That is, *ultero citroque* itinere, gressu, &c.

*Ulva*, sedge. Fr. ἔλκος, ἐλάα, marshy; whence *eliva*, *elva*, *ulva*, as in ἔλκος, *Ulcus*. Forcellini explains *ulva* "herba PALUSTRIS, quæ in fluvio ac PALUDE nascitur." ¶ Al. from *udus*, whence *udiva*, *udva*, *ulva*. Or from ὕδωρ, water, moisture.

*Ulula*, an owl. Belg. *uyl*. "Ab *ululo*, flebilem moestumque sonum edo. Ut Gr. ὀλολύγων ab ὀλολύω." F. "Germ. *eule*, Anglo-Sax. *ule*." W.

*Ululo*, I shriek, howl. Fr. ὀλολύω. ¶ Or, as *ulula* seems properly said of dogs and wolves, from ὕλαω, ὕλω, to howl; redupl. *ululo*, as from Πολύς is Populus, Populus. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. *jalal* or *yatal*; and Belg. *huylen*. Wachter notices Icel. *yla*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Quayle: "Ululo is the exact expression of grief by an Irish mourner." That is, it is a Celtic word.

*Ulysses*, *Ulysses*. From 'Οδυσσεύς, whence *Udysses*, (as in *Ut* from 'Οτι,) then *Ulysses*, as in *Alacer*, *Oleo*.

*Umbella*, a little shade. For *umbrella*.

*Umbilicus*, the navel; the middle of anything. Fr. ὀμφαλός, whence *ombilus*, [as in ἄμφω, *ambo*; and in μάχυνά, *machina*,] then *umbilus*, and *umbilicus*, as in *Amicus*. *Umbilicus* is also a kind of cockle, wrinkled, says *Ainsworth*, like the navel. "Marina cochlea, cujus testa rotunda et contorta similitudinem quandam habet cum umbilico hominis." F. Also, a taperstick made of cedar, &c. round which a book was rolled. Because, when the book was folded, the stick was in the middle of it. Forcellini adds: "Vel, quod pæne eodem recidit, *umbilici* dictæ sunt bacilli partes extremæ, quæ hinc inde exstabant, convoluta volumine." *Pliny* uses this word in other metaphorical senses.

*Umbo*, the boss of a shield; a shield. Also, any round prominence. Fr. ἄμβων, which among the *Æolians* was written ἄμβων, as ἄκρος, ὀκρος; ἄγκρος, ὀγκρος.

*Umbra*, a shade, shadow. A phantom, mere shadow. A color, pretext. An uninvited guest, who accompanied a great man to a feast, and followed him, as a shadow follows the body. *Umbra* is fr. ὀφρῆν, ὀφρῆν, darkness, transp. ὀφρῆν, whence for softness ὀμφρα, *ombra*, (as ἄμφω, *ambo*), then *umbra*. ¶

*Al.* from ὄμβρος, a shower, as darkening the sky.

*Umbra*, some fish. "From its black color, says *Varro*. Or from certain oblique lines which go from its back, and are mixed up of gold and darker ones; which seem shadows of the former. One is clear, then follows a dark one; and so on from the head to the tail, as *Rondolet* says. The Greeks similarly call it σκίανα from σκιά. *Ovid* says of them; *Corporis umbræ Liventis*." F. By the Greeks it was called also σκιάδης and σκιάδεις. *Donnegan* says it is "a kind of flat fish, remarkable for swimming rapidly, gliding as it were like a shadow." The Greeks called it also σκίπτερος, i. e. covered or shaded.

*Umbraculum*, a shady bower; Fr. *umbro*, I shade.

*Und*, all together, all at once. That is, unâ operâ, unâ viâ, unâ sede.

*Uncia*, an ounce. Hence the twelfth part of any whole. Fr. οὐγκία, which *Pollux* states was a Sicilian word. *Turton* notices Arab. *ukia*. And *Lhuyd* the Irish *unsa*.

*Uncinus*, a hook. Fr. ὄγκινος. Or from *uncus*, as *Divus*, *Divinus*.

*Uncus*, a hook; an iron drag hooked at the end; an anchor. Fr. ὄγκος, which was so used. The Greeks said also ὄγκη, ὄγκινος.

*Uncus*, hooked, curved. See above.

*Unda*, a wave. Fr. οἰδάω, οἰδαίω, to swell; whence οἰδανός, οἰδνός, οἰδνα, swelling; transp.

οἰδα, then *unda*, as *pUnio* from *πΟινή*. Euripides has οἰδμ' ἀλῆς. So *κῦμα* is fr. *κύω*, to swell. ¶ Al. from οἰδμα, same as *unda*. Hence οἰμδα, for softness οἰδα. ¶ Wachter says: "Latinos a Celticâ voce *don*, aqua, unda, formâsse per metath. (i. e. *ond*.) *unda*, Francos *und*, quivis absque monitore intelligit."

*Unde*, whence. Fr. *ἐνθεν*, (which Donnegan translates "from whence" as well as "from thence,"), whence *ἔνδε*, and *unde*, as *ἔλκος*, Ulcus. ¶ Al. from *ἐνθεν*, *ἐνθε*. ¶ Or from *ἄν δε*. That is, *ἐξ ἄν δε τόπων*.

*Undecumque*, from what place soever. For *undequocumque*, whence-soever. A *quocumque* loco *unde* fieri potest.

*Undeviginti*, nineteen. *Unus de viginti*.

*Undique*, from all parts, from all sides. Fr. *undecumque*, *undequo*, then *undique*, as *protE-nus*, *protInus*.

*Undo*, I abound. From the notion of waters rising in surges, and spreading themselves around. See *Abundo*.

*Unċdo*: See Appendix.

*Ungo*, *Unguo*, I smear, daub; I bathe, moisten. Fr. *ὑγχέω*, *ὑγχῆα*, or *ὑγχύω*, I pour in, infuse. Thus *ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς δάκρυα ὑγχέειν* is to bathe letters with tears. U for E, as in *ἔλκος*, Ulcus.

*Unguen*, *Unguentum*, any fat odorous liquor for anointing with. Fr. *ungo*, *unguo*.

*Unguis*, a nail, claw, talon.

A vintage-hook. "Also, a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the shape of a man's nail." Tt. *Unguis* is fr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχος*, transp. *ὄνχυος*, whence *onguis*, *unguis*. ¶ Al. from *ὄγκος*, a hook. As being curved or crooked. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *longa*.

*Ungula*, a hoof; also, a claw, talon, like *Unguis*, which is used also of a hoof. "*Ungula* is not from *unguis*; but, as *unguis* is from *ὄνυχος*, so *ungula* is from accus. *ὄνυχα*, and thence *ungula*." V. Or from a word *unx*, *ungis*, fr. *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνξ*. ¶ Or from *ἐγκύλις*, curved. As *ἄμβων*, Umbo.

*Ungula*, an instrument of torture, resembling the (*ungulas*) talons of wild beasts.

*Ungulus*, a ring. "From *uncus*, whence *unculus*, *ungulus*. Because it is curved." V. Or fr. *ἐγκύλος*. See *Ungula*.

*Unicus*, only, alone, single; incomparable; singularly dear. Fr. *unus*. As *Tetrus*, (that is, Teter,) *Tetricus*. ¶ Al. from *ἑνικός*, as *Unus* from *ἑνός*.

*Unio*, the number one. Fr. *unus*. Also, a union of many things into one. Also, a species of onion or scallion. *Colimella*: "Pompeianam cepam, vel etiam Marsicam simplicem, quam vocant *unionem* rustici, eligito. Ea est autem quæ non fructificavit, nec habuit soboles adherentes." Forcellini calls it "*unicaulis*." Also, a pearl. "Because," says Turton, "there is never more than ONE found in the same shell." This is not

1 Al. from *ἐνθεω*, (*ἐθεω*), to agitate.

true. Rather, because there are never two alike in the same shell. Pliny: "Dos omnis in candore, magnitudine, orbe, pondere, haud promptis rebus: in tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur INDISCRETI: unde nomen *unionum* Romanæ imposuere delicæ." Vossius thinks it may be called from its resemblance to the scallion, mentioned above.

*Univēsus*, entirely all, all together. Ab omni parte *versus* in *unum*.

*Unquam*, at any time. Shortened from *unam aliquam*, or *unam quamquam*, i. e. horam, diem, or partem, or rem. Secundum being understood. Compare Aliās. ¶ Or for *unicam*, whence *uncam*, *unquam*.

*Unus*, one, alone. Fr. *olvos*, alone. Hesychius explains *olvásein* by *μονάζειν*, and *olwvnta* by *μονήρη*. ¶ Al. from *in* & gen. of *als*. As *Ελκος*, Ulcus. But then U should rather be short. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ein*, Belg. *een*, Welsh *un*, Anglo-Sax. *an*, Goth. *ains*.

*Unxia*, the Goddess who presided over anointings. Fr. *un-go*, *unxi*.

*Vocābŭlum*, a name by which a thing (*vocatur*) is called. A noun.

*Vocālis*, having (*vocem*) a voice; having a loud voice.

*Vocāfēror*, I cry aloud. *Vocem* longè *fero*.

*Voco*, I call to, call; summon; invite. Fr. *βοάω*, *βοῶ*, I call upon, cry aloud to. Hence

*voo*, (as *Biō*, *Vivo*,) then *voco*, as *επίος*, *specus*.

*Voconia pyra*: See Appendix.

*Vōla*, the palm of the hand, and sole of the foot. Fr. *λάβη*, a hand, transp. *βόλη*, whence *vola*. Hesychius: *λάβαι χεῖρες*. ¶ Wachter: "*Loſa* occurs in the sense of *vola* manūs among the Goths in the version of Ulphilas in Mark 14, 65. The Suecian *loſtven* even now signifies the same thing." *Loſa* transposed is *ſola*, *vola*. ¶ Vossius: "From *βολή*, a cast. Because, what is thrown, is laid hold of by this part." If *βολή* could mean a hit or blow, then *vola* might be compared with *θίναρ*, the palm of the hand, fr. *θινῶ* fut. of *θίλω*, I strike. Petronius: "Os hominis PALMA excussissimā PULSAT." ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, allied to which is *παλάμη*, palma. "The Æolians said *στρΟτὸς* for *στρΑτὸς*, *βρΟδῖος* for *βρΑδῖος*." V.

*Vōlātīca*, a witch. Fr. *volō*. As flitting about or fleeting.<sup>1</sup>

*Vōlēma*, a kind of large pear. "According to Servius, because it fills the (*volam*) hand. But Servius adds '*volema pira linguā Gallicā bona et grandia*.' Whence it is a Gallic or

<sup>1</sup> "In Tertullian de Pallio 'Qui volatitem spectat,' some understand it a soothsayer who conjectures (ex *volatu*) from the sight of birds: others a geometrician who measures things by the (*volā*) palm of his hand; or who measures the land, from *vola*, which in the Phœnician language signifies land." F.

German word. Hence it is rather from the German or Belgic *vol*, full, whence *vullen*, to fill. Virgil calls them *GRAVIA*." V.

*Vōlo*, as, I fly. Fr. *βολέω*, *βολῶ*, in a neuter sense, *pro-jicio* me. *Ῥιμφαλῖος*, swift, is from *ρίπτω*, to throw; *ῤῥίφα*, *ρίφα*, *ρίμφα*. ¶ Fr. *πολάω*, *πολῶ*, says Haigh. In the sense, I suppose, of *Verto* me, I wheel round and round, I flit. ¶ Teuton. *voghel*, Germ. *vogel*, is a bird.

*Vōlo*, I wish. If *βούλωμαι* is properly deduced by Lennep from *βολέω*, *βολῶ*, "i. e. *animus meum adjicio ad aliquam rem, adeoque volo*,"—from *βολῶ*, i. e. *βολῶ νῦν*, might be *volo*. Others deduce *volo* from *βούλω*, (whence *βούλωμαι*), for *voulo*. Germ. *wollen* is to will or wish. If *θέλω* became *φέλω*, as *θῆρ* became *φῆρ*, from *φίλω* might be *velo*, *velim*, and *velo* might have been changed to *volo*, as *νέος*, *νἔvus*, became *novus*, and *ἐμῶ*, *νἔμο*, became *vomo*. Also from *ἐλῶ* we might get *velo*, as from *Ἑσπέρα*, *Vespera*: then *volo*. From *volis* is *vis*, from *volit* is *volt*, *vult*.

*Vōlōnes*, volunteers in the army. Fr. *volo*.

*Volsella*, *a*, tweezers. Fr. *vello*, *vulsum* and *volsum*, as *Verto*, *Versum* and *Vorsum*.

*Volva*, the secundine. Fr. *volvo*, in the sense of *involvere*, to wrap. Forcellini explains *volva* "*intolucrum fœtus et fungorum*."

*Vōlūbilitas*, readiness of speech. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. Properly, the easiness with which anything rolls on.

*Vōlūcer*, flying; swift. Fr. *volo*.

*Vōlūcra*, a wine-fretter. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. It is called otherwise *Volvox*, *Convolutus*, *Involulus*.

*Vōlūmen*, a rolling, winding; a fold, wreath, spire. Also a book or volume. For the ancient mode of making up books consisted in pasting several sheets together, and rolling them on a staff. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*.

*Vōluntas*, the will; a wish; a will or testament. Fr. *volo*. For *volentus*, fr. *volens*, *entis*. Though in truth *entis* is for *ontis* or *untis* from Greek *οντος*.

*Volvo*, I roll. *Volvo animo*, I roll or revolve in my mind, ponder. *Volvo* is for *voluo*, (as *Soluo*, *Solvo*), whence *volutum*, *volubilis*. *Voluo* is fr. *πολεύω*.

*Vōlūpe*, *Vōlup'*, agreeable. Fr. *volupis*, and this from *colo*, I wish, desire. That is, desirable.

*Vōluptas*, pleasure. Fr. *volupe*; whence *volupitas*, *voluptas*.

*Vōlūta*, the member of a column. Fr. *volvo*, *volutum*. Harris describes it as that part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees *TWISTED* and turned into spiral lines; or, according to others, the



head-dresses of virgins in their long hair.

*Vōlūto*, I ponder. Also, I roll, wallow. Fr. *voluo*, *volutum*. See *Volvo*.

*Vōmer*, a ploughshare, the iron of the plough. Fr. *vōmo*, *vōmi*, as *ēmo*, *ēmi*. Because it casts up the earth. "*Vomo* metaphoricè, largè ejicio, ejecto." F.

*Vōmīca*, an imposthume. Fr. *vomo*. As discharging sanious matter.

*Vōmo*, I vomit. Fr. *ιμέω*, *ιμῶ*, whence *vemo*, (as *ἴς*, *Vis*,) then *vomo*, as *νέος*, *nEvus*, *nOvus*; and *sOcer* for *sEcer* from *ἔκρυος*.

*Vopiscus*, one who of two children conceived is properly born, the other being an abortion. "Fr. *ἐπίσω*. As left behind," says Scheide. Or from *ὀπίσθς* might be *ἐπισθικός*, whence *ἐπισκόος*.

*Vōrāgo*, a whirlpool; hence a prodigal. Fr. *voro*. So *Imago*, *Origo*.

*Vōro*, I devour. Fr. *βρῆω*, *βρωῶ*, whence *βρώω*, &c.

*Vortex*, a whirlpool, whirlwind. Fr. *verto*, *vorto*. See *Verto*.

*Vos*, ye. Fr. *σφῶ*, transp. *φῶς*, whence *vos*.

*Vōtum*, a vow; a prayer to a Deity attended with a promise or vow; a prayer; a wish or desire breathed in a prayer, the object of a prayer. Fr. *voveo*, *vovitum*, *votum*.

*Vōveo*, I vow; pray for a thing, while I vow to do something to obtain it; I pray for,

*Etym.*

desire, wish. Fr. *βεβαίω*, *βιβαίω*, whence *bubeo*, (exactly as *ΕΛΛΙον* became *OLIEum*,) for softness *voveo*. *Donnegan*: "*Βεβαίω*, to assure, to affirm or promise with certainty. *Βεβαίωσις*, a firm promise." ¶ *Al.* from *βοίω*, considered the same as *βοάω*, I call out upon. Hence *βοῶ*, *bo Veo*, *voveo*. As *Βιῶ*, *ViVo*.

*Vox*, *vōcis*, the voice; a sound or word uttered by the voice. *Quā quis vocat*. Hence *vocis*, *vocs*, *vox*. Or rather *vox* is for *vocans*, *vocns*, *vocs*, as *Regens* becomes *Regns*, *Regs*, *Rex*. ¶ *Al.* from *βοάω*, fut. *βοάσω*, *Æol.* *βοάξω*, *βώξω*.

*Upilio*: See *Opilio*.

*Upūpa*, a houpoo, puet. Fr. *ἔποψ*, *ἔποπος*. ¶ From the sound, *pu pu*, says *Varro*.

*Upūpa*, a kind of mattock. "For it somewhat represented the head and beak of a *upupa*." *Ainsw.*

*Urānia*, one of the Muses. *Οὐρανίη*.

*Urbānus*, pertaining (ad *urbem*) to the city, and so opposed to the boorish and uncouth manners of rustics. Hence refined, courteous, polite, humorous, witty.

*Urbs*, *urbis*, a city. Fr. *orbis*, *orbs*, a circle. *Ovid*: "*Ubi dicitur altam Coctilibus muris CINCISSE Semiramis urbem*." So we speak of Round the town. ¶ *Al.* from *urbus* or *urvus*, round. See *Orbis*. ¶ *Pomponius Digest.*: "*Urbs* ab *urbo* appellata est: *urbare* est aratro definire." *Ainsworth*: "*Ab urbo*, parte aratri quo

muri designabantur." The northern *orva*, *urva*, was to plough. ¶ Al. from *πόλις*, transp. *ὄλις*, *ὄλις*, whence *orbs*, (as tuRban is for tuLban, and French oRme for oLme from uLmus,) then *urbs*.

*Urceolāris* herba, the herb feverfew. From its uses in scow-ering glass (*urceolos*) vessels.

*Urceus*, a pitcher. Fr. *ὑρχη*, an earthen vessel.

*Urēdo*, a burning on the skin. A scorching or blasting of trees. Fr. *uro*. So *Torpedo*.

*Urgeo*, *Urgeo*, I press, drive, impel. Fr. *ὄρω*, I move, excite; pf. *ἔορκα*, whence *ἑορκέω*, *ἑοργέω*, *orgeo*, *urgeo*. ¶ Or from *ἐρκα* or *ἐργα*, *ἑορκα* or *ἑοργα*, I shut up, and so press in. Hirtius: "Accidit ut pel-lerent *urgerentque* in oppidum." Cicero: "Urbem premere at-que *urgere*," hem in. Or fr. *ἐργα*, *εἰργα*, I drive away. ¶ Al. from *ὀρέγω*, *ὀρεγέω*, *ὀργέω*, I stretch out my hand to thrust. ¶ Al. from *ἐργον*. I impel to work. ¶ Al. from *ὀργή*, anger, whence a word *ὀργέω*, I stimu-late to anger, and I stimulate generally. Or, as *ὀργάω* is to feel an ardent incitement or im-pulse, perhaps *ὀργάω* or *ὀργέω* was used for giving such an impulse.<sup>1</sup>

*Urigo*, a burning passion. Fr. *uro*, as *Orior*, *Origo*.

*Urīna*, urine. Fr. *οὔρον*, whence a word *οὔρεινος*, *οὔρεσιν*,

ad *urinam* pertinens. Or *ina*, as in *Divina*, *Piscina*.

*Urīno*, *Urīnor*, I dive. Cor-rupted from *ἱρευνάω*, *ἱρευνῶ*, I seek, search; transp. *ὑρευνῶ*, contr. *ὑρυνῶ*, *urino*.<sup>2</sup>

*Urīna ova*, addle-eggs. *Οὔρινα* ᾠά.

*Urna*, a waterpot, pitcher, urn, box, vote-box. Fr. *ὑδωρ*, water; whence *ὑδρίη*, transp. *ὑδρίνη*, *urdu*, *urna*. Aspirate diapt as in *Ulcus*. ¶ Al. from *uro*, whence *urina*, (as *Piscina*), *urna*. As prepared by burning. ¶ Al. from *orca* or *ὑρχη*, a kind of vessel, whence *orcina*, *orna*, *urna*, or *urcina*, *urna*.<sup>3</sup>

*Uro*, I burn. Fr. *εὔω*, as *νῦος*, *nuRus*; *μουσᾶων*, *musa-Rum*. Also, I nip or pinch with cold, the effects of which are similar to those of fire. Also, I sting so as to produce a burning heat; hence, I sting the mind, gall, vex.

*Urōpygium*, the rump. *Οὔροπύγιον*.

*Urruncum*, —

*Ursus*: See Appendix.

*Urtica*, a nettle. Fr. *uro*, to sting; supine *urritum*, *urtum*. So *Mergo*, *Mergitum*, *Mertum*, whence *Merto*. Macer: "Nec immeritò nomen sumsisse mere-tur, Tacta quòd *exurat* digitos *urtica* tenentis." *Urtica* is also a sea substance between the animal and the shrub. Pliny:

<sup>2</sup> Al. from *ἀρυνέω*, I dive. How?

<sup>3</sup> Al. from *urinor*. "Quòd, subter aquam demersum atque inde rursus emer-gens, *urinantis* speciem præbere videa-tur." X.

<sup>1</sup> Al. from *ὀραγέω*, *ὀργέω*, I lead the rear.

"Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quæ TERRESTRIS *urticæ*."

*Urus*, a kind of wild ox. A northern word. Macrobius: "*Uri* GALLICA vox est, quæ feri boves significantur." Germ. *aur*, *ur*, is ferus, sylvestris. Virgil calls them "*SYLVESTRES uri*."

*Uspiam*, in any place. Compare *Usquam*. *Piam*, as in *Quispiam*.

*Usquam*, in any place; to any place. For *ullisquam* i. e. locis: whence *ulsquam*, *usquam*. *Quam* as in *Quisquam*, and as *Piam* is *Uspiam*, which seems to be put for *Ullispiam*. ¶ *Al* from *ἄλς*, *ᾠς*, unto, and *quam* i. e. *aliquam*. Hence "to any place" is supposed the primary meaning.

*Usque*, as far as, unto, to. Fr. *ἔως* or *ᾠς*; *que* being for *ᾠ*, aliquo aut ullo modo; or for *ᾠ*. See *Absque*. Also, continually, incessantly. That is, all the time reckoned from one point to another.

*Usta*, burnt ceruse. Fr. *uro*, *ursi*, *ussi*, *ustum*.

*Ustūlo*, I burn all round, singe. Fr. *uro*, *ustum*.

*Usūra*, the use or enjoyment of a thing; interest paid for the use of money lent. Fr. *utor*, *usum*, *usurus*.

*Usurpo*, I use much; I exercise, practice, execute, perform. Also, I call, name, i. e. nomine, I use by a particular name. Columella: "Hoc nomine *usurpant agricolæ ramos*" &c. Also, I make my own by use or prescriptive right; I ac-

quire. Also, I make use of without proper claim, usurp. Fr. *usura*, whence *usuripo*, *usurpo*. *Po* is possibly from Gr. *-πω*, as in *θάλλω*, *ἔρπω*, *μέλλω*, &c. Or it may be allied to *Pe* in *Volupe*.

*Usus*, use, practice, enjoyment of a thing, profit derived by the use of a thing. Also, use, custom, acquaintance, intimacy. Fr. *utor*, whence *utsus*, *usus*.

*Ut*, as, like as, according as. For *uti*, and this for *ute*, from *ῥτε* i. e. *τρόπως*. Or from *ᾠτε*, which Donnegan states is Doric for *ᾠτε*. The aspirate is dropt, as in *ἔλκος*, *Ulcus*; and *Ω* changed to *ū*, as in *hūmerus* from *ῥμος*, *ῥμορ*, and in *fūris* from *φῥρός*. Again, *ut* is how. Cicero: "Credo te audiasse *ut* me circumsteterint." *ῥτε* would mean the same. *Ut* is also "how" in exclamations and in interrogations. Also, howsoever, although, like *Quamvis*. So *ut ut* is howsoever, in whatever manner: *ut* being repeated, as *Quis* in *Quisquis*. *Ut* is also as soon as, or during the time that. Cicero: "*Ut hæc audivit*," &c. Terence: "*Ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo*." *Ut* is here, *ῥτε* (*χρόνῳ*). Or it is here the same as before. For we should say, *JUST AS* he heard this, *JUST AS* it was being counted. *Ut* is also so that, in order that, to the end that, and may here be referred to *ᾠτε* for *ᾠτε*. And where it means to such a degree that, and is put after *Adeo*, *Sic*, *Talis*, &c.

But where *ut* is that, as in Nepos: "Si verum est *ut* populus R. omnes gentes virtute superarit," there *uti* seems to come from ὅτι. And so where it means, I wish that, *velim ut*. Yet it can be explained, *Velim ita ut*. Some refer *uti* and *ut* in all their significations to ὅτι: but Vossius well observes that *ut* is used in numerous senses in which ὅτι is not.

*Utcumque*, howsoever, whensoever. *Ut* is how and when, and *cumque*, soever. See *Quicunque*.

*Utensilia*, utensils. Fr. *utor*. As necessary for use.

*Uter*, a bag of skin or leather blown up like a bladder. Fr. ὄδω, Æol. ὄδορ, a swelling tumor: hence it might be used for a swollen bag. Fr. ὄδορ is *uder*, *uter*. ¶ Al. from ὄδερος, the paunch. Or fr. *uterus*. "Siquidem *uter* vinum, oleum, *uterus* fœtum continet: *uter* corio, *uterus* cute tegitur: *uter* protuberat, ita et *uterus*." V.

*Uter*, whether of the two. *Uter* i. e. *uterus* is fr. ὀπότερος: dropping πο, ὄτερος. We have Ulysses from Ὀδυσσεύς. ¶ Or fr. ἕτερος, other. Or from ὁ ἕτερος, the other: whence οὐτερος, *uterus*. But then U should be long.

*Uterīnus*, born of the same mother, ex eodem utero.

*Uterque*, both the one and the other. For *utercunque*, whethersoever of the two. This sense of *uterque* seems properly to require another *uterque* to support it. As in Terence:

"*Uterque utrique est cordi.*" Cæsar: "Cùm *uterque utrique* esset exercitus in conspectu."

*Uterus*, the paunch, belly; the womb. From ὄδερος or ὄδερος, which is explained by Hesychius γαστήρ, which has both the senses. Hence *uderus*, as Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses: then *uterus*. ¶ Al. from ὕτρεα, (ὕτρεα,) the womb. ¶ Al. from *uter*, a bag.

*Uti*: See *Ut*.

*Utilis*, useful, fit, &c. Fr. *utor*. Fit to be used. As Gr. χρήσιμος from χράομαι, χρήσομαι.

*Utinam*, I wish that. *Uti* is *Velim uti* or *ut*. *Ut* is used in the same sense. *Nam*, as in *Quisnam*, *Quianam*. It seems here to bear distinctly the sense of μὴν, (Æol. μὰν, transp. νὰμ,) truly.

*Utique*, certainly, assuredly. For *uticumque*, *utcunque*, as *Ubique* is for *Ubicunque*. That is, howsoever, in what way soever, in every way, under any circumstances.

*Utor*, I am in the habit of using, I make use of. Also, I am in habits of intimacy with. Fr. ἔθω, I am accustomed; pf. mid. εἰθθα, whence a verb εἰθθίω, εἰθθῶ, whence *eütho*, (as pUnio from πΟΙνῇ,) then *eutho*, *utho*, and *uto*, as λαTeo fr. λαθέω. Al. from pf. mid. ἔωθα, whence a verb ἔωθίω, ἔωθῶ, whence *eutho*, (as φΩρὸς, fUris,) *utho*, then *uto*. Or from ἔωθῶ, transposed to ὠεθῶ, ὠεθῶ, *atho*, then *utho*, as pUnio from pŒna. Or εὔθω was formed from ἔθω, as the T is added in εὔδω, εὔδους,

ἐλάτ, ἐρὸς, ἐράς.<sup>1</sup> *Uto* was anciently used, as Priscian affirms. Indeed it is used by Cato.

*Utpōte*, as. *Utpote* properly expresses such a likeness as is (*pote*) possible in the nature of the case. Plautus: "Satis nequam sum, *utpote* qui hodie inceperim amare." Again: "Similiorem mulierem, magisque eandem, *utpote* quæ non sit eadem, non reor."

*Utriculārius*, one who plays on a bag-pipe. Fr. *uter*, *utri*, whence *utriculus*.

*Utrique*, on both sides. It seems formed from *uterque*, *utrumque*, like *Hinc* and *Illic*.

*Utrum*, whether of the two; whether. Fr. *uter*, *utrum*.

*Ut ut*: See *Ut*.

*Uva*, a grape. Fr. *uveo*, to be moist. As full of juice or moisture. Varro: "*Uvæ*, ab *uvore*." Or it is from *ὑῶ* or *ὑέω*, whence *uveo*. Or from *ὑδός*, moisture; whence *udiva*, *uva*. Or *uva* is from *οἶδος*, a swelling; whence *udiva*, *uva*. *Uva* is also said of bees hanging like a cluster of grapes; and of the glandulous substance which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate, from its resemblance to a grape.

*Uveo*, I am wet, moist. Fr. *ὕτω*, whence *ὑετός*, rain.

*Uvidus*, wet. Fr. *uveo*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

*Vulcānus*, Vulcan. Fr. *fuli-*

*go*, whence *Fuliganus*, (like Oppidanus, Arcanus,) *Fulganus*, *Fulcanus*, *Vulcanus*. ¶ Al. from *fulgeo*, whence *Fulganus*, &c. ¶ Vossius refers it to *Tubalcain*, *Tu* being omitted.

*Vulgo*, I make common, spread among the (*vulgus*) people.

*Vulgò*, commonly, generally. In *vulgo*.

*Vulgus*, *Volgus*, a crowd, populace. Fr. *ὄχλος*, transp. *ὄλχος*, *Φόλχος*, whence *folgus* and *volgus*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *folc*, Germ. *volk*, folk.

*Vulnus*, a wound; mental wound, calamity, grief. Fr. *οὔλη*, a wound made whole, whence *οὔλινος*, *οὔλνος*, *τυλνυς*. ¶ Or from *οὔλινος*, same as *οὔλιος*, destructive, fatal. ¶ Al. from *ἔλκος*, a wound; whence a word *ἔλκινος*, *ἔλνος*, then *vulnus*, as *ἔλκος*, *Ulcus*.<sup>2</sup>

*Vulpes*, *Volpes*, a fox. Fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, *Φαλώπηξ*, whence *valopes*, *volpes*. Or fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, transp. *ἀώπηξ*, whence *volpex*, (as *Ἄντρος*, *Ventus*), *volpes*. ¶ Al. from *volipes*. *Qui volat pedibus*. Or *pes*, as in *Sospes*, *Cæspes*.

*Vultuōsus*, expressing too much the feeling of the mind by drawing in or distorting the (*vultum*) countenance; affected, sour, louring.

*Vultur*, *Voltur*, a vulture. Fr. *ὀλετήρ*, a destroyer; whence

<sup>1</sup> See Lennep Etym. Gr.

<sup>2</sup> "Fr. *ἀλὸδω*, *ἀλοῶ*, to bruise, beat." Haigh. Hence then *ἀλδίνος*, *ἀλνος*.

δατῆρ, *volter, voltur*. ¶ Or fr. *vello*, whence *vultum*, as Pello, Pultum, whence Pulto. From its plucking or tearing. ¶ Al. from *volo*, whence *volatum, vultum*. “Ob crebrum *volatum*.” F. ¶ “A *vultus*. A perspicacissimo *vultu*.” Ainsw.

*Vulturnus*, the east wind, or south-east wind. Vossius suspects that is so called, as blowing from the Mare *Vulturnum*, mentioned by Pliny, 35, 26. ¶ Or from *volvo*, *volutum*, whence *voluturnus, volturnus*, as Tacitum, Taciturnus. Isaac Vossius: “*Vulturnum* inter Deos recenset Dositheus, et interpretatur στρόφιον, ut dici possit a *volvendo*.” ¶ Al. from *volo, volatum*, whence *volaturnus, volturnus*.

*Vultus, Voltus*, the countenance. Fr. *volo, volitum, voltum*, whence *voltus*. As indicating the wishes and desires.

*Vulva*, the matrice or womb. From *volvo*, whence *volva, vulva*. Quæ fœtum involvit.<sup>1</sup>

*Uxor*, a wife. *Uxoris* is fr. ξυνάωρος, ξυνῶρος, whence *unxor, uxoris*; or whence ξυνῶρος, transp. *uxoris*. Or *uxor* is from a word ξυνάωρ, ξύνωρ, transp. *unxor, uxor*, or *unxor, uxor*. ¶ Al. for *unxor* from *ungo, unxi*. From sinearing with fat the posts of her husband's house on her first entrance. Pliny: “Proxima adipis laus est, maximè suilli, apud antiquos etiam religiosi. Certè novæ nuptæ

intrantes etiamnum solenne habent postes eo attingere.”<sup>2</sup>

## X.

*Xcniūm*, a gift sent to a stranger, guest, friend, &c. ξένιον.

*Xērapēlīnus*, of the color of dried vine-leaves. ξηραπέλινος.

*Xērōphāgia*, the eating of dry meat. ξηροφαγία.

*Xīphias*, the sword-fish. ξιφίας.

*Xystus*, a covered place, piazza; a covered or shady walk. ξυστός.

## Z.

*Zābūlus*, the devil. Ζάβουλος.

*Zāmia*, a loss. Ζημία, Dor. ζαμία.

*Zāplūtus*, very rich. Ζάπλουτος.

*Zea*, spelt, a kind of corn. Ζέα.

*Zēlōtes*, jealous. Ζηλωτής.

*Zēlōtȳpus*, jealous. Ζηλότυπος.

*Zēlus*, zeal. Ζήλος.

*Zema*, a boiler, &c. Ζήμη or ζίμα.

*Zēphȳrus*, the west wind. Ζέφυρος.

*Zēta*, an apartment. From

<sup>2</sup> Donatus adds: “Vel quoddam lotos maritos ungebant:” and quotes Ennius: “Exin Tarquinium bona foemina lavit et unxit.”

<sup>1</sup> Al. from δελφός, Æol. βελφός.

*diata*, whence *zeta*. The Greek *Ζάβολος* is the same as *Διάβολος*. We say solJer for solDier.

*Zingibëri*, ginger. *Ζιγγίβερις*.

*Zizania*, tares. *Ζιζάνια*.

*Zōdiäcus*, the Zodiac. *Ζωδιακός*.

*Zōna*, a girdle, zone. *Ζώνη*. Also, a purse, which the ancients wore in their girdles. *Zonæ* are the zones, or circles which surround the sky and earth, like girdles.

*Zōthēca*, a chamber or recess. Supposed by Salmasius to mean properly (*θήκη*) a place where (*ζῶα*) animals were kept and fattened for sacrifices, as in the Temple of Jerusalem were recesses for this purpose. But some understand it as a room where persons stay or live. Fr. *ζῶ*, and *θήκη*, a repository. It is at all events the Greek *ζωθήκη*.

*Zygia*, presiding over nuptials. *Ζυγία*.

*Zythum*, beer or ale. *Ζύθος*.

# APPENDIX

OF

## THE MOST DUBIOUS DERIVATIONS.

*Abies*, a fir. "Fr. *ἄβιος*, a wild pear; the fruit of which its cones something resemble." Tt. ¶ From *ἄβις*, says Haigh. "*Ἀβίς* is explained by Hesychius a fir or pitch-tree. But Stephens says that *ἄβις* is nothing but Lat. *abies*."

*Acerra*, a censer, a chest or vessel to burn incense in. Fr. *acer*, whence *acerra*, (as *Ἑστέρα*, *Patera*.) *acerra*. As made of maple-wood. So *Pyxis*, a box, is called from being made of box-wood. And perhaps this derivation of *acerra* is correct. ¶ Al. from *δοχάρα*, an altar; transp. *δοχέρα*, *ἀχέρα*. Festus calls it an altar which was placed before a dead person, and on which incense was burnt.

*Ador*, a kind of pure wheat. "From *a*, not; *δόρυ*, a spear. This corn being without the beard or spear." Tt. ¶ Al. for *athor* (See *Deus*) fr. *ἄθηρ*, a beard of corn. ¶ Al. from *aduro*, as Agger from Aggero. As being used in adorations.

*Adulo*, *Adulor*, I fawn upon, soothe, caress, flatter. As this word is applied peculiarly to dogs, Mr. Barker<sup>1</sup> states that he rejects every etymology of it which does not refer to dogs. He favors the following derivation of Martini: "Malim ab *aulā* significante *ollam*; ut *adulor* sit, Sector *ollam* more canum iis caudā blandientium, a quibus catillones esse sinuntur." He observes that Dacier has omitted this reference to dogs in giving the same derivation: "*Adolari* pro *adollari*, *ad ollam* ire, *ollam* sectari, quod parasitis solenne." It appears that *adulor* was written also *adolor*. ¶ Al. from *ἄλδω*, *ἔλδω*, to bark or yelp. For *adhulo*. That is, to fawn upon by yelping. ¶ Al. for *adoscutor*, cut down to *adoulor*. ¶ Al.

for *aduro* from *οὐρά*, a tail. That is, to fawn upon by moving the tail. ¶ Of those who omit a reference to dogs, some suppose *adulor* to be properly said of those who ever wait (*ad aulam*) at the halls and palaces of the great to flatter them. ¶ Or of those who are (*ad alam* alterius) at the wing of another. As contubernalis is from tAberna. ¶ Al. from *δοῦλος*, a slave. From the servility of flatterers. A added, after the Greek method: or put for *ad*. *Adulor* for *addulor*, as Omitto for Ommitto. ¶ Al. from *ἀδύλιζω*, Doric for *ἡδύλιζω*, I speak pleasant things to another. But A should be long, and U short.

*Æschlus*, *Escilius*, the beech, or hay oak, or holm oak. Fr. *esca*, as *ἐσγός* from *ἐδάω*. Turton: "Because its nut or mast is edible." Martini: "No age was so ignorant as not to know the use of corn: although at the same time men employed for food those things which were attainable without any great labor or preparation: and hence *ἐσγός* might well be called from *ἐδάω*." But this derivation says nothing of the diphthong: ¶ Al. from *αἰχλῶς*, a kind of beech. Hence *ægilus*, *æcilus*, (as *μιοτέω*, *misCeo*.) *æscilus*, (as anciently *PœSna* for *Pœna*,) then *æsculus*.

*Affanix*, idle discourse, tittle-tattle, stuff, nonsense. Fr. *affor*, *āris*. See *Fatuus*. *Ad*, over-much. ¶ Al. from *Ἀφάναι*, *Aphannæ*, a paltry town in Sicily or in Attica, and proverbially used for anything vile or low. See *Apinæ*. ¶ Al. for *avcanix* from *ad* and *canus*.

*Agēnālīa*, *um*, some festival. Vossius: "From *ἄγωνα*, libations to the dead. Used in a confined sense. The LXX. have *ἀγώνους χοάς*." ¶ Varro seems to deduce it from *ἄγαν*, a leader: "Dies

<sup>1</sup> Classical Journal, No. 20, p. 387.



*Agonales* dicti ab *agone*, eo quòd interrogatur PRINCEPS civitatis, et PRINCEPS gregis immolatur."

*Alea*, a die; game of dice. From ἀλεά, Doric of ἡλεά, vain, senseless, silly, unprofitable. ¶ Al. from ἀλη, perplexity, uncertainty. From the uncertainty of dice. ¶ Al. from ἰαλέω or ἰαλῶ fut. of ἰάλλω, to throw. ¶ Isidorus dreams that it was derived from the name of a Grecian soldier who invented the game of dice in the Trojan war.

*Amellus*, a herb or flower supposed the same as star-wort. From *Mella*, a river of Gaul. Virgil says of it: "Et curva legunt prope flumina *Mella*." Martyn says that one of the Arundelian MSS. and the Cambridge MS. here read *Amella*.

*Amussis*, a carpenter's rule. Forcellini states that the more rational etymologists derive it from *am*, about; and *assis*, a plank. Varro defines it "ταβυλα quâ utuntur ad saxa leviganda." Is *amussis* then a plank placed round about anything to make it level? That is, (*assis*) a plane moved (*am*) about a surface. Isaiah: "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he marketh the god out with a line, he fitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with the compass," &c.

*Ananæum*. "A kind of larger cop which those, who entered on a winematch, were obliged to drink off. From ἀναγκαῖον, necessary. Casaubon remarks that an old Greek poet calls the delirium occasioned by too much drinking ἀνάγκαν γλυκεῖαν, a sweet necessity, and that *ananæum* was so called as inducing it. And that, where Plautus uses it, he alludes to the draught of hemlock which culprits were obliged to drink in some cities of Greece, or to that draught of the river Lethe which all of us must taste. Turnebus observes that ἀνάγκη in Hesychius is a judicial urn, and that *ananæum* was so called as being of the same dimensions with it. Others read and explain the word otherwise." F.

*Angerona*, some Goddess. For *Aggerona*, Ἀγερῶνη, from *a*, not; γῆρυς, the voice. For she is represented with her mouth sewed up and sealed, or, as others say, with her finger on her mouth, as a token of silence. ¶ Al. from *ango*, *angere*, to press close, to close.

*Antenna*, *Antenna*, the cross-piece to which the sail of a ship is fastened. For *artenna* from ἀρεμῶν, acc. ἀρεμῶνα, (ἄρεμνα). ¶ Al. from *am*, about, and

*Etym.*

*tendo*, or τένω *Æol.* of τέλω, or *teneco*.

*Antes*, *ium*, rows of vines; files or ranks of soldiers. Fr. *ante*. Dacier explains it "ordines anteriores." Ainsworth says: "the *FORN* ranks or outmost ranks of vines." Virgil speaks of "EXTREMOS antes." ¶ Isaac Vossius asks: "An ab *amites*?" That is, from *ames*, *amitis*, from *ameo*, *amitum*, to go round. From *amites* would be *antes*, *antes*.

*Apollinæris*, henbane, nightshade. Apuleius: "Ab ipso *Apolline* qui eam invenisse fertur."

*Aprilis*, April. Fr. *aper*, *apri*. As in this month a boar was sacrificed. ¶ Al. for *aperilis* fr. *aperio*. The earth beginning this month to open itself. But, says Scaliger, this could not apply, as there were but ten months, and so April would fall in spring-time only every now and then.

*Area*, a threshingfloor, barnfloor. Hence, any open surface, field, plain, flat, area, yard. Fr. *areo*. "Quia ibi areant fruges." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *alea* (as σῆλα, *seRia*; βαλῶς, *vaRius*.) fr. ἄλω, a threshingfloor.

*Areo*, I am dry. From ἄω, considered the same as αῖω, to dry. Hence *areo*, as εἶω, *uRo*. ¶ Al. for *aëreo* fr. *aër*, *aëris*. To be exposed to the air. We say, To air.

*Arista*, a beard of corn; ear of corn. From Germ. *achr*, an ear of corn. ¶ Al. from Goth. *arista*, *rista*, to shake. A added, as some think also in *Adulor*. ¶ "From Arab. *arizah*." Tt.

*Armoracia*, horse-radish. "Pliny says that in the Pontic language it is called *armen*. Or from *Armorica*, the country from whence it was brought." Tt. ¶ The Greek ἀρροπακία is put down by Forcellini. But Dioscorides says: 'Παφῶνις ἀγρία, ἢ Πρωμαῖοι ἀρροπακίαν καλοῦσι.

*Artemisia*, the herb mugwort. "From a queen of that name who first used it. Or from *Apræus*, Diana: because it is used in those disorders of women over which she presided." Tt.

*Arundo*, a reed or cane; a pipe made of reed. For *arudo* (like *Testudo*) from *areo*. Forcellini explains it "aquaticus frutex in longam altitudinem excrescens, cortice lignoso et inarescente," &c. But *A* is short in *Arundo*, long in *Areo*. Yet so *A* is short in *Arena* from *Areo*. And in *Dicax* I is short from *Dico*. ¶ Al. for *arudo*, from *Sax. rend*, a reed.

*As*, *assis*, a pound-weight, or anything which may be divided into 12 parts. A small piece of money. Fr. *ās*, one; *ās*, *ās*, Dor. *ās*, *ās*. *As* being considered as an integer or whole.

*Asio*, a horn-owl. "For *asio* fr. *ās*, Cretan form of *ōs*, an ear. As Gr. *ās* from *ōra*, ears. Or for *asinio* fr. *asinus*. Its ears hanging down like those of the ass." V.

*Astūla*, a lathe, shingle, "assula." For *assectula*, fr. *assecō*, *assectum*. And perhaps this is true.

*Atriplex*, the herb orage. "Corrupted from *atraphax* fr. *ἀτράφαξ*." V.

*Atēna*, an oat straw; oats. Wachter: "*Haber*, (Germ.) *avena*. Belg. *haver*. Videtur esse ab *aben*, deficere: quia *avena* est vitium frumenti, teste Plinio. Eodem fonte *avena* derivatur." ¶ Isaac Vossius puts down *ἀνὰ*, as defined by Hesychius "small sterile trees." Virgil: "STERILES dominantur *avenæ*."

*Aula*, a pot. Hesychius has: *αὐλὰ*, *πρωδέκτης*. What we call, an omnium-gatherum. But perhaps *αὐλὰ* is nothing but *aula* Hellenized.

*Autūmo*, I think, imagine; I say, aver, relate. If *tumo* is a termination, (as in *Æstumo*, and as *Timus* in *Maritimus*), *autūmo* may be from *αὐω*, to speak out. Then the sense of thinking is secondary: as *φημι* in Homer, which Donnegan renders "to announce as one's opinion of oneself, or think, or suppose." ¶ Al. for *avitūmo* (as *aUceps* for *aViceps*) from *avis*. I conjecture from the flight of birds. Thus the sense of saying is secondary, as *Censeo* is to think, judge, and express what we judge. ¶ Al. for *auctorūmo* fr. *auctor*. *Auctor* sum, I give my opinion. ¶ Al. from *αὐτὸς*, oneself. I speak from myself.

*Axicia*, *Axitia*, scissors to clip the hair with. For *assicia*, (as *ulySSes*, *ulyXes*,) fr. *adseco*, *assico*. But the word is doubtful.

## B.

*Babeculus*, *Babæculus*, a word believed to be corrupt, for which *habaculus* is proposed from *βᾶβαξ*, *βᾶβακος*, a servant's name: and *baculus* fr. *βάκηλος*, a great booby.

*Bacca*, a berry. Fr. *pasco*, whence *pascica*, *pacca*, *bacca*. ¶ Al. from *pario*, whence *parica*, *pacca*, *bacca*. So our *Berry* is from *To Bear*. ¶ Haigh: "Per-

haps at first a *grape*, fr. *βᾶχος*, mad, from its intoxicating quality: and then a berry of any other quality." ¶ "It seems to be from Hebr. *baccah*." Tt.

*Baculus*, *Baccolus*, foolish. Fr. *βᾶκ-λος*. But the word is doubtful.

*Bāro*, *Vāro*, a blockhead, dolt. The old Schollast on Persius states, that in the language of the Gauls *barones* were soldiers' fags, and hence that it was used of stupid clowns. ¶ Al. from *varus*, a fork for supporting nets, a stake. Hence a dolt, like *Stipes*. ¶ Al. from *βᾶρος*, weight, heaviness. But the quantity of A is an objection. ¶ Wachter contends that in the passage of Cicero, "Apud Patronem et reliquos *barones* te in maximā gratiā posui," *barones* is used for "viros principes," and refers it to Germ. *bar*, conspicuous. Others to *βαρὺς*, so that *barones* are men of weight in a kingdom. To *barones* in this sense our word *Baron* or *Barons* is perhaps allied. "Some," says Todd, "derive *Baron* from *ber*, an old Gaulish word signifying commander. Others from Hebrew and Celtic words of the same import. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense *Baron* or *Varon* is still used by the Spaniards; and our law uses *Baron* and *Femme*, husband and wife."

*Batiola*, a goblet. "Perhaps it should be written *batioca* or *batioca*. Isidorus has plainly: *Batioca*, *Patera*. Athenæus mentions *βαριδὴν* in the list of cups." V. ¶ Al. for *batiacula*.

*Bedella*. "It seems to be the same as *bedellium*." F.

*Bellis*, the white daisy. Fr. *bellus*, which has been supposed to be the origin of another flower called *Bellis*.

*Bestia*, a wild beast; any brute animal. For *biestia* from *πιεῖσται* pp. of *πιεῖω*, to squeeze, crush. As properly applied to tigers, lions, &c. ¶ Al. for *vestia* fr. *vestis*, or from *ἔω*, *ἔραι*, to clothe. As *bestia* do not so properly feed as clothe man.

*Blatta*, purple-cloth. Purple, says Vossius, being the color with which the *blatta*, when taken by the hand, tinges it. ¶ Turnebus supposes *blatta* to be the color not of purple, but of the coccum; from the grains of which little worms come out, and dye with a very florid color. ¶ Others refer it to the color of blood congealed. For in one of the ancient Glossaries *blatta* is explained by *θρόμβος αἱματος*, a cake of blood. Whence then is *blatta* in this sense?

*Boa*, a large sea-serpent. Fr. *βοῦς*, *boûs*, an ox. From its largeness. Or, as some say, because it was said to stick to cows and suck them till they bled. ¶ Al. from *βόης*, considered an Æolic change of *δός*, a diver.

*Boa*, a swelling of the legs from walking. Vossius: "From its resemblance to that of a bite from the *boa*. But Salmasius traces it to *βόη*, Æol. for *δός*, pain, distress." Dacier: "From its large size, i. e. as large as an ox." See the former *Boa*. *Boa* is defined also by Pliny "morbus popularum cum rubent corpora."

*Brassica*, cabbage or colewort. Wachter notices the Welsh *bresych*, Germ. *wersich*. ¶ Hesychius mentions that *βράση* was used by the Italians for *κράβη*. But this does not help us. ¶ Al. for *prassica* fr. *πρασκή*, pertaining to a row or bed in a garden. This is much too general a sense.

*Burræ*, trifles. Vossius supposes it was properly a common vile raiment (*burri coloris*) of a red color. See the second *Burræ*.

## C.

*Cæsius*, grey, sky-colored. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to beat. Nonius explains *Cæsi-cium* "purum, candidum, a Cædendo: quod ita ad CANDOREM perveniat."

*Cālātrīca*, a kind of bandage used in tying wounds. "If there is room for conjecture, it was called perhaps from the (*Calabræ* oves) Calabrian sheep." F.

*Calamenta*, the dry parts of a vine. "From the ancient *cala*, Gr. *κάλον*, dry wood." F. *Κάλον* is properly burnt, from *καίω*, *καίω*. Some read *calamēta*, the fragments (*calamorum*) of reeds or stalks.

*Callaicus* or *Callainus*, of a purple, Venetian, or sea-green color. Gr. *καλλάδιος*. Salmasius: "The color of most gems is derived from the name of the gems, as the hyacinthine from the hyacinth. But the term *callaica* or *callaina* was adopted from the color *callainus*." What shall we say of *callais*, which is explained by Forcellini "a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a bright sea-green color?" Vossius: "From this color *callaicus*, the gem *callais* has its name." Surely we should rather expect that from *callais* was *callaicus*. The fact may be that *καλλάτις* existed in Greek and produced *καλλάδιος*, *καλλάικος*, and *callai-*

*cus*. Or that from *καλλάδιος*, (*καλλάδιος*), was formed *callais*, thence *callaicus*.

*Cāmēna*, *Cāmēna*, a Muse. Fr. *cano*, whence *canina*, (as *Alō*, *Alima*, whence *Alma*,) then *canimēna*, (as *Habena*,) then *camēna*. ¶ Varro says it was anciently written *Casmēna* and *Carmēna*. As *Cano* from *χανῶ*, so *Casmēna* might come from *χέω*, *κέχασμαι*. *Carmēna* would seem to be allied to *carmen*. ¶ Al. soft for *canēna* fr. *cano*. But whence the *Œ*?

*Cānālīcōla*, qui *canalem* colunt. "Festus: 'Canalicolæ forenses, homines pauperes dicti, quod circa canales fori consistere.' Scaliger monet dicendum 'circa canalem,' non 'canale.' Fuit enim locus in Foro Romano *Canalis* dictus. Plautus: 'In infimo foro boni homines atque dites ambulant: in medio propter *Canalem* ibi ostentatores meri.' Sed quid fuerit ille *Canalis*, non constat. Quidam intelligunt viam demissionem in foro, *canalis* instar excavatam: alii fossam quæ corrivatas aquas acciperet et in cloacam immitteret." F. "Loca luxurie apud Veteres plerumque erant *cane* et tabernæ per *ripas* dispositæ. Hinc et ganeones et scorta et plebs quæque villissima, cum in iisdem domunculis ad *ripas* habitarent, dicti *canalicolæ*." W.

*Cancelli*, lattices or windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c.; balusters or rails inclosing any place. Fr. *κρυκλῖς*. ¶ Al. from *cancri*, which Apuleius is supposed to use in the sense of *cancelli*, but which Forcellini thinks may be taken in its common sense. From *canceri* in its common sense Becman deduces *cancelli*: "A discretis *cancrorum* pedibus."

*Caprōna*, *Caprōnea*, forelocks. "Pro caperona. Quia frontem caperent, corrugent." V. ¶ Al. from *caper*, *capri*. As having the appearance of goats'-horns.

*Cara* or *Chara*, a kind of parsnip or carrot. "Sunt qui putent herbam dictam *carcum*, Gr. *κάρων*, eandem esse cum eâ quæ *cara* aut *chara* dicitur a Cæsare, quæ, lacte admixto indeque effectis panibus, inopiam militum multum levavit. Huc facit quod Dioscorides *cari* radicem coctam æquè edulem esse ait ac pastinacæ." F. To this word seems allied *Carota*, a carrot.

*Cardo*, a hinge or hook. Used metaphorically for a variety of things on which others turn. Fr. *κράδιον*, *κράδων*, transp. *κράδων*, vibrating, shaking backwards and forwards. ¶ Al. from *κράδῃ*, (*κράδῃ*), a hook or machine from which anything is suspended. ¶ Haigh: "From *κάρτα*,

strength." ¶ See a northern derivation in Carbo.

*Carēnum*, *Carēnum*, wine boiled down one third. Gr. *κάρουον*, which is thought however to have been received by the Greeks in later times from the Latins.

*Cārex*, sedge. "Fr. *cavo*, ἔρε. As fit to tease or scrape with." V. "Fr. *κελω*, to abrade. From its roughness." Tt. *Caro* indeed is from *κελω*.

*Carpiscūlus*, a kind of shoe or slipper. Perhaps from *κρηῖς*, a slipper; Dor. *κρηῖς*, transp. *καρῖς*.

*Cascus*, antique, out of date. Fr. *χάσκω*, to have gaps or cracks. That is, from age. ¶ Al. from *cado*, *casum*, whence *casicus*, (as *Medeor*, *Medicus*), *cascus*.

*Casteria*, a place in which the oars and other tackling of a ship are kept, while the ship is laid up. For *schasteria*, (as Fallo from *Σφάλλω*), *σχαστήρια*, fr. *σχάδω*, *ἔσχασται*, to let loose, let down; and also, to stop, pause. Nonius: "Casteria, locus ubi, cum navigatio conquiescit, remus et gubernacula conquiescunt." But neither the word nor its meaning is certain.

*Catomidio*, I strike (*κατ' ὅμων*) on the shoulders. Some read *catamidio*, i. e. *καταμειδῶ*, I laugh at.

*Cātūlus*, a puppy, whelp. Also, the young of other animals. For *gatulus* fr. *γάγαται* pp. of *γὰς*, (whence in Homer *ἐκγεγαῖα*), as *γόνος* and *ἐκγονον* are an offspring fr. *γελνω*, *γέγονα*, same as *γὰς*. A little production, ¶ Al. from *calus*. A little sagacious thing. ¶ Varro says it is a diminutive of *canis*. Then it would be *canulus*, not *canitulus*, *catulus*.

*Catumeum*, a kind of cake used in sacrifices. "It seems to mean a cake of flesh cut from the neck of an animal. Fr. *catomum*, which some glosses render a neck: *κατ' ὅμων*. This may be confirmed from the fact that many of the cakes mentioned in this passage of Arnobius are taken from various limbs of animals: as *Caro* *Strebula* from the huckle-bone, *Ærumnæ* from the gullet, *Tæniæ* from the intestines, *Offa* *Penita* from the tail, &c." F.

*Caudex*, the stem or trunk of a tree. From *καύω*, *κᾶω*, (whence *σκάπτω*, &c.) to scoop, hollow. *Caudicæ* were boats made of hollow trunks of trees or of thick hollow planks; or of such trunks or planks placed rudely together. ¶ Al. from *καύω*, (allied to *καίω*, whence *Cædes*), to cut, fell. As being severed from

the tree, as *κορυὰς* from *κελω*, *κέκορμαι*. Or as being cut into many thick planks, a joining together of which was called *caudex*.

*Cella*, a storehouse for wine, oil, honey, and other provisions. Fr. *celo*, to hide, keep secret; whence *celera*, (like *Patera*), then *celra*, *cella*. And this seems the true derivation. ¶ Al. from *χηλὸς*, a chest; whence *celula*, *cella*. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. *CLL*, to hide.

*Cēres*, *Ceres*. Jamieson: "Could we view it as of Scythian origin, it might be traced to Suio-Goth. *kæra*, which is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queror*. Because she went from place to place awaiting the loss of her daughter." Or for *queres* from *queror*. ¶ Al. for *Geres* from *Γῆρυς*, which is stated by Hesychius to be one of her names. ¶ Al. from *ce-reo*, which is said to be an old word for *creo*, to create. As producing the fruits of the earth.

*Cērussa*, white lead. Vossius: "Fr. *κηρός*, whence *κηρόεις*, *κηρόεσσα*, *κηρόεσσα*. As being like wax." Why so? ¶ Al. from *κηρώ*, to hurt; participle *κηρόουσα*, *κηρούσα*, *cerūsa*. That is, pernicious.

*Chalcidicum*, a spacious portico, hall, &c. "Genus ædificii, ab urbe *Chalcidicā* dictum," says Festus, and says no more. ¶ *Χαλκή* was purple.

*Cibus*, food. Festus: "Fr. *κιβήτιον*, a wallet in which they put food." A manuscript reads here *κίσθον*, a word used by Orus as quoted by Ursinus on Festus. ¶ "From Hebr. *cibash*, to eat." Tt.

*Cicāda*, an insect which in the summer months sits on the trees in southern countries and makes a shrill sound. Fr. *κίκω*, a young grasshopper, in Hesychius. But *cicada* is not this insect.

*Cicōnia*, a stork. Also, the bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, and so shaking them by way of ridicule at a person behind his back. From the *Cicōnes*, a people of Thrace, who are said to have held it in great veneration. ¶ Lhuys: "Armoric *sikun*."

*Cinnus*, a hodge-podge. Fr. *κινρώω*, *κινρώ*, to mix; whence *cinnus*, *cinnus*.

*Cisium*, a kind of two-wheeled car. Fr. *κείσσαι* pp. of a verb whence *κίστη*, a box. ¶ Al. from *κίω*, *κίω*, to go, move.

*Cluacina*, *Cluacina*, a surname of *Venus*. Pliny: "Cum Sabini jam dimicaturi adversus Romanos propter raptas virgines, in ipsâ acie, raptis conciliantibus, pacem fecissent, depositis armis

myrtæa verbenâ in eodem loco PURGATI sunt: ibique postea signum Veneris positum fuit, quæ inde *Cluacina* dicta est: *cluere* (some read *cluare*) antiqui PURGARE dicebant." ¶ Al. from *cluo*, to be glorious. Plautus: "Qui perjurum convenire vult hominem, mitto in Comitium; qui mendacem et otiosum, apud *Cluacina* sacrum." ¶ Al. from *cloaca*. Lactantius: "*Cluacina* simulacrum in *cloacâ* maximâ repertum Tattius consecravit; et, quia, cujus esset effigies, ignorabat, ex loco illi nomen imposuit."

*Clunaculum*, a knife with which victims were sacrificed. Festus: "Vel quia *clunes* hostiarum dividit, vel quia ad *clunes* dependet."

*Clostra*, the first milk after the birth. Fr. *coalesco*, *coalescitum*, whence *coalestrum*, *colestrum*, and *colostrum*, somewhat as U in Gerundia. It is particularly glutinous; whence some refer it to *κόλλα*, glue. ¶ Al. from *κόλον*, food.

*Concipilo*, I snatch at, tear. For *conpilo*, I pillage, rob. Ci being supposed to be added here, and in Reciprocal, Incitega, Recipero.

*Cossis*, *Cossus*, a worm which breeds in wood. Fr. *κίκορσαι*, (*κίκορσαι*.) pp. of *κείρω*, to devour. ¶ Al. from *kis*.

*Cræmo*, I set on fire, burn. From a word *κρέμω*, *κρεμῶ*, formed from *κίεμαι* (*κίεμαι*) pp. of *κείρω*, to devour, consume. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *θερμῶ*, to make hot: transp. *θερμῶ*, *θερμῶ*."

*Cucullus*, a cornet or coffin of paper, used by grocers and apothecaries to put their spice in. And hence Vossius deduces its sense of a cloak with a hood: "A formâ, quia *cucullus* capitis refert conum inversum, planèque chartaceo *cucullo* similis est, ut ex palliis Hispanicis et bardocucullis apparet." Wachter: "Germ. *kogel*, tegmen capitis. Anglo-Sax. *cugle*. *Cucullum* fuisse GALLICUM capitis tegumentum, ex Martiale, Juvenale, et Columellâ discimus. Posteris Celtarum in Cambriâ *cochl* non amplius mitram, sed pallium denotat, forte quia *cochl* Celticâ linguâ est nomen generale et omnibus tegumentis commune. Interim vox ita concepta est, ac si tegmen orbiculare sonaret, a *kugel*, globus: re ipsâ suffragium ferente, quæ globi instar caput cingebat. Sed fortasse fallimur. Nam Sakmasio, qui Græcas habet aures, et Gallicas voces ubique Græcis vindicat, *κόκκς* est apex, crista, et inde *cucullus* tegmen capitis in summo acuminatum. Et hoc sensu videmur vocem Gallicam

etiânum usurpare in *kogel-han*, *gockel-han*, gallus cristatus." Camden refers it to Brit. *cucul*, pallium. Others to *κόκλος*, whence *cucullus*, *cucullus*.

*Cúdo*, *ÿre*, I strike as a smith, hammer, forge. Perhaps allied to *cado*, to strike. If *cado* was from a word *καύω* or *κόλω*. ¶ Al. from *κόπτω*, *κόπτω*, whence *coddio*, *cuddo*, *cudo*.

*Cunctor*, I hesitate, scruple, delay. For *contor* from *contus*. Taken from a sailor who sounds the shoals and depths of the sea, and proceeds with hesitation. *Contor* was said for *cunctor*. ¶ Al. from *cunctus*. *Cuncta* experior, I try all expédients and can settle on none.

*Curculio*, *Gurgulio*, the weasand of the throat. Corrupted from *γαργαλέων*. Or from Germ. *gurgel*, the throat. *Curculio* was also a small worm which eats the pith of corn. As being, says Servius, nothing but throat. The Greeks called a shrimp *καρπς* as being all (*καρά*) head.

*Curro*, I run. The Greek Etymologicon explains (under *κύκω*) *καίρω* by *τρέχω*. From *καίρω*, fut. *καρῶ* or *κάρσω*, Æol. *κάρρω*, Vossius derives *curro*. The Æolians, he states, said *στρεκε* for *σάρεκε*. ¶ Al. from *currus*.

## D.

*Dispenno*, I stretch out. Taken from the (*pennæ*) wings of birds. ¶ Al. for *dispendo* fr. *pando*.

*Dolium*, a caak, barrel. "Quia *dolendo* fabricatur," says Vossius. But O should thus be short.

*Dolo*, I cut smooth, hew, chip. "From Hebr. *dhal*, I attenuate." V.

*Draucus*, qui alios subagitat. A *τραύν*, *τέτραυκα*, perfore: unde vox quædam *τραυκός*. ¶ Al. à *δράω*, ago. Qui agit. Sed, unde U in primâ?

## E.

*Ea*, (whence *eum*, *eam*, *eorum*, &c.) this. From *ê*, it; whence a word *êds*, *êh*, pertaining to it. But this is far from satisfactory.

*Egeo*, I lack, need. From *α*, not; *έχω*, I have. Whence a word *αέχέω*, I have not, I want; hence *έχέω*, and *egeo*, as Gutta for Chutta. Vossius quotes Hesychius: *Έχῆρες* *κενὸς*, *πτωχοί*.

*Elucus*, a stupor, heaviness. As taking

away (*lucem*) the light (*e*) from the eyes. ¶ Al. from *ἐκλος*, of yesterday, as arising from yesterday's wine. Hence a word *ἐκλικός*, transp. *ἐλκικός*. ¶ Al. from *ἡλύγος*, full of darkness. ¶ Al. from *ἀλῶν*, I err, blunder.

*Everganeæ* Trabes, in Vitruvius. "Alia ita dictæ quod sint affabrè politæ et compactæ, ab *euerghis*; alia ab *evergende*, quod in aliquam partem *vergant* et propendeant." F.

*Eugium*. "Medium foramen τοῦ αἰδοίου γυναικείου, et ipsum αἰδοίου. Ab *εὐγειον*, fertile. Vel ab *εὐδαίον*, *eudæon*, foramen." F.

## F.

*Faba*, a bean, or French bean. Hesychius explains *φάβα* by τὸ σύνθημα ὀσπριον, the common pulse. But was *φάβα* merely *faba* hellenized? ¶ Al. from *πιδω*, to feed; or *φάγω*, to eat. ¶ Cornish *favan*.

*Fāmulus*, a slave, attendant. Haigh: "From *ᾠμα*, a possession." ¶ From the Oscan *famel*, says Festus. Whence was *famel*? ¶ Al. from *ἄμα*. Unus ex grege servili. ¶ Al. from *fames*.

*Farferus*, some tree supposed to be the white poplar. As flourishing on the banks of the *Farfarus*, a Sabine river. Ovid: "Amœnæ *Farfarus* umbræ."

*Fatim*, abundantly. Fr. *φάρδς*, to be talked of. Of which much may be said. So Sensim, &c. The Latins say Multifariam, &c. And this seems true. ¶ Al. from *ἀφάρως*, (*φάρως*,) inexpressibly.

*Fel, fellis*, gall. Fr. *φαῦλος*, juice being understood. See Bilis. ¶ Todd refers to Sax. *felle*, gall, anger; and quotes Spenser: "Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*." ¶ Al. from *χολή*. See *Fames*.

*Feria*, holidays, festive-days. Fr. *ἱερά* i. e. *ἡμέραι*, sacred days. Hence *fleræ, serieræ*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Germ. *feyren* is to celebrate, and *feyre* a festivity." W. ¶ Al. from *ferio*. From the killing of victims. But E should thus be short.

*Ferrum*, iron. Wachter: "From Germ. *wer*, arms, instruments of defence." Haigh: "Fr. *γέρρον*, a shield, an instrument of defence: Æol. *βέρρον*." Or from Germ. *wer*, war: being the instrument of carrying it on. ¶ Al. from *θέρω*, Æol. *φέρω*, (See *Ferveo*), to heat, melt. ¶ Al. from *ferio*. The instrument of striking in war.

*Festino*, I hasten. Fr. *festim*, (whence *confestim*,) fr. *σπευστός*, (fr. *σπεύδω*, *ἵσπευσται*,) aspirated *σφευστός*, then *φωστός*, (as from *Σφάλλω* is *Fallo*,) and *φωτός*. Wachter: "If we transpose *σπεύδω* into *πεύδω*, we have a word very near *festinus*." ¶ Or *festim* is possibly for *festim* fr. *fendo*, *fensi*, *festum*, (like *Hausi*, *Haustum*,) to strike upon, and so suddenly. Hence *festim* will be suddenly, and so quickly. ¶ Al. from *ἵστει* pp. of *ἵω*, to hurl. As *βίμφα*, swiftly, from *βίπτω*. F, as in *Firmus*. ¶ Al. from the north. "The Franks said *heist*, *heister*, for the German *Hast*, that is, *Hasty*." W.

*Flāmen*, a priest appointed to some particular God. For *afflāmen* fr. *afflo*. *Afflatus* a Diis. ¶ Al. from the *flāmenum*, which was worn by the *Flāmen* *Dialis*. ¶ Al. for *filāmen* fr. *filum*. "Sive quod *filum* esset annexum pileo sacerdotali, sive quod solo *filo*, urgente *æstu*, caput cingerent." V. ¶ Al. for *plāmen* for *pileāmen*. As distinguished by the *pileus*.

*Fæteo*, *Fæteo*, to stink. For *ſædeo* or *fedeo* fr. *ſædus* or *ſedus*, which Varro states the Sabines said for *hædus*. To smell like a goat. ¶ Al. for *ſædeo* fr. *ſædus*, filthy.

*Fovea*, a pitfall. Fr. *fodio*, whence *fo-diva*, (like *Cadiva*,) *ſodivea*, (as *Alveus* from *Alvus* for *Alivus* from *Alo*,) then *fovea*. ¶ Some suppose *ſorio* was the old form of *fodio*.

*Foveo*, I warm, keep warm, cherish. For *foïo* fr. *φῶς*. *Φῶς* is translated by Donnegan (inter alia) a blazing hearth, a fire. ¶ Al. from *focus*, whence *focius*, *fociveo*, *foveo*.

*Fraxinus*, an ash. Fr. *θρᾶσσω*, *θρᾶξω*, Æol. *φρᾶξω*, (as *Θηρ*, *θηρ*,) to disturb. Ovid: "Ut QUATITUR tepido *fraxina* virga Noto." ¶ Al. from *frago*, *fragsi*, *fraxi*, as *Ago*, *Axi*. As strong in breaking. Hesiod derives the third age of men from ash-trees, as being robust. ¶ "From *φρᾶξίς*, a hedge. From its use in forming hedges." Tt.

*Frēnum*, *Frānum*, a bit, bridle. Fr. *frendo*, whence *frendinum*, *frendum*, *frēnum*. Quod facit ut equus *frendat*. ¶ Al. from the northern *renna*,<sup>1</sup> constringere, whence our *rein*. F, as in *Firmus*.

*Frit*, a small grain at the top of an ear of corn. "A *frio*, quia faciliè *friatur*."

<sup>1</sup> See Todd ad Rein.

Sed credibile est legendum *frix* a φρίξ, horror: quia summa pars apicis horret aristis." F.

*Fungor*, I discharge, execute. Haigh: "Fr. *onus*, a plough-share, and *ago*, [or *ἔγω*], I drive. For *funagor*, to plough: metaph. to perform any other thing." ¶ Al. from *funis*, a cord, and *ago*. I bound or make a boundary by drawing a cord. Hence, I finish.

# G.

*Galbei* or *Calbei*, bracelets. Also, a bandage girt round the arm like a bracelet, and containing amulets. For *garbei* or *carbei*, (as pilgrim for pilgrim from peregrinus,) fr. καρπός, the wrist. ¶ Al. from *galbus*. From the color.

*Gulēna*, the ore of lead and silver; or the ore which remains after the stannous and the argentum are melted off. "Fr. γέλιν, to shine." V. The Germ. *gall* is to shine: and γάλλω probably existed in Greek, as appears by the word γαλήνη. *Ena*, as in *Habena*.

*Gēminus*, double, twin. Supposed to be transposed from *genimus* fr. *geneo*, to bring forth. Why? It may be deduced with a little more probability from *δυογενής*, born together; transp. *δυεμωής*. O dropt as in *Ramus*, *Dentes*: and the second O changed into I, as in *terminus* from τέμνω.

*Gēmursa*, a corn or swelling under the little toe. Quod *gemere* faciat.

*Gēna* is said to have signified an eyelid among the ancients. This seems not certainly established. Propertius has "Exustaque tuæ mox, Polypheme, *genæ*." Yet here the part under the eyelid may be meant. Cicero: "*Genæ* oculos ab inferiore parte tutantur." The part under the eyelids has a near alliance with the upper part of the cheek. Forcellini thus disposes the senses of *gena*: "Membranae tegentes oculos. Hinc de loco oculorum vel de ipsis oculis. Sæpius sunt partes subjectæ oculis, supra malas. Itemque ipsæ malæ (nam hæc propter vicinitatem faciliè confunduntur) exterius, ubi barba nascitur." Forcellini here forgets the Greek γένυς.

*Gilh*, a kind of seed. "From Arab. *ketsa*." Tt. This seems far from the mark.

*Grādior*, I step, go on, advance. If it has primarily the notion of slow progress or of going step by step,—as *gradus* in Seneca: "A cursu ad GRADUM

reduci:" which Forcellini explains "from a quick to a slow pace,"—*gradior* may come from βραδύς, slow, Æol. γραδύς, as Βράδαρον was in Æolic Γλάδαρον: that is, from a word βραδίζομαι, fut. βραδίσομαι, Æol. βραδισύμαι, γραδισύμαι. Thus Johnson gives as one of the meanings of *Te Step* "to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely," and quotes Thomson: "Home the swain retreats, His flock before him stepping to the fold." ¶ Al. from *εγείρομαι*, I rise; pp. *ἡγάρται*, whence *ἐγάρτην*, transp. *ἐγρᾶτην*, thence *gradior*, E dropt as in *Remus*, *Liber*, &c. ¶ "From Hebr. *DRG*, incessit per gradus: transp. *GRD*." V.

*Grex*, grēgis, a flock, herd. For *grax*, *gragis*, (as græsus for græsus, brævis for bravis,) fr. κρέζω, κράζω, to vociferate, make a noise. ¶ Al. from *ἀγέλω*, to assemble: perf. *ἡγερκα*, *ἡγρεκα*, *ἡρέκα*.

*Grundiles* Lares are said to have been appointed in honor of a sow which brought forth thirty pigs. Fr. *grunda*, a sow; from *grunatio*. ¶ Al. for *suggrundiles*, as presiding over such infants as did not live forty days, who were buried in a *suggrunda*. Fulgentius says that the tombs of infants were called *suggrundaria*.

*Gurgustium*, a mean obscure dwelling. Its proper meaning is perhaps a stew, as Forcellini translates it in Cic. in *Pison*. 6. From *gurgies*, a spendthrift: or a whirlpool of extravagance and dissipation. ¶ Festus: "Genus habitationis angustum, a *gurgulione* dictum."

# H.

*Hædus*, *Hædus*, *Hædus*, a kid. Haigh: "Fr. *αἰδης*, hell. Because goats and kids were sacrificed to the infernal gods." ¶ "From Hebr. *gedi*." Tt. Quasi *gedus*, says Vossius. ¶ Al. from *γοῖρος*, which Hesychius explains dirt. ¶ Al. from *ῥαδus*, dirty. The Sabines said *fedus* of a kid.

*Hæra*, a hog-sty. Fr. χοῖρος, a hog. But this would make *hæra*.

*Hæridlus*, *Aridlus*, a diviner. Fr. *ara*. In the ancient Glosses it is explained βαιμοσκοπος. But A would thus be long. ¶ Perhaps it is connected with *Haruspex*, *Aruspex*.

*Hedera*, ivy. Quayle refers to Celt. *eidhear*. ¶ Or it is for *edera* from *edo*, like *ἑσπίρα*, *Patara*, *Arcera*. As corroding what it sticks to. ¶ Al. for *hetera* fr. *ἑταρον*, fem. of *ἑταρος*, a companion

As never growing by itself, but as accompanying something else. ¶ Al. from *κέρως*, through many changes.

*Helocella*, a small kind of vegetable. For *heluella*. "From the ancient *helus* for *holus* or *olus*." F. ¶ Or possibly from *helvus* from its color.

*Helvus*, pale-red. "Fr. *πελός*, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) *ἄχρος*, pale." V.

*Hilum*, a black spot in a bean. Anything vile or worthless. Fr. *φαῦλον*, vile. We have *Heu* from *φῆν*.

*Hirsutus*, shaggy, bristly, rough. Fr. *horreo*, *horsum*, (as *Mordeo*, *Morsum*), whence *horsutus*, (as from *Versum* is *Versutus*), then *hirsutus*, as *Ille* for *Olle*, *Imbris* from *Ὀμβρος*. ¶ Al. from *φρίσσω*, (*φρίσσω*), to be bristly. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *χερσώδης*, uncultivated, and so rough." ¶ Al. from *είρος*, (*είρος*), wool.

*Histrion*, a stage-player. Livy says it comes from a Tuscan word *hister*, of the same meaning. Whence then *hister*? ¶ Festus says that stage-players were so called as having come first from *Histris*. ¶ Al. from *ίσταμι* pf. pass. of a verb *ίσω*, to liken, represent; whence proceed *ίσος*, like, *ίσκη*, and allied to which are *είκω*, *είσκω*, *είκάδω*. ¶ Al. from *ίσταρ*, *ίστορος*, (*ίστορος*), one who is skilled or knowing.

*Hūria*, a small skiff. Fr. *ῥπος*, a boundary: whence *ὅρια ναῦς*, "quia eā litrus legimus," says Vossius.

*Hostis*, an enemy. Fr. *ὥστis* pp. of *ῥθω*, whence *ῥθίζομαι* and *ῥθισμός*, explained by Donnegan "to contend with any one, to dispute against," and "strife, contest." Or *ὥστis* is explained, thrust out i. e. from the boundaries. Haigh says: "Fr. *ῥστης*, he that pushes." Cicero remarks that *hostis* anciently signified a foreigner.

*Hostus*, the quantity of oil which olives yield at every pressing. Fr. *ὥστis*, thrust out. ¶ Al. from *ῥωστis*, from *ῥώω* whence (or from *ῥέω*) is *ῥόος*, a certain measure,

## I.

*Ilex*, the holm-oak. Haigh: "Fr. *είλιξ*, *είλικος*, whatever turns or is turned round, small tendons, ivy, &c." But *ilex* should thus mean rather the ivy, not the tree. Unless *είλιξ* could be taken, as that round which ivy turns. We have in Horace, "Arctius atque *HEBERRA* proce-

ra astringitur *ilex*." ¶ Al. for *illex*, *illicis*, fr. *illicio*. From its attracting ivy. ¶ "From Hebr. *alah* or *alona*." Tt.

*Immanis*, huge, enormous; terrible to look at, frightful, fierce. Fr. *μανός*, wide. Haigh translates *μανός* "clear, thin, wide, soft." Did *immanis* mean properly terrible, *μανός* in the sense of Soft might be adduced. And *in* would be negative. ¶ Al. from *in*, not, and *manus*. As properly applied to fragments of stones, rocks, &c. too large for the hand to carry, and opposed to Gr. *χερμῖδια* from *χείρ*, *χερός*. A is short in *manus*? Yet Persōna has O long perhaps from Persōno. ¶ Al. from *ἐμμανής*, furious. But hugeness of size seems to be the primary sense of *immanis*. This reason goes against a derivation from an old word *manus*, good, mentioned by Macrobius, and referred by Wachter to *μάν*, I desire: i. e. desirable, good, as *Ἀφροίτος* from *ἄνω*, *ἄν*.

*Inchoo*, I begin. Festus: "It seems to be derived from the Greek, since Hemiod calls *Chaos* the beginning of all things." ¶ Al. from the ancient *colūm*, the world. The word is spelt also *inchoo*. ¶ Or from *ἐγγχα* pf. mid. of *ἐγγχεω*, to pour, i. e. libations at sacrifices, which was the first thing done at them.

*Incienis*, *tis*, being near the time of bringing forth. Fr. *ἐγκύων*, *οντες*, pregnant. ¶ "Ab *inciēre*, *incitare*. See *ciens* seu *icicans* et *movens* ad *foetum* pariendum." V.

*Incilo*, I chide. "Dictis asperis mordeo. Vossius vellet ab *inciēo*, commoveo. Alii ab *incido*, concido." F. ¶ Al. from a word *ἐγγχειλῶ*, *ῶ*, from *χειλος*, a lip. Then *incilo* is to ridicule. Valckenaer: "Χλευή, ridicule, is for *χελευή* from *χέλος* same as *χείλος*, a lip. That is, I move my lips in ridicule. As *ἐπιλάττω* is to roll the eyes in ridicule."

*Indigēto*, *Indigito*, I invoke. For *indiceto*, *indicito*, from *indi* for *indu*, i. e. in, (as in *Induperator*), and *cito*, I call upon. But, if *indigēto* is the true reading, as some write it, this derivation will not account for the E.

*Instar*, i. e. ad *instar*, after the manner of. Fr. *insto*, i. e. *vestigis*. Pliny: "Lætaris quod honoribus ejus *instis-tam*." ¶ Al. for *istar* fr. *ίσταμι* pp. of *ίσσω*, to liken. See *Histrion*.

*Insubidus*: "Inconsiderate, silly. Cui non *subit* quid agendum sit. Or fr. *subidus*, in which case *in* increases the force. Some translate it, unbecoming, inelegant, uncouth." F. See *Subidus*. ¶ Al. for



*insipidus* from *sapio*, as *salsus*, *insulsus*: or from *insipio*, as *recipero*, *recupero*. *Insubidus* is exchanged by some for *insipidus* and *insolitus*. ¶ Or, as from *Floreo* is *Floridus*, and from *Subeo* is *Subitus* in the sense of sudden, so *insubidus* might possibly be formed in the sense of very sudden, and so rash.

*Jugula*, the constellation Orion. Varro: "Hujus signi caput dicitur ex stellis quatuor, quas infra duas claræ, quas appellant humeros, inter quas quod videtur jugulum. Unde *Jugula*."

L.

*Labrum*, the imperial standard, banner, or flag. Wachter: "Signum militare, PANNICULI vel lacinie instar ex hastâ vel perticâ suspendunt. Rem et nomen rei a Barbaris ad Romanos venisse, ostendit Cangius. *Labarum* Germanorum jam cernitur in nummis Augusti cum inscriptione DE GERMANIS. Omnis PANNICULUS veteribus Britannis et Germanis appellatur *larp*, *lapr*, *lap*." ¶ A writer in the *Classical Journal* (Vol. 4, p. 228,) supposes that, as S. P. Q. R. is a combination of letters to represent an equal number of terms, (Senatus Populus Que Romanus,) so *Labarum* is made up of the initials "Legionum Aquila Byzantium Antiquâ Româ Urbe Mutabit."

*Labrusca*, wild-vine or bryony. "Fr. *labrum*. As growing in the ridges or lips of fields." Tt.

*Laburnum*, the laburnum. "Fr. *labium* [or *labrum*]. Because it has labiated leaves." Tt.

*Lacerna*, a kind of overall, cloak or great coat. Fr. *lacio*, to draw, drag, as *lateo*, *laterna*. Among the Greeks *σάπμα* was a floating robe with a long train, fr. *σάπω*, *σάπμααι*, to draw, drag. "Forma *lacernæ* fuit chlamydis similis, aperta et laxa, longior tamen et *fluxior*." F. ¶ Al. for *lactertina*, as covering the (*lactertos*) arms.

*Lacertus*, *Lacerta*, a lizard. Vossius: "Isidorus: 'Ita vocatus quod BRACHIA habeat.' Ubi pedes *lactertorum* brachiis comparat; partim quia pedes eorum tanquam e palmis sive volis in digitos finduntur; partim quia pedes in obliquum flectunt, ut homo manus, cum quadrupes ingreditur." ¶ Al. for *laceratus*. Why? ¶ Lhuyd: "Irish *laghairt*."

*Lægeos*, a kind of vine. Vossius: "Fr. *lægeios*, according to hares." Perhaps from its color. Heyne (ad *Georg.* 2, 92.)

Etym.

says of the word: "Commodam etymologiam non habet."

*Lar*, *Lâris*, a God of cities, fields, dwelling-houses, &c. Traced to an Etruscan word signifying prince or president. Whence then this Etruscan word? ¶ Haigh: "From *λαρός*, agreeable, pleasant." Why? ¶ Al. from *λαύραι*. As presiding over streets and ways. Whither has the *v* fled?

*Larva*, a spectre, goblin; a mask; a self-moving puppet. "From *Lar*, a familiar spirit," says Turton. For *larva*.

*Laurus*, a laurel. Fr. *λάρνη*, which is explained *δάφνη* by Hesychius. Or *Δ* is changed to *L*, as in *Licet*, *Levir*, &c. Hence *labna*, as *ἐμφω*, *amBo*; and *launa*, as *νδβλα* and *νατλα* are interchanged, and as *aUfugio* is for *aBfugio*. Or thus: *laphna*, *launa*, *launa*. Thence *laura*, as *μoNη*, *moRa*; *δεiNδs*, *diRus*. The termination changed, as in *pausa* from *παύσις*, *imbris* from *εμβρος*, &c. ¶ Hesychius has: *Λαῦρον τὴν δάφνην*. But this *Λαῦρον* is probably from the Latin. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *χλωρός*, green." The *χ* being dropt, as in *Læna* from *Χλαῖνα*. *Laurus* then is for *lorus*, as *Aurea* for *Orea*. ¶ Al. from *λαῖω*, whence *ἀπολαῖω*, to enjoy. Laurels were eaten by the priests and poets. Hence Gr. *δάφνη-φαγος*. Juvenal has in this sense "*laurum momordit*," and *δάφνη* is perhaps fr. *δάτω*, *δέδαφα*. ¶ Al. from *laus*. Being given as a meed of praise to conquerors at the games. Servius states that it was formerly *laudus*. ¶ Al. from *lavo*, *lauo*. "Pollet enim singulari vi ad RUNOANDUM sanguinem." Ainsw.

*Legula* aurium, the flaps of the ears. "Quasi *ligula*," says Forcellini. Why *E* for *I*?

*Lēmures*, ghosts, goblins. Soft for *Remures*, and properly the manes of *Remus*. Hence *Lemuria*, a festival to the shades of departed friends. Properly, to the manes of *Remus*. As instituted by Romulus to appease the manes of his brother whom he slew. Ovid: "Romulus obsequitur, lucemque *Remuria* dixit illam, quâ positis justa feruntur avis. Aspera mutata est in lenem tempore longo *Litera*, quæ toto nomine prima fuit. Mox etiam *Lemures* animas dixisse silentium: Is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat." ¶ Al. for *lectimures* from *levimur* from *lectis*, as *Femur* for *Ferimur* from *Fero*.

*Lessus*, a lamentation for the death of any one. Fr. *κλησις*, *κλησις*, a calling, calling out to.

*Leucocrota*, a pernicious Indian animal. Perhaps an Indian word. Some read *leucocrota* from *leo*, and *cocrota* or *co-crota*, which see.

*Liceor*, I bid money for, offer a price for. "That is, *rogo quo pretio liceat auferre*," says Adam. But how do we get *liceor* from this? ¶ *Al.* for *diceor* (as *Licet*, &c.) fr. *δικαιοῦμαι*, *dicæor*, in a middle sense, I judge worthy.

*Licium*, thread, yarn; thread, string, cord. Also, the warp of a web. Vossius: "A λῆξ, obliquus. Quia obliquum stamini implicatur. *Al.* pro *ligium* a *ligo*. Quia utrimque iis stamina ligantur. Probat Scaliger. *Al.* pro *elictum* ab *elicio*. Quia nendo *elicitur* educiturque." But the *I* in *Ligo* and *Elicio* is short.

*Lien*, the milt or spleen. "Fr. *λεῖος*, soft or smooth." Tt. "So the Belgians call it *Milte* from *Mild*, i. e. *mollis*, *lennis*." V.

*Limus*, oblique, awry. "From *λεῖμα*, an animal like a snail, mentioned by Hesychius. That is, tortuous." Ainsw. ¶ *Al.* from *λέλειμμα* (whence Gr. *λεῖμα*), pp. of *λεῖω*, to leave. Leaving the direct way.

*Lira*, a ridge between two furrows. Vossius: "From Hebr. *nir*, a furrow." Hence then *lir*, as *λίτρον* and *λίτρον* are interchanged.

*Lodix*, a blanket or sheet. For *lotix*, (as *menDax* for *menTax*), fr. *lotum*. "As it is necessary to wash them from time to time." V.

*Loligo*, the cuttle fish. And, because it ejects a kind of blood black like ink, it is put for the spite of a black-hearted malevolent man. Fr. *όόλος*, the black substance ejected by it. Θ into *L*, as some derive *Lorica* from *όόρηκα*. *D*, which is often confounded with *TH*, is often changed in Latin to *L*. *Igo*, as in *Rubigo*. But *O* should be short.

*Lucta*, a wrestling. From a word *λακρός*, whence *λακρίζω*, to kick. *U* for *A*, as in *Culmus*, *Mulceo*.

*Lutum*, the herb woad, of use in dyeing. Fr. *λευκόν*, shining, bright. From the golden color of its flower. So *mus-Tum* from *μόσχον*. We have *λευκέρια* and *LuTetia*, *Καῖρος* and *Τήνος*. ¶ *Al.* from *luitum* supine of *luo*, *diluo*.

## M.

*Mactria*, a garden-wall, park-wall. For *mageria*, *manugeria*, i. e. *manu ag-*

*gesta*. ¶ *Al.* from *μακρός*, long; whence *macer* and *maceries*. ¶ *Al.* from *macer*, thin. As made of brick without mortar.

*Mantia* or *Mantissa*, an addition. Scaliger: "For *manu-tensa*, *manu-tessa*, (as *paSeum* for *paNsum*), *mantessa*, *mantissa*. For the *mantissa* was given by the hand, not contained in the weight." Festus however says it is a Tuscan word and Forcellini sides with him.

*Marrubium*, the herb horehound. "From Hebr. *mar rob*, a bitter juice. From its bitterness," Tt.

*Martes*, a marten, a large kind of weasel. From *Mars*, *Martia*. Bestia *martia* et pugnax. "Quòd vi *martia* mures gallinasque necet." F. ¶ "Marder, mürter Germa. *Martre* French. *Martori* Ital. *Mærd* Suec. *Marta* Span." W.

*Martulus*, a mallet. Fr. *meïre*, *meïar-tau*, to divide. Wachter refers it to Germ. *barten*, to beat. Another reading is *marculus* traced to *meïre*, *μεμαρκα*. Or supposed to be soft for *malculus* fr. *μαλδονα*, *μεμαλχα*, (*μεμαλχα*), to soften.

*Mātula*, the Goddess of the morning. For *manitula*, from *mane*, the morning, and *tueor*, *tutum*. As guarding the morning.

*Mediusfidius*. *Fidius* was a name of Hercules, and *mediusfidius* is *Me* servet *dus* Hercules. But whence is *Fidius*?

*Mentula*, virile membrum. "A blandientibus nutriculis, quæ ut puerum *Corculum* vel *Animulam* suam vocant: ità et partem eam tractantes quæ masculi sunt, *Mentulam* i. e. mentem suam nominare eos soleant." Perott. See *Putillus*.

*Migro*, I change my habitation. "From Hebr. *MGYR*, peregrinatio." Ainsw. ¶ *Al.* for *megro* (See *Niger*, *Liber*), fr. *μεγαρον*, *μέγρον*. That is, I establish my house in a place. Somewhat as *ελεῖζω* is used for settling a colony in another country. ¶ *Al.* from *μῖω*, *μῖμικα*, to move. See *Mico*. *R*, as in *Flagro*.

*Milium*, millet. Fr. *ἐλμιος*, whence a word *ἐλμιον*, transp. *ἐμῖλιον*, *μέμλιον*, as *Lamina* from *ἐλαμένα*. ¶ *Al.* from *μελίση*. "But," says *Dacier*, "*μελίση* is panic, which is different from millet. Unless *milium* received its name from a certain likeness between the two."

*Micro*, a sharp point; the point of a weapon, sword, &c.; a sword; an end, i. e. the extreme point. Isaac Vossius notes: "*Μόκρωνα: τὸν δέξιν. Ἐρυθραῖον.*" ¶ *Al.* from *μάχαιρα*, a sword, or *μαχαιρῶν*; whence *μαχάρα* or *μαχαρῶν*, whence *micro*, as *Culmus* from *Κάλαμος*. But

*macro* is properly a point. ¶ *Al.* for *pucre* (M and P being letters of the same organ: See *Multas*.) fr. *pugo*, *pungo*. ¶ *Al.* from *μικρός*, or *μακρός*, or *mico*.

*Mullus*, a mullet or barbel. Fr. *μυγίλις*, whence *mugilus*, *muglus*, *mullus*. ¶ *Al.* from *μύλλος*, which was a fish, but not the same as the *mullus*.

*Muto*, *dnis*, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείον. Vossius reducit ad *μυττός*, "quomodo Hesychio teste vocatur τὸ γυναικείον." Sed hoc immane quantum distat. ¶ Addit Vossius: "Apud Hesychium est et *μύτης*, ὁ πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια ἐκτελούμενος." ¶ Forcellini explicat Sabagito (verb. obscen.) per *Concutio*. Et forsitan ὁδὴ apud Græcos est a *σαῶ*, ἐσθλόν, (unde *σαῶσω*,) quatio. Unde potest fieri ut *muto* (haud aliter atque *Muto*, *Mutavi*), sit a *moeteo*, *moetium*.

## N.

*Nimis*, too much. Vossius: "*Nimium*, from *νή μέλον*, non minus." So Haigh and Ainsworth. Rather, *nimium* is fr. *nimius*, this from *nimis*. *Nimis* from *ne minus*, which preserves the same idea: Not too little, but on the contrary too much. *Nimis*, *ne dum minus*. Fr. *ne minus* is *nemis*, somewhat as *Potes* from *Potis-es*: then *nimis*, as *liber* and *plleo* for *liber* and *plleo*.

*Nitela*, *Nitedula*, a field-mouse. Dalecamp derives it fr. *niteo*, "a *nitore* pilorum et cutis." Vossius objects that the *I* is long in *Martial* V, 38. But it seems agreed that this word has no business there. In *Horace* Ep. I, vii, 29, Bentley indeed reads *nitedula* for *Vulpecula*, where *I* must be long. But this is mere conjecture. ¶ "Quia *nitatur* scandendo arbores," says Vossius.

*Nuntio*, *Nuncio*, I bring news, report. *Nuncio* for *nuncio*, (as *N* is added in *Splendeo*, *Lingo*, &c.) from a word *νεούχος*, one who has news; whence a word *νεουχίζω*, fut. *νεουχίσω*, *νεουχῶ*, whence *neucio*, *nuncio*. ¶ Scaliger: "As from *ἐν*, *ἐνός*, is *ὀνυκία*, *uncia*: so from *νός* is *νούγκιος*, *nuncius*." ¶ *Nuncius* has been referred to *novi scio*, whence *noviscius*, *noicius*, *nucius*. Qui scit *novi*, or Per quem *novi* *scimus*.

## O.

*Ocrea*, a boot or greave. From a word *ὀκρος*, same as *ἄκρος*, high. The Greeks

called a high shoe or buskin *ὀκρίβας*. And this account seems true. ¶ *Al.* from *oborus*, as Gr. *ὀνήμις* fr. *ὀνήμη*. For *obscurea*, (like *Ferrea*,) whence *oborea*, *ocrea*. ¶ *Al.* from *ὀκρης*, rugged. Festus: "Quodd sit inæqualiter protuberata." I suppose, crumpled like our military boots.

## P.

*Panc*, *Pend*, almost. Fr. *πίλας*, says Vossius. How?

*Pamplaus*, the tender shoot or leaves of a vine, vine-shoot, vine-leaf, vine-branch. Martini: "From *πῶα ἀπὸ οἴνου*, herba circa vitem." Hence *poampinus*, *pampinus*. ¶ *Al.* from *πῶα ἀπὸ πλῆθος*.

*Pandica*, a kind of earthen drinking vessel. "Some state that the *Panaci* were a people of Rhætia, whence *panaca*." ¶ *Al.* from *πανδίας*, all-healing.

*Pārda*, the cover of a ship. "It seems to be a Gallic word." P. It is used by Ausonius and Sidonius. "*Parada* herba est notissima. An ex ea fieri potuit teges?" Delph. Ed.

*Passer*, a sparrow. Fr. *ψάρ*, *ψαρός*, explained by Hesychius a species of sparrow. That is, from *ψαρός*, *πσάρης*, transp. *πασσάρ*. ¶ *Al.* from *σπαρσίον*, (transp. *πασσάριον*,) explained by Hesychius a bird like a sparrow. ¶ "From Hebr. *tsipor*." Tt.

*Patagium*, an ornament sewed to the top of a woman's tunic. Fr. *σπαθῖον*, to riot, to be prodigal; pf. *ἐσπαθήκα*, whence *σπαθαῖον*, an expensive ornament. Hence *spathagium*, *spatagium*, then *patagium*, as from *πῆδᾶλλω* is *Fallo*. And this may be true. ¶ Scaliger thinks that *patagus* was a disease which left behind no trace of it but marks in the body; and that the *patagium* was interspersed with such marks.

*Pausca*, *Pausta*, a kind of olive. "Si Servio credere placet, a *paviendo*, tundendo. Aliter enim ex se oleum non facit." F. For *paviera* then. *Credere* non placet.

*Pendeo*, I hang, am poised or suspended. I overhang. I am in suspense, am uncertain. I hang on, depend, rest on. I am placed up, as said of laws or advertisements. Fr. *penna*, a wing; thence *pennidus*, *pennideo*, *pendeo*, somewhat as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*. As taken from birds poisoning themselves on their wings. Ovid: "*Olor niveis pendebat in aëra pennis*."

*Pēro*, a shoe made of raw hides. Fr. *pera*, a sack. As being as inconvenient and illshaped as a sack about the legs. ¶ Al. from *πῆρα*, a wallet made of leather; and thence applied to other things made of leather.

*Persollāta*, *Persollāta*, the herb burdock. Vossius: "In Greek *προσώπιον* from *πρόσωπον*, a mask. In consequence of its wide leaves it was used as a kind of mask to keep off the heat of the sun. So from *persona*, *personula*, *persolla*, we have *persollata*." *Personata* is also said.

*Pisinnus*, a little child. For *pusinnus* fr. *pusus*. Why I for U?

*Planta*, a sprout, shoot, graft, scion; the whole tree, a plant. Referred to *βλαστὸς*, a young shoot. Rather, from a word *βλαστάνη*, (like *μηχανή*, *ἐρκανή*, &c.) whence *blastna*, for softness *blastna*, transp. *blanta*, then *planta*. ¶ Dacier: "What Festus says, may be true, that *planta* is so called from the similitude of the human foot, since *Pes* is similarly applied. Varro has *Betæ PEDES*." ¶ Todd notices Sax. *plant* and *plantian*.

*Polimenta* is explained by Festus, "testiculi porcorum, cūm eos castrabant." Fr. *pola*, a ball. Festus: "*Polis*, *pilā* ludit." *Pola*, allied to *πῶλος*, a circle or globe. Some suppose *pola* put for *polla* fr. *πάλλα*, which Hesychius explains a ball. Compare *pOllen* and *pOrum*.

*Porticus*, a piazza, portico. Fr. *φέρω*, *πέφορται*, to carry, bear, hence to sustain. A portico was composed of a roof supported by marble pillars.

*Potus* is explained by Forcellini, *puer delicatus*. *Ἀπόσθη*, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείον; unde *πόσθη*, *πόστη*. The word occurs in Catalect. Virg.: "Dispeream nisi me perdidit iste *potus*. Sin autem præcepta vetant me dicere, sanè Non dicam: sed me perdidit iste *puer*." That is, says Vossius: If the laws of metre prevent me from saying *potus*, because O is long, then I will say *Puer*. Heyne reads *putus*: "*Putus* pro *puero*, primā syllabā longā, in metri rationem peccat."

*Procestrium*: "A kind of fortification made (*pro castris*) before a camp. An antechamber for the prince's guard." Ainsw. It is explained by Festus "quo proceditur in muro." He seems to derive it from *procedo*, *processum*. The word occurs in Pliny Ep. 2, 17: but others read a different word.

*Prælium*, *Prælium*, battle. Jones: "From *πρόλις*, a foot-soldier." Donne-

gan: "*Πρόλιες*, heavy-armed infantry; or, according to others, standing in close ranks. In Manetho, opposed to cavalry." But how CE or Æ for U? ¶ "From *προίλις*, a dance in armor," says Isaac Vossius. Where is this word found? ¶ Al. from *πρὸ* and *ἴλη*, a troop. That is, from a word *πρόλιον*. But how is this to be understood? A battle fought by troop opposed to troop, *ἴλη πρὸ ἴλης*? Compare the expression in *procinctu*.

*Pulpa*, the pulp of meat, flesh without the bone. Hence the pith or soft part in trees. For *pulpa*, (as *cUlciſta*, *lUbricus*, for *cAlciſta*, *lAbricus*, and as vice versā *vAlvæ* for *vOlſvæ*), fr. *palpo*, considered the same as *palpilo*, to quiver. "Quia mollis est et tremula." V. ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to quiver.

*Pulpitum*, a gallery, raised floor, stage; desk, pulpit. Martini: "*Ἀβολβός*, quia instar bulbi tumet." ¶ Al. from *πολύβατον*, (*πόλβατον*), much walked upon. Or from *πολύβατον*, (*πόλφατον*),. Where much is spoken.

## R.

*Racemus*. Forcellini: "Propriè videtur esse pars unæ, paucis granis peculiari pediculo pendentibus constans." Servius explains it "*pars botryonia*." And Gloss. Philox. explains it *παραφυὰς τῆς σταφυλῆς*. Forcellini adds: "In locis poetarum allatis *racemi* possunt et *acini* seu *grana* uvarum intelligi: in Plinii non possunt." Fr. *ράξ*, *ράγος*, a grape-berry.

*Ranceo*, to get mouldy or musty. Fr. *μαρῆνω*, pf. *μεμράγκα*, (*μάραγκα*), to wither, make to decay. *Ma* dropt, as *Γα* in *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*.

*Rātis*, pieces of timber fastened together; a float; a boat. For *ραπτὸς*, (*ρατὸς*), stitched. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραδὸς*, slow. As worked slowly and with difficulty."

*Rēchāmus*, a pulley. "A *ραχμός*, scissura. Quia truncus, in quem orbiculi inseruntur, excavatur et quodammodo scinditur." V. Rather from *ρήγμα*, a crevice; or a word *ρηγμός*.

*Relictus*, drawn back. Forcellini explains *Frons relicina* "quæ reflexis in verticem capillis nuda apparet." And adds: "From *re* and *lacio*; whence *relicio*, to draw back, as *Allicio*, to draw towards." ¶ Vossius refers it to *licinus*. Gloss. Vet.: "*Licinus*, ἀνδρεῖξ." And Servius explains *licini* boves "qui sursum

versum cornua habent." Whence then is *licinus*?

*Ren*, a rein. *Rēnes*, the reins. "*Ren*, from *ρήν*, whence *μετάρρηνον*." Ainsw. But the old word was *rien*. Plautus: "Glaber erat tanquam *rien*." ¶ Whiter: "We must surely think that the Latin *ren* belongs to Celt. *aren*." Quayle refers to Celt. *airne*. The Belgic is *nier*, which transposed is *rien*.

*Reptum*. Baldus explains it "tota illa valvarum pars quæ inter impages tabulam totam interiorem replet." Forcellini says: "In hac voce explicandâ valde sudant interpretes, nec inter se conveniunt."

*Retro*, behind, back. Fr. *ἐπηρῶς*, *ἐπηρῶς*, to keep back. ¶ Al. from *πέω*, which Donnegan translates (inter alia) "to pass away, glide away, fall away." This agrees with the sense of *re* in *Recedo*, &c. "The world recedes—it disappears—"

*Rica*, a little cloak or mantle or kerchief or hood with which women covered their heads in sacrifices. Dacier: "Fr. *πέκος*, (*πέικος*), which Hesychius explains *ζῶμα*, *ζώνη*. So that *rica* properly meant a head-band, and was so applied to kerchiefs, diadems, mitres, &c. And then to a mantle or cloak covering the head." ¶ Al. for *reica* fr. *reicio*, *re-jicio*. As throwing the hair back. Or as thrown behind the back.

*Ricnum*, *Ricinium*, *Recinium*, *Reicinium*, a woman's short cloak. For *re-jicinium*, fr. *re-jicio*. Servius: "*Recinus* dicitur ab eo quod post tergum *re-jicitur*." Varro: "*Ricinio* utebantur duplici. Ab eo quod dimidiam partem *retrosum* *jaciebant*: ab *re-jiciendo*." ¶ Others refer these words to *rica*.

*Rūdis*, in its natural state, unwrought, unformed, rough, rude. Unskilled, unpolished. Fr. *raudus*, *ῥις*, A being neglected. ¶ Al. from *ruo*, as *Viridia*. In a state of overthrow. *Ruidus* is used by Pliny in the sense of *rudis*.

*Rumex*, sour dock, a kind of sorrel. "From the oriental *ramach*, a spear. From the shape of its root." Tt. *Rumex* is indeed a weapon resembling a Gallic spear in Gell. 10, 25, and Lucil. apud Fest. ¶ "Fr. *rumo*, to suck. (See *Ruma*.) As they sucked its juice to quench thirst. Or for *strumex* fr. *struma*. Pliny calls it 'ad *strumas* efficacissimus.'" V.

*Rumpus*. Varro: "Pedamentum ferè quatuor generum . . . Quartum est pedamentum nativum ejus generis, ubi ex

arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus vinea fit: quas traduces quidam *rumpes* appellant." Vossius: "From *rumpo*. As being torn from a tree to be taken elsewhere. Whence it is called also *Tradux*."

S.

*Sāgio*, I am quick-scented; I have a quick perception. From *Pera sag*, a dog.

*Sancus*, the Sabine name for Hercules, and therefore probably of a northern origin.

*Sandapila*, a bier for the poor. Fr. *σανδο-πίλος*, i. e. from *σάνς*, *σανίς* and *πυλός*. "Hoc est, asser sive tabula loculi vel arcæ. Erat enim *sandapila* loculus ligneus, sive arca ex tabulis et asseribus compacta." V. Or from *σανίδα πυλός*, *σανίδα* being the accusative. ¶ Al. from *ἀντα πύλης*, as placed before the door.

*Sānies*, putrid blood. "From Hebr. *SNH*, to be changed. For *sanies* is blood changed." V. ¶ Al. for *sanguis* fr. *sanguis*.

*Sanna*, a wry mouth made in jeering and scoffing. "From Hebrew *SN*, a tooth." V. As *To Taunt* is referred to *Tand*, a tooth. ¶ "From Hebrew *SNYNH*, aculeata oratio," says Cassaubon. ¶ Al. from *σάω* fut. of *σάωω*, to shake, move. "One mode of derision is by putting one's thumbs on one's temples, and by moving the other fingers and the rest of the hand as an ass moves its ears." Ed. Delph. on the line of Persius: "Nec manus aurículas imitata est *mozillis* *albas*."

*Sapinus*, *Sappinus*, the lower part of a tree which part has no knots. It is also the fir-tree itself. "Fuller refers it to the Hebrew *SPYNH*, ships. Servius: Est abietis species apta *NAVIBUS* quam *sapinum* vulgò vocant." V.

*Sāpio*, I have a taste, relish, or savor. Fr. *sapor* (Compare *Sopor* and *Sopio*.) fr. *σῆς*, juice, Æol. *σῆς*. When Horace says "Ova succi melioris," *Succi* is taste. S added as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, &c., and O for A, as *Paro* and *Lavo* are thought to be put for *Poro* and *Lovo*. ¶ Al. from Saxon *sæpe*, sap. ¶ "From Hebrew *SPH*, a lip, mouth, with which we taste." Ainsw.

*Sarda*, a kind of young tunny. Perhaps as being a native of *Sardis*, or of *Sardinia* which in Greek is *Σαρδέ*.

*Sarmadacus*. Augustin: "Ille planus erat, de iis quos *sarmadacos* jam vulgus vocat." Forcellini: "Acron on Horace seems to say that there was one *Sarmada*, who used to deceive the people in the Circus: that from him were called the *sarmadaci* whom he joins with the *Sorilegm*." ¶ Al. from *σαρμὰς*, explained by Suidas a bank. We say Mountebanks.

*Sarracum*, a kind of waggon or carriage. Dacier: "Pollux explains *σάρακος* a vessel in which the instruments of actors were put. *Soracum* and *saracum* are the same. *Saracum* is explained by the Glosses Vehiculum. We will say then that *soracum* was called first a vehicle in which was a basket or vessel for containing things, and afterwards any vehicle. Salmasius is not to be heard, who makes them different. We find it variously written *soracum*, *saracum*, *sarracum*, *serracum*. But, wherever *sarracum* or *serracum* is read, we must read *saracum* or *soracum*." Forcellini: "The penultima of *sarracum* is long in Juvenal, that of *soracum* is short in Plautus." They seem therefore to be different words.

*Satureia*, the herb savory. "Quia *saturet*," says Vossius. As used for stuffing food. Or as saturating food with its taste. ¶ Al. for *satyria* from the *Satyri* who were lascivious. "Veneris incitricem *saturiam* esse colligunt ex Ovidio et Martiale." F.

*Sentis*, a briar. Fr. *sentio*. From the acute sensation it produces, when touched. "Quod a tangentibus quamprimum *sentiat*." V. ¶ "From Arab. *sena*, sharp." Tt.

*Sépelio*, I bury. Fr. *σπῆλαιον*, a cave: *σπῆ* being softened into *σῆπῆ*, as perhaps Sibi from *Σπῆ*. ¶ Tooke: "To Bury, Saxon Byrgan, means to defend. As Gray expresses it—'These bones from insult to protect.' It cannot escape you, that the Latin *sepelio* has the same meaning: for *sepes* denotes what is cast before a place to prevent an entrance." But *Se* in *Sepes* is long. ¶ "From Chald. *SPL*, humilem esse. That is, I lay in a low place." V.

*Seascenaris Bovis* in Livy is an expression, of which, says Crevier, the sense is entirely unknown. "Alii, ut in re admodum obscurâ, alia comminiscuntur." F.

*Sicilie*, I cut or mow what was not well cut before. For *secilio* fr. *seco*. But whence this peculiar meaning of *sicilio*?

*Silanus*, a conduit pipe or cock, a stone image through which water was made to run. Fr. *silus*, as *Sylva*, *Sylvanus*. The nose of the image being turned upwards. ¶ Al. for *solanus* fr. *σολῆς*, *σολῆς*, Dor. *σαλαρῆς*, a tube. *σ* into *I*, somewhat as *O* into *I* in *Cinis* from *Κένος*. ¶ "From Arab. *SYALN*, a flowing of water." V. Rather, from *SYL*, a flowing, whence Vossius deduces *SYALN*.

*Silicernium*. Vossius: "It sometimes denotes an old man, and is thought to be derived from *silex cerno*; as, from having his body bent, an old man observes the flintstones as he walks: or from *silens cerno*, as an old man was shortly to be seen (*silentibus*) by the Shades. Philadelphus derives it from *silicea hernia*, a disease under which most old men labor. [Or *ernium* is considered to be a termination, and an old man to be called *silicernium* from his being as hardhearted as a flint.] Festus speaks of a second signification of this word: Verrius, he says, thinks that *silicernium* was used of a (*farcimen*) sausage, by eating which a family was purified. Philadelphus thinks it was so called from its being of a hardness as (*silicea*) flinty as that of the fleshy *hernia*; Verrius from the person, on account of whose death the family required to be purified by it, seeing the Shades (a *cernendo silentes*); others from the herb *sil*, this sausage either being seasoned with it or being of the color of it. *Silicernium* signifies also a feast of the *Dii Manes*, consisting of those piles of food which were taken to the funeral pile to be burnt together with the dead body; for persons were not allowed to eat or taste them. Donatus accounts for the word, (à *silentibus cerno*) from the circumstance of the Shades seeing these piles of food and enjoying them; or from those, who brought them, being allowed only (*cernere*) to see them, not to taste them; for, whoever ate or drank of the libations made to the Shades, was polluted. Servius explains *silicernium* by *silicernium*, a supper placed on (*silicem*) a flintstone. Ovid calls a Tegula and a Testa what Servius calls a *Silex*, and confirms what Servius says, that the Romans used to put funeral meats on a flintstone, and that *silicernium* was derived from this. A fourth signification is a funeral feast made by old men, on their departure from which they bade

farewell to one another, as being likely to see each other no more. Some think it so called from their dining (*silentes*) in silence and without mirth, as being in a melancholy mood. But they agree with Servius as to the latter part of the word, deriving it fr. *cena* for *cena*, as *Pesna* was said by the ancients for *Pesna*, and *Dumosus* for *Dumosus*. The *S* in *silicernium* was changed to *R*, as *Valesii*, *Fusii*, *Papirii* were said at first for *Valerii*, *Furii*, *Papirii*, and as *Casmen* was said for *Carmen*. Others derive it in this sense from *se*, without, and *lucce*; for *selucesnium*, i. e. *ἀλυσία*, as for grief they did not burn candles in this feast as they did on birthdays. Others derive it from *sil* and *cena* for *cena*, as the herb *sil* was much used in these suppers; as with its seed or root they seasoned wine. I think Servius's opinion the most probable that *silicernium* is fr. *siler* and *cena* for *cena*, and denotes (*cenam ad silicem*) a supper by a flintstone. This appellation was afterwards given to a kind of sausage, from its being eaten at a funeral supper to purify a family; and to a decrepit old man, as being likely to have a *silicernium* soon made for him or as deserving to have one made for him."

*Siligo*, a kind of fine wheat. The later Greeks said *σλγγίς*, but this Vossius deduces from Lat. *siliginis*. Donnegan observes that it was made from a summer wheat, the use of which was introduced by the Romans. ¶ "From Hebr. *SLG*, snow, from its whiteness. Juvenal: *Sed tener et niveus (panis) mollique siligine factus*." Ainsw.

*Singulus*, one by one, one separate from another. "From *sigulus* from Hebr. *SGLH*, peculium, peculiare, singulare." V. The *N* added as in *Lingo*, &c. ¶ Al. from *sinē*, without, i. e. without another, like *ἑκαστος* from *ἑας*. *Sinē*, *sinicū*, (like *Mordicū*,) thence *siniculus*, *sinculus*, *singulus*. ¶ "From *la*, one; *lya*; whence *ἑγνα*, one. Hesych." Isaac Voss.

*Sinus*, *Sinum*, a milk-pail; a wine-bowl. Fr. *δῖνος*, a kind of vessel. Thence *δῖνος*, (as vice versâ *Deus* from *θεός*,) and *οἶνος*, as Doric *ῥοδῖνα* for *ῥοδῖνα*, and as our loveS for loveTH. So some derive *ροῖνα* from *ῥοδῖνα*. ¶ "Or fr. *δῖνος*, *δῖνος*, to whirl. As that in which milk is whirled round. For Isidorus represents *sinus* to be a vessel in which butter is made." V.

*Sobrii*, *Consobrii*, cousins. But the

words are variously understood.<sup>1</sup> *Sobrii* is said to be put for *sororini* fr. *soror*, *sororis*: but, why *B* should be introduced, is by no means clear.

*Sileo*, I am wont. For *sedeo*, (as *oLeo* is for *oDeo*,) this for *sotheo*, (See *Ordo*,) from *ῥοα* pf. mid. of *ῥοω*, I am wont. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *φίλω*, I am wont." Thence *hileo*, (as *Heu* from *φῆν*) and *holeo*, (as vice versâ *clinis* from *κOvis*,) then *soles*, as *Sex* from *ἑξ*. ¶ Al. from *ῥοος*. That which we are wholly engaged in, says

<sup>1</sup> Vossius: "As the children of two brothers are called *Patruales*, and of a brother and sister *Amitini*; so the children of two sisters are properly called *consobrii*. But Trebatius calls the children of brothers and sisters *consobrii*. And Cicero means by the *consobrinus* of Ligerius a son of his mother's brother. The children of *Amitini* also were so called, for Spartan makes *Trajan* and *Adrian* *consobrii*. Hence the Latin Glossary explains the word thus loosely: '*Consobrii* sunt, qui ex sorore et fratre, aut duobus fratribus vel sororibus sunt nati.' Indeed Donatus says that those, whom we usually call properly *consobrii*, are properly *sobrii*: '*Sobrii* sunt ex duobus sororibus: *consobrii* ex fratre et sorore.' But elsewhere he shows that others thought differently: '*Sobrii* sunt *consobrinorum* filii: verum, ut alii putant, de sororibus nati: ut sint *sobrii* quasi *sororini*.' And indeed Festus says that the children of *consobrii* are called *sobrii*: '*Sobrius* est patris mei *consobrii* filius, et matris mee *consobrina* filius.' Here we must take *consobrii* in a wide sense to comprehend brothers, whether *Patruales* or *Amitini*: for the children of all these are called *sobrii*, as *Cains* tells us: 'Item patris magni, amitis magnam, avunculi magni, materteræ magnæ nepos, neptis: qui ex fratribus patruelibus aut *consobrinis* aut *amitis*, undique propagati, propriè *sobrii* vocantur.' The degree of *sobrii*, as Trebatius says, was the last degree of relationship: whence also, as the same author says, the children of *sobrii* mutually call themselves *sobrii* from the nearest name in alliance, as they have no proper name of their own. Cicero distinguishes these degrees: '*Sequitur fratrum conjunctiones post consobrinorum sobrinorumque*.' Where *consobrinus* is *avunculus*; but *sobrinus* is *avunculus*, as that word is explained by Philoxenus."

Vomius, we are said to be accustomed to do.

*Sorbus*, the service-tree. "Fr. *sorbeo*. Its fruit stops fluxes." Tt.

*Sororiculata* vestis. "So all the MSS. The Edds. have *soriculata*. The origin of either word is uncertain, and the meaning yet undiscovered." Thus Ed. Delph. "Turnebus," says Vossius, "says it is written in ancient MSS. *sororiculata* and *sororeclata*; and explains it Virgata *suris* et latioibus *regulis*, for *surorregulata* from *surus*, a branch, and *regula*; or from *surus* and *rica* or *ricula*. What if the stripes, with which they were embroidered, represented the figure of field-mice; from *sorex*, *saricis*, whence *soriculus*? So from Vernis, Vermiculus, is Vermiculatum opus."

*Spero*, I hope. "From Hebr. *SBR*, to hope." V. Hence *spero*, *spero*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *sperew*, to make firm, [to assure oneself,] Æol. *sperew*." That is, fr. *sperew*, *sperew*. ¶ Scheide refers *spero* to *spes*, and *spes* to *σπῆς*, *σπῆς*, to draw, draw on. From the protraction of hope.

*Spica*, an ear of corn. Fr. *σπῆξ* Æol. for *σπῆξ*. But why *spica* for *σπῆξ*? ¶ Al. from *σπῆξ*, any instrument of pricking, as a spur, goad: acc. *σπῆξα*, *σπῆξα*, Æol. *σπῆξα*. ¶ Al. from *spina*, whence *spinicus*, *spinica*, *spinicum*, (like Tetricus,) contracted to *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. The ancients, says Vossius, said *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. ¶ Isaac Vossius refers to *σπῆξ*, which in the accusative is *σπῆξα*, transp. *σπῆξα*. But how does *σπῆξ* apply? ¶ "From Germ. *picken*, to prick," says Wachter, who refers to the same source Gr. *πικνός* and *πικρὸς*, bitter, i. e. pungent.

*Spurius*. "Spurius est qui nascitur acorto, in cujus nidum plures conspirant amatores: adeo ut, licet non minus quam ceteri uno nascentur parente; tamen, quia is incertus est, natus videri queat ex patribus conventiciis, ut loquitur Plautus. Et hæc causa est cur *spurius* dicatur a *σπορά*, ut Modestinus ait. Nisi dictum malis a parte quâ feminæ id sunt quod sunt: nam ea vocatur *spurius* a *σπορά*." V.

*Squatina*, a skate. For *squalitina* fr. *squaleo*. See *Squalus*.

*Stannum*, pewter. Soft for *stagnum* fr. *σταννός* fut. 2. of *σταννέω*, to distil: or from pf. pass. *ἐσταννέμενος*. Pliny: "Is qui primus *FLUIT* in fornacibus liquor *stannum* appellatur: qui se-

cundus, argentum: qui remansit, *galea*." ¶ Lhuyd compares the Cornish and Armoric *stann*, and the Irish *stann*. And Wachter refers *stannum* to the Welsh *stann*, and this to "*stannio*, maculare: quod, cum sit plumbum album, nigras tamen *MACULAS* in manibus attractantium relinquit."

*Stipes* or *Stipes*, a small piece of money. Fr. *στέψος*, gain, in Hesychius. Curtius: "Ob inopiam suburbanum hortum exiguâ *stipe* colens." Here Forcellini explains it "lucrum, emolumentum." ¶ Varro: "A *stipando*: nam, quod asses libræ pondo erant, qui acceperant majorem numerum, non in arcâ ponebant, sed in aliquâ cellâ *stipabant* i. e. componebant, quò minus loci occuparet."

*Stiprum*, rape; adultery; fornication. Among the Ancients it meant disgrace, turpitude. Scaliger derivat a *stuppeo*, ut quod facit ut *stuppeamus*. Quodammodo ut Gr. *μύσος* a *μύω*, claudo oculos seu linguam. ¶ Al. a *στέψω*, tentigine laboro.

*Subidus*. "Vetus Poëta apud Gellium: 'Dicere cum conor curam tibi, Pamphila, cordis, Quid mi abs te queram? verba labris abeunt. Perpectus miserum manat subide mihi sudor: Sic tacitus, subidus; duplo ideo pereor.' *Subidus* videtur esse a *subando*, et significare libidine æstuantem, mollem, deliciis amorum deditum, minimè durum, aut rusticum. Ut sit sensus: Amore quidem æstuo, et tamen tacere cogor: ideo duplici de causa pereor. Alii interpretantur scientem, videntem, peritum rei amatoris. Unde *insubidus* ponitur pro rudi, rustico, ignaro." F. See *insubidus*.

*Subulo*, a piper. "A Chald. *sibbul*, Syr. *sebul*, Arab. *sunbul*, *spica*. Sed *συνδοχικός* eo notatur *στέφυλ* sive calamus." V. *Subulo* has another meaning. Forcellini: "*Subulones* etiam dicuntur cervorum quoddam genus rectis cornibus, et in modum *subula* acuminatis, simplicibus, et non ramosis: vel potius in modum *TIBIÆ* rectis et simplicibus." Vossius: "*Subula* quoque dicuntur instrumenta ferrea, quibus lapides excavantur ac poliuntur. Græci *σπυρας* vocant. Indeque animal quod Græci vocant *σπυρα*, quia *σπυρα* h. e. *subulam* cornu suo referat, itidem *subulonis* nomen datum."

*Stiburra*, *Stibura*, a Roman street and tribe. Some vain attempts have been made at the derivation of this word: but the investigation of the origin of the names of places is generally ineffectual,



and at all events does not fall in with the plan of this work.

*Suffragor*, I support or recommend; I support by voting. "From the *suffragines* which specially sustain an animal, by which it sustains and supports itself." Perot. Then *Reftragor* is for *Resuffragor*. ¶ Al. from *ὑποφράζομαι*, taken in the sense of speaking after another or seconding him. But why G?

*Suppdrum*, *Supdrum*, *Sipdrum*, a linen sail fastened to the highest part of a mast, a topsail; a flag, streamer; a linen garment. Festus says: "Velum omne quod ex lino est, *supparum* dicitur." Dacier derives *supparum* from *ὑπὸ* and *φάρος*. Donnegan explains *φάρος* "a cloke or loose robe; a veil or other covering for the head and face; a sail; linen cloth." But what is *ὑπὸ*? Festus says that the *supparum* is the same as the *Subucula*, which is an under garment. Then *ὑπὸ* is explained. But Varro directly contradicts Festus: "Capitum ab eo, quod capit pectus: alterum quod subtus, a quo *Subucula*: alterum quod *supra* a quo *supparum*, nisi quod id dicunt Oscæ." Is then *ὑπὸ* here Up, as in *ὑποπτεύω, ὑποπτομαι*, &c.? ¶ Vossius, Forcellini, and Dacier notice a word *σπάρος*, a topsail.

T.

*Talitrum*, a rap or fillip with one's finger. "*Talus* seems to have been anciently said of the little bones not only of the foot but of the hand. Gloss. Philox.: '*Talares, κόνδυλοι ποδῶν. Talarii, κόνδυλοι χειρῶν.*' Hence *talitrum*." V.

*Taminia* uva, a kind of wild grape. Dacier: "*Taminium* sive *tamina* erat macula, tabea. Inde *attaminare*. Inde *taminia* uva maculis variegata, distincta, quæ ideo etiam *Variana* et *Variola* nuncupata, ut ex Plinio Macrobioque cognoscere est."

*Tasconium*, a kind of potter's earth. "A loco *Tasco*," says Ainsworth.

*Taurii*, *Taurilia*, games in honor of the infernal Gods. Dacier: "*Taurii* dicti quod a ludimagistro discipulus in crudo bovis [i. e. *tauri*] corio impelleretur, donec virtute talorum consisteret."

*Tragopan*, a bird thus described by Livy: "Major aquilâ, cornus in temporibus curvata habens, ferruginei coloris, tantum capite phœniceo." Dacier: "It seems formed from *τράγος*, a goat, and *παν*, Pan. As being like Pan with goat's

*Etym.*

horns. Instead however of its having goat's horns, Solinus says that it has rams' horns." Vossius adds that the color of the head was like the color of Pan, and quotes Virgil: "Quem (i. e. Pana) vidimus ipsi Sanguineis ebulli baccia minioque rubentem."

*Tranquillus*, calm, still, smooth. Said properly of a calm unruffled sea. Qui *transiri* aut *tranari* quit. But power is expressed in adjectives by *Bilis*, *Ilis*, &c.

*Trichila*, a covered walk made of vines, &c. Or an arbor. Jos. Scaliger refers it to *τρίχως*, "pilis densus et quasi impeditus." Rather from a word *τρίχιδος* formed from *τρίχες*. But Scaliger's idea seems not a happy one.

*Tûbus*, a pipe, tube. Fr. *tuba*, a trumpet which is of that form. ¶ Al. from a word *τύπος* formed from *τυπῶ* fut. 2. of *τύπτω*. "Quia PERCUTIENDO est excavatus," says Scaliger.

*Turdus*, a thrush. From *surdus*, deaf. *Κωφότερος κίχλης* is a Greek proverb. But why T for S? Nor does the *Æolie* Τδ for Σδ seem to assist us here.

*Turpis*, ugly, hideous; applied to the conduct, base, disgraceful. For *torpis* fr. *τέρπον* (*τέρορρα*) pf. mid. of *τρέπω*. That is, perverse, awry, awkward. It is otherwise explained as that from which we TURN in disgust.

*Tutulus*, a tower or high head dress; the peak or tuft of a priest's cap. Varro says that *tutulus* means also the highest part of a city, a citadel, which he refers to *tutus*, defended. Hence a tower or high head-dress. But Ennius shortens the first syllable of *tutulus*.

V.

*Vacerra*, a stake; palisade. For *bacerra* from a word *bacus*, whence *baculus*.

*Vagina*, a sheath. Fr. *πῆγω*, to fix tight: Dor. *πάγω*, whence *pagina*, *vagina*. ¶ Al. from *væco*. But VA should thus be short. ¶ Al. for *vagina* from Celt. *balg*, a sack, bag, purse, pod, &c. which is allied to Lat. *bulga*. ¶ Lhuyd: "Irish *faighin*."

*Vatius*, h-w-legged. Vossius: "Fr. *Baras*, which Hesychius states was used by the Tarentines for *καταφάφης*, inclining to one side more than to another." But this seems hardly the meaning of *καταφάφης*.

*Veneo*, *Væneo*, to be exposed to sale, to be sold. Fr. *ἀνέω*, whence *ἀνέμαι*, to purchase. Hence *venco*, and *venceo*,

somewhat as gEnu from γΟνυ. ¶ Al. from αἰνέω, to praise; αἰνέουαι, to be praised, and hence to be set off, set off for sale.

*Vēpres*, *Vēpris*, a thorn, bramble, bush. Fr. βᾶψ, βᾶνδς, Æol. βᾶνδς, a bramble, says Scaliger. I suppose, through transp. βᾶνδς, then *bepris*, (as some derive vEneo from 'Ονέω, and somewhat as gEnu from γΟνυ,) and *vepris*.

*Verruca*, a wart. "From Arab. *verukah*." Tt. ¶ Al. for *verrunca*. "Heliotropio, zacynthā, aliāve herbā verrucariā averruncatur, h. e. avertitur." V.

*Vertex*, a wether-sheep. From a word φέρβηξ fr. φέρβω, to nourish, feed. As feeding merely and not propagating. ¶ Al. for *verpex* fr. *verpus*.

*Vestigium*, the print of a foot, a print, mark, trace. Hence the sole of the foot, which makes the print. Also, a token, proof. *Vestigium temporis* is an instant or moment. Cicero: "Eodem et loci *vestigio* et temporis." Time is compared to space, of which a mere print occupies the smallest portion. Forcellini otherwise: "Translatio a celeritate facientis *vestigium*, quod scilicet nihil pæne citius fiat quàm *vestigium*." Hence "*e vestigio*" is instantly. But whence is *vestigium*? Here are guesses. As *Fastigium* is from *Fastus*, Scheide refers *vestigium* to ἵσταται pp. of ἵστω, I place, set, i. e. my foot. V, as in *Vespera*. ¶ Al. from βᾶω, to go, pp. βέβησται; as from βέβησσαι is βῆσσα. So some derive ἵχνος from ἵκω, ἵχα. ¶ Al. from *ve* and *stigo*, (whence *Instigo*,) to make a prick or mark.

*Vincio*, I bind. From a verb πικνίζω, (same as πικνύνω, to press close together,) fut. πικνίσω, πικνύω, transp. πυνκνύω, whence *pincio*, *vincio*. ¶ Al. from ἵς, ἵδς, a fibre, tendon, and so a string, cord. ¶ Al. from ἰσχύω, to prevail over, somewhat as κρατέω is to hold or detain. Hence ἵχνω, *vicio*, *vincio*. ¶ Al. cut down from *vincino*-*amificio*, whence *vincio*, *vincio*.

*Vinūtilus*, *Vinulus*. Plautus: "Compellando oratione *vinulā*, *venustulā*." The word *Venustulā* gives much weight

to the opinion of Wachter who refers it to Celt. *sein*, fine, neat. ¶ Isidorus says: "*Vinnulata* vox est levis et mollis et flexibilis. Dicta a *vinno*, cincinno molli-ter flexo." But whence is this *vinno*? ¶ Dacier: "*Vinulus*, mollis, a *vin*i diminutione. Nam *vinum*, quod generosum non esset, *vinulum* et *villum* appellabant."

*Vireo*, to be verdant or green. From ἔαρ, ἔαρος, spring.

*Vitellus*, the yoke of an egg. Turton: "Fr. *vita*. Because it contains the life of the chick." But I should thus be long. Rather, from φόνον, an offspring. For *phitellus*. ¶ Al. from λεύκος, the yoke of an egg: Æol. λέκιδος, transp. *pidēlos*, whence *vitellus*, *vitulus*, *vitellus*.

*Ulmus*, an elm. Anglo-Sax. *elm*, Belg. *olm*, Germ. *ulm*. (Also, Irish *ailm*, if I understand Lhuyd rightly.) But all these, says Wachter, are in the opinion of Skinner from the Latin. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *δλμος*, a mortar, a pestle, a tripod, a kind of a cup, a part of the leg, the trunk of the body, a stupid fellow. The four first significations have nothing in common, but the wood of which they are made; and the remaining ones clearly allude to the trunk of a tree. This is undoubtedly the elm, the timber of which was in very general use among the Greeks and Romans." But *δλμος* is rather from a verb *δλω*, *δλωμαι*, to roll round, as Lennep suggests.

*Unādo*, the fruit of the strawberry tree, and the tree itself. Pliny: "Pomum in-honorum, ut cui nomen ex argumento sit *unum tantum edendi*." Turton copies Pliny: "A kind of crab, so called because from its austerity only one can be eaten at a time."

*Voconia* pyra. "Called perhaps from one *Voconius*, who first planted them: though Pliny ranks them among those, the origin of which was not known. In Harduin's MSS. it is *vocima*." F.

*Ursus*, a bear. Haigh: "Fr. *χέρους*, uncultivated, rough." Hence *herum*, then *ursus*, as *Helcus*, *Ulcus*.

## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

*Ærumna*. "A stick on which pedlars raised and carried their fardels."—Rather, a stick raised for this purpose.

*Ætas*. *Ævum*, *ætitas*, as *Bonum*, *Bonitas*.

*Ævum*. "Fr. *alv*, whence *æum*," &c. As δόλοN becomes dolum.

*Alce*. "Anglo-Sax. *elch*, Suec. *elg*." W.

*Altare*. Lhuyd: "Irish *altair*, Armor. *ultor*."

*Ambulo*. Jones: "Fr. *ἀμφελδω*, *ἀμφελω*." That is, ago me circumcirca. Hence *ambelo*, as *ἀμλω*, amBo; then *ambulo*, as σκόπελος, scopUlus.

*Amo*. Al. from Arab. *amm*, a mother.

*Anas*. Al. from *ἄνασσα*, *ἡ ἄνασσα*.

*Ancile*. Compare Incile.

*Animus*. Cicero: "Humorem et calorem qui est fusus in corpore, *animum* denique illum SPIRABILEM—."

*Anser*. "For *chanser*." As Eres for Cheres.

*Apeæ*. "As tied with thread." Wachter explains it of binding the head, and compares it with Goth. *waip*, a diadem.

*Apinæ*. Forcellini says on Apinarius: "Salmasius thinks it comes from Gr. *ἀπάνα* or *ἀπάνη*, which occurs in Suidas, and signifies anything trifling or ridiculous." *Apinæ* may be referred to the same.

*Apis*. Compare Examen.

*Apud*. "For *adpud*." Compare Gr. *ἐμποδόν*.

*Aqua*. "Fr. *αἰκῖα*, level." Xenophon: Πεδίον ἄπαν ὈΜΑΛΟΝ ὈΞΙΠΕΡ ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ. Sir W. Drummond gives *aqua* to the Orientals.

*Aquila*. Lhuyd: "Irish *akuil*, Armor. *ækl*."

*Arbor*. Al. from a word *ἀριφόρος*, very

productive. Whence *ἀριφόρος*, *ἄρφορος*, and *arbors*, as *ἄρτω*, amBo.

*Ardeo*. "From *aridus*, *ardus*." As *Caldus* for *Calidus*. Virgil: "Postquam exhausta palus, terræque ardore debiscunt." *Ardore* is dryness.

*Armilausa*. "A defectu manicarum vestis quedam militaris Latino-barbaris dicitur *ermilausa*, i. e. non manicata, absque manicis, ab arm brachium, et los destitutus." W.

*Asellus*. Dele "See above."

*Asper*. "Fr. *ἄσπερος*." Compare *prospErus* from *πρόσφορος*.

*Asiduus*. Compare *Sedulus*.

*Auctor*, (2). My learned friend Mr. Quayle explains it thus: "He, who is selling, adds to, increases the price."

*Auctoramentum*. Mr. Quayle explains it: "That which is added to, given beyond, the stipulated reward." Fr. *augee*, *auctum*.

*Augeo*. "Goth. *aukan*, Germ. *auchen*, Icel. *auka*." W.

*Auster*. Wachter: "Plaga australis est pars mundi æstiva et omnium calidissima." Ovid has "ΤΡΙΠΟ ΝΟΤΟ."

*Baltus*. "Fr. *βάλλω*, pp. *βάβαλται*." Rather, from *βαλπτός*, Dor. *βαλπτός*, transp. *βαλπτός*.

*Bes*. Tacitus in Ann. vi, 17, has "duas scenoris partes." The Delphin Editor says: "Intelligo duas partes ex TRIBUS partibus, vel duas TERTIAS partes." See Homer Il. K. 253.

*Blandus*. Wachter: "Martinus observat quod Hebræis una vox *Planum*, *Lævem* et *Blandum* significet. Hinc *blandum* deducit a *plano*. Is *blandus* est, qui plana, non aspera loquitur." One who talks smoothly. *Planus*, *planidus*, as *Vivus*, *Vividus*. Hence *plandus* and *blandus*.

**Bucca.** Lhuyd: "Armor. *böch*."  
**Bufo.** Lhuyd: "Irish *búaf*."  
**Caduceum.** "For *caruceum*." Vice versa *meRidies* is for *meDidies*.  
**Cæcus.** Lhuyd: "Irish *káoch*."  
**Campus.** Al. from Celt. *kamm*, crooked, curved.  
**Capo.** Wachter elsewhere refers it to Germ. *kappen*, to cut, which he compares with *κόπτω*, *κῶπῶ*, to cut.  
**Carduus.** Wachter refers to Celt. *carthu*, to clear from dirt, and to Germ. *harden*, to card.  
**Cartilago.** So Tusallago.  
**Carus.** Al. from *χρεῖος*, in want; Ion. *χρήσιος*, Dor. *χρῆσιος*, *χρῆσιος*, transp. *χῆσιος*.  
**Caula.** "For *caveola*." Or for *cavula*.  
**Centum.** Lhuyd: "Brit. Armor. Corn. *kant*, Irish *keantr*."  
**Cerno** Hereditatem may be compared with the Greek phrase *νομίζω θεός*.  
**Cippus**, a sharp stake. Wachter compares it with "Anglo-Sax. *cyp*, trabs, lignum dolatum; Engl. *chip*, and *chip-ax*; and Gr. *κοπεῖν*, Germ. *kappen*."  
**Clam.** To the Slavonic derivations given by L'Eveque of Palam and Coram, should have been added that given by him of *clam*: "*Clam* veut dire Secrettement, en cachette: et me paroît aussi Slavon. *Clam* se dit pour *kolami*, et (par une contraction très conformé au génie de la langue Slavonne) *klami*, au milieu des Pieux; c'est à dire dans des cabannes qui étoient formées de Pieux revêtus d'écorces, de peaux, ou de branchages."  
**Clavis.** Lhuyd: "Brit. *klyn*."  
**Codex.** Madan explains it "a table-book, made of several boards joined together."  
**Cæna.** Lhuyd: "Armor. *kðan*, Cornish *kðn*."  
**Cogo.** "For *coago*." Whence *co-egi*, *co-actum*.  
**Compesco.** "So *Dispesco*" &c. Add *Segrego*.  
**Considero.** "... ἐφίστημι τὸν νοῦν." Homer. Il. κ, 45: 'Ἐπὶ φρένα θῆχ' ἑρποῖσι.  
**Cor.** Or fr. *kéap*, Æol. *kéop*.  
**Cresco.** "For *crassesco*." That is, to grow thick, large, numerous, &c. *Cru-desco* is explained "to increase" by Martin on Georg. 3, 504. Tooke refers *cresco* to Anglo-Sax. *kersan*, to grow, and remarks that the Latin etymologist struggles in vain to discover any other source. Others refer it to *κρέας* or *creo*.  
**Crusta.** Lhuyd: "Irish *krusta*."  
**Crystallum**, crystal, &c.

**Culex.** Lhuyd: "Irish *kayl*."  
**Cuneus.** Lhuyd: "North Wales *kfa*."  
**Cuprum.** Lhuyd: "Irish *kopar*, Brit. *koppr*, Corn. *køher*, Armor. *kuevr*."  
**Curtus.** "Fr. *κέρπονται*." Whence *κέρπονται*, *κέρπονται*, *curtus*.  
**Delubrum** is fr. *λόβω*, *lwo*.  
**Dens, dentis.** Al. for *tends*, *tendis*, from *τένδω*, to eat. "Goth. *tunth*, Belg. *tand*." W. "Brit. Corn. Armor. *dant*." Lhuyd.  
**Destino.** "So *Deteneo*, *Detino*." So *Retinaculum* from a verb *Retino*, *avi*.  
**Disco.** Lhuyd: "Brit. *dyagy*, Corn. *desky*, Armor. *diski*."  
**Dissipo.** "Germ. *seiven*." Wachter writes it *sieben*. He mentions Germ. *sapen*, and Sorab. *sipn*, *fundere*.  
**Dormio.** "Fr. *δέρμα*, &c." A verb formed from a substantive often expresses the use for which it is intended. Thus *Olcos* is a house; *Olcos* is to dwell in a house. *Templum* is a space in the air cut off mentally by the augurs for the purpose of viewing; *Contemplor* is to view such a space. So from *Δέρμα*, a hide—as hides were in the olden time specially used for lying on and sleeping on—a verb might have been formed signifying to lie on or to sleep on a skin, and so to sleep in general. Add to the passages already cited the following from Homer: *Ἀδτὰρ ἔγ' ἦρος ἔδδ' ἐπὶ δ' ἑστρωτο μὲν βοὸς ἀγραύλοιο*.  
**Dorsum**, the back. "Quod *devevum* sit *deorsum*," says Festus. Rather, quod sit *deorsum*, as inclining downwards. This is properly applicable to quadrupeds. *Dorsum* is also a ridge of hills. In *Sussex* are hills called the Boar's-back.  
**Duco—Dux.** Wachter mentions Welsh and Armoric *dug*, *dux*.  
**Ebrius.** "For *ebibrius*." Compare *Proprius*.  
**Equus.** Lhuyd: "Irish *each*."  
**Exercitus.** Gibbon: "So sensible were the Romans of the imperfection of valor without skill and practice, that in their language the name of an army was borrowed from the word which signifies exercise. Military exercises were the important and unremitted object of their discipline."  
**Exta.** "For *exsecta*." So *Prosecta*.  
**Exuo.** The fact is, a LATIN word *duo* existed as formed from Gr. *δύω*; then *ex-duo* was formed, which was softened to *exuo*.  
**Facessio.** "Or *facesso* hinc, is *facio* iter hinc." Compare *Proficio*, *Proficiscor*.

*Falco*. Wachter mentions the northern "*valka*, agitare, and *falke*, circus."

*Fanum*. Haigh: "Fr. *φάνν*. Temples were richly ornamented."

*Fusus*. "As being conducted by the light of tapers." Compare *Vespillo* from *Vesper*.

*Furca*. Or from *φορέω*, *φορῶ*, whence a word *φορική*, *forca*, *furca*.

*Gallus*. Lhuyd: "Irish *gall*." He elsewhere represents peav-*ghall* to be the Irish for Pea-cock.

*Gloria*. Lhuyd: "Irish *glóir*."

*Hibernus*. For *himernus*. Compare *scaBellum*.

*Hic* (2). Read at the end *ἦκ'* instead of *ἦκ'*.

*Honor*. "*Honor* aliquando fuit vox media, INJURIAM significans, testā Gelio." W.

*Hospes*. "For *hespes*, as dEntes" &c. Read "as vice versa."

*Immo*. Compare *Penitus*.

*Industria*, purposely. Said of what happens not accidentally on our part, but with our exertion and taking pains to bring about an event.

*Labium*: "Fr. *λαβέω*," &c. Juvenal: "Hujus Pallida *labra* cibum capiunt digitis alienis." ¶ "A Germ. *leiben*, dividere. Margo oris est naturā in labium superius et inferius divisa." W.

*Latus*, wide. Lhuyd: "Irish *leathan*."

*Laurus*. Lhuyd: "Armor. *lōre*. Irish *larras*. Brit. *lawryo*."

*Levo*. So *κουφίζω* is to lift up, from *κούφος*, light.

*Libet*. Lhuyd: "Corn. *liver*, Irish *leavar*, Brit. *lhytyr*."

*Libra*. "As properly weighing a *libra*." Compare *Pondo*.

*Littera*. Lhuyd: "Irish *litir*, Corn. and Armor. *litheren*."

*Locusta*. "German Sprinkel, a locust, from Springen, to spring. So Lat. *locusta* means a leaper, if derived from *laken*, to leap." W.

*Lustrum* is from a word *λούστρον* from *λούω*, and perhaps in the first sense from a word *λόστρον* from *λόω*.

*Lustrum* (1). In antepenult. read "(i. e. *luxi*)" &c.

*Macerō*. "As from *τέτακα*" &c. Read "As from *τήκω*, is *τηκερός*, Dor. *τακερός*," &c.

*Manus*. Lhuyd: "Irish *man*, *main*."

*Metus*. Il. κ, P21: Πολλάκι γὰρ ΜΕΘΙΕΙ τε καὶ οὐκ θέλει πορεύεσθαι.

*Mille*. Lhuyd: "Irish *mile*. Brit. and Corn. *mil*. Armoric *mill*."

*Misor*. Al. for *mermisor* fr. *μερμαίρωμαι*, to ponder anxiously, and so to observe intently.

*Mulier*. Wachter: "Proprie est molitrix a Germ. *malen*, *molere*." Or fr. *μύλλω*, to grind; fut. *μύλλω*.

*Murus*. Lhuyd: "Irish *mar*, Brit. *myr*."

*Ollus*. "Ancient form of *illus* or *ille*." So *Ipsus* was used.

*Pallaca*. From Gr. *παλλακή*.

*Persona*. Al. from *πρόσωπον*, whence *προσωπίτη*, *προσωπίνα*, transp. *προσωπίνα*, whence *persopina*, as dEntes from *ῥογρες*, vEster for vOster: thence *persona*.

*Pica*. "Apparently from Anglo-Sax. *spæcan*, to speak, talk. It is called by the poets *Loquax* and *Garrula*." W.

*Platessa*. Or from a word *πλατέεις*, *πλατέεσσα*.

*Pendus*. "As pOdex" &c. We say mOlten from mElt.

*Præcidaneus*. "For *præcido* for *præcedo* seems uncommon." See however *Prælliganeum*.

*Præda*. "For *prædata*." Whence *prædta*, *præta* or *præda*.

*Pratum*. Al. from *βρωτὸν*, eaten or to be eaten: Æol. *βρωτὸν*, as *πρωτος* is Æolic for *πρωτος*: thence *bratum* and *pratum*.

*Probo*. As *Destino*, *avi*, and *Retinaculum*, are from *Teneo*: so from *prohabeo* might be *prohibeo*, *avi*, cut down to *probo*, *avi*. *Prohabeo*, I hold out, I hold forward, viz. that I may inspect and examine. ¶ Al. from *προφάω*, *προφῶ*, in the sense of *προφάσω*.

*Propero*. Al. from *προφέρω* (*με*), I advance.

*Quasillus*. Lhuyd: "Irish *keishin*."

*Questus*. "Fr. *queror*." So *Hauatus* from *Haurio*.

*Quisnam*. Or *nam* is indeed. See *Nam*.

*Ruga*. Lhuyd: "Irish *roka*."

*Saburra*. "Fr. *sabulum*." Whence *sabulera*, as *Patera*, *Arcera*. Then *sabulra*, *saburra*.

*Saliunca*. Martyn says that it is the *Nardus Celtica*, a species of *Valerian*, and that it was named *Ἀλιουγγία*. Is then *saliunca* for *saliunga*?

*Sanguis*, blood. "It may appear strange," says Isaac Vossius, "and yet it is true that *sanguen* is analogically deduced from *αἷμα*." Does not the Reader stare? However, let us try to get *sanguis* from *αἷμα*. Gen. *αἷματος*—*αἷμος*—*ἄμος*, as *ἀσσει* becomes *ἄσσει*—hence *hamquos*, as *Τῆς* becomes *QUis*—*hamquis*,

for IS Latin answers to OZ Greek in the termination of the third declension—*sanguis*, as 'EZ becomes Sex—*sanguis*, as *princeps* becomes *princeps* and *Samakrit* SaNakrit—then *sanguis* falls naturally into *sanguis*. Is the Reader reminded of London and Brutus!

*Saturnus*. Lhuyd: "Irish *Saturn*, British *Saturn*."

*Sciaco*. "For voting" &c. Job: "The cause, which I knew not, I searched out."

*Somnus*. Al. from *sopio*, whence *sopimus*, *sopnus*, *somnus*.

*Sonus*. Lhuyd: "Irish *son*, *sein*. Brit. *sén*, *edn*."

*Soror*. Lhuyd: "Corn. *her*."

*Sororio*. Forcellini: "Pariter cresco, duarum sororum geminarum instar. Festus: '*Sororitare* mammae dicuntur puellarum, cum primum tumescunt, ut *fraternalare* puerorum.' Pliny: '*Mammae sororitates*.' Id est, nimis pariter turgentes vel noxia lactis copia, vel alio aliquo vitio."

*Stera*. "Ab *στέρησα*." So our Story for History.

*Stolidus*, line 2. Read "sucker" for "suckler."

*Suggillo*. Al. from *subigo*, whence *subigillo*, as *Occo*, *Occillo*—then *subgillo*, *suggillo*.

*Sylva*, *Silva*. *Silva* seems to be the

true reading. It is sanctioned, says Forcellini, by Gifanius, Mauntius, Danaquius, Cellarius, Vossius, by the best Inscriptions and by ancient Mss. Is then the derivation of this word from *SA* or from *ἐλάω* shaken? No more than the derivation of *Fama* is shaken, because it is not written *Phama*. Forcellini remarks on Inclytus: "Some write Inclitus, because words, though they are of Greek origin, in consequence of long adoption gradually pass into the Latin spelling, like *Fama*, *SILVA*."

*Tallas*. Lhuyd: "Irish *tealla*."

*Testis*. Lhuyd: "Brit. *tyst*."

*Teter*. For the first account of this word I am indebted to an able scholar, Alfred Phillips, Esq., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

*Tilia*. Lhuyd: "Irish *teileog*."

*Titulus*. Lhuyd: "Irish *tietal*, Welsh *titl*."

*Tracto*. "Or *traho* is here" &c. *Tracto* is *traho* *sapa*.

*Tristis*. Lhuyd: "Brit. and Corn. *trist*."

*Ultrè* means also far off. Plautus: "*Ultrè* istum a me." That is, to a point removed. Compare *Uterior*. Also, still more, moreover. Virgil: "His lacrymis vitam damus et miserecimus *ultrè*." That is, still further, as a further display of mercy.

FINIS.







